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**GIFT OF THE
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR

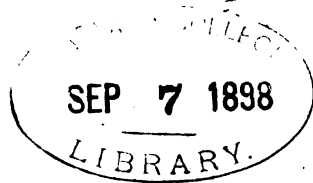
FOR

THE YEAR 1878.



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REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 19, 1878.*

Mr. PRESIDENT: In accordance with law I have the honor to submit the annual report of the operations of this department.

THE ARMY.

It appears from the report of the General of the Army that, according to the latest returns, received October 15, 1878, the strength of the several arms of the service was as follows:

	Enlisted men.
Cavalry	7, 829
Artillery	2, 630
Infantry	11, 205
Engineer Battalion.....	199
Permanent and recruiting parties, music-boys, and recruits in depots.....	1, 121
Enlisted men detailed on general service.....	372
Ordnance Department.....	394
West Point detachments.....	190
Prison-guard.....	71
Hospital stewards.....	188
Ordnance sergeants	114
Commissary sergeants	148
Indian scouts	300
Grand total	24, 761

The reports of the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General of Subsistence, as well as those of the General of the Army and the department and division commanders, all concur in showing that the Army has been well and economically subsisted and clothed, while the character of the rank and file has been materially improved. Great care has been exercised in the selection of recruits, and as one of the gratifying results the number of desertions has been considerably reduced, the total decrease below the number last year being 838. The aggregate number of desertions during each of the past six years has been as follows:

Aggregate number of desertions from United States Army, fiscal year ending—

June 30, 1873.....	7, 271
June 30, 1874.....	4, 606
June 30, 1875.....	2, 521
June 30, 1876.....	1, 844
June 30, 1877.....	2, 516
June 30, 1878.....	1, 678

Notwithstanding the improvement apparent from this statement, the fact remains that the crime of desertion is still alarmingly prevalent, and an evil of no ordinary magnitude.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES

have occurred in various localities in the Territories, and have been suppressed by the Army; but, in some cases, not without serious loss of life, both among soldiers and citizens. I remain of the opinion that permanent peace in the Indian country can only be maintained by the exhibition of force sufficient to overawe and keep in subjection the more warlike and dangerous of the savages.

It is to be hoped that the time is coming when the Indian can be governed by other methods; but, until he has been reached and elevated by the influences of education and civilization, we must deal with him as he is, and by such methods as will keep him at peace and make secure the lives of settlers in his neighborhood. While, therefore, we should persevere in the effort to improve the condition of the Indian tribes, by teaching them the arts of the herdsman and afterward those of the husbandman, and by providing for the education of their youth, we should, at the same time, confront them with such military force as will teach them the futility of any attempt to resist the power of the United States. I also fully agree with the General of the Army in the opinion that such provision should be made by Congress as will prevent the possibility of suffering, for lack of food, among Indians confined upon reservations.

In short, our policy toward the Indians should be designed to enforce these two propositions, viz:

1. Fair and just treatment of the Indians, including the faithful performance on our part of every promise; and,
2. The prompt and effectual punishment of all acts of war on their part, and to this end the employment of a sufficient military force in the Indian country to act with vigor and success, when occasion requires, and prevent the possibility of the defeat or massacre of small detachments of our troops, by which Indian wars have been so often in the past encouraged and prolonged.

The experiment of enlisting, for special service, Indian scouts has proved quite successful, and it has been a source of regret that the department has not been able to employ a larger number. Under the existing law, which treats such scouts as a part of the twenty-five thousand enlisted men of the Army, it has been impossible to employ, of the one thousand authorized, a greater number than three hundred without impairing seriously the efficiency of the regular forces. As a material aid in the management of Indian affairs, I recommend that the law be so amended as to authorize an increase of the number of such scouts, and so as to declare them to be a force in addition to the number of enlisted men authorized for the Army proper.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

Section 1231 of the Revised Statutes provides as follows

Schools shall be established at all posts, garrisons, and permanent camps at which troops are stationed, in which the enlisted men may be instructed in the common English branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States; and the Secretary of War may detail such officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to carry out this provision. It shall be the duty of the post or garrison commander to set apart a suitable room or building for school and religious purposes.

Believing this to be an important provision of law from the full enforcement of which much benefit would accrue not only to the service but to the enlisted men, many of whom sadly need the contemplated instruction, in December last I convened a board of officers to consider what steps should be taken to carry it out. This board, consisting of the Quartermaster-General, the Adjutant-General, and the Judge-Advocate-General, after full inquiry, made their report, recommending the adoption of certain rules for the government of post schools, libraries, and reading-rooms. The report of said board was approved by me, and announced to the Army in General Orders No. 24, of date May 18, 1878.

In pursuance of the forty-first of said rules, Col. A. McD. McCook, aide-de-camp to the General of the Army, has been detailed to visit and inspect regularly the various post-schools. It is made his duty to examine into the system of instruction; to advise commanders of posts of defects which he may discover, and to suggest methods of improvement; to endeavor to bring about uniformity in the methods of management and instruction, and to make known throughout the Army the best methods and systems in existence at any military post. He is to report the result of his inspection fully to the War Department, from time to time. Colonel McCook has entered upon the discharge of his duty.

It is recommended that the authority of Congress be asked to increase the extra *per diem* of soldier teachers from thirty-five to fifty cents. This is necessary in order to secure thoroughly competent men, and would probably lead to the enlistment of a class of educated young men with a view to a detail as teachers. It is further recommended that a liberal appropriation be made for expenditure, under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The increase of our force in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, and the vigorous policy which for some time has been pursued in dealing with marauders invading our soil from Mexico, have produced the result predicted in my report of one year ago. Although the people of Texas have not been exempt from these incursions during the year, and several of them have been attended by heart-rending atrocities, yet they have been fewer in number than during any year for a long period, and within

the past four months almost perfect quiet has prevailed. A considerable Mexican force has been sent to the vicinity of the border to operate against the bands of Indians infesting that region, and the avowed purpose of the Mexican Government is to put a stop to raids upon our people and territory.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS AS A POSSE COMITATUS.

The 15th section of the act of Congress of June 18, 1878, provides that—

From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the Army of the United States, as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress. * * * * *

In my judgment it is important either that this provision be repealed, or that the number of cases in which the use of the Army shall be “expressly authorized” be very much enlarged. In many portions of our Western Territories, and even in some portions of the newer States, a resolute desperado, with a few followers, can defy the officers of the law and any local *posse* that can be organized.

During the year numerous attacks have been made upon the mail-coaches in New Mexico and Arizona, for purposes of robbery and plunder; and while I have been of the opinion that the mails of the United States may be defended by the use of troops, I have been obliged to give instructions that they cannot, without disregarding the act of Congress, be employed to aid the officers of the law in capturing the robbers after they have committed the crime. In doing so they would act as a *posse comitatus*, and this is nowhere by law “expressly authorized.” In the new and sparsely populated regions of the West, to say to robbers and thieves that they shall not be taken on any writ unless the sheriff and his local *posse* is able to capture them without aid from the soldiers, is almost to grant them immunity from arrest. In those new regions the Army is the power chiefly relied upon by the law-abiding people for protection, and chiefly feared by the lawless classes. Numerous instances might be cited, but the recent occurrences in Lincoln County, New Mexico, constitute a striking example. The inability of the officer in command of the troops in that vicinity to aid the officers of the law in making arrests was one of the principal causes which led to the most disgraceful scenes of riot and murder, amounting in fact to anarchy. This state of things continued until a case could be made for declaring the district in insurrection, after which a proclamation of warning was issued by the President, the troops were called into action, and at once restored quiet.

I am clearly of the opinion that the President should be left free to employ the national forces in aid of the process of the Federal courts whenever he shall deem it necessary; but if such use is to be limited to

cases where, as declared by the act above quoted, it "is *expressly* authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress," then it is respectfully submitted that Congress should give very careful attention to the enumeration and specification of the cases in which such use of troops is to be permitted.

RELIEF OF YELLOW-FEVER SUFFERERS.

For a statement in detail concerning the issue, by my order, of rations to yellow-fever sufferers in the Southern States, I refer to the report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence. It will be seen from that report that while there was no statute to authorize the orders given in the premises, they were not unprecedented; similar action having been taken by the government, through this department, on several previous occasions. If, however, no such precedent had been found, I think the circumstances of the case would have fully justified the action taken.

So terrible was the suffering of many communities, so alarming the destitution and want occasioned by the cessation of business, transportation, and travel, that it became a duty of both government and people, made imperative by the law of humanity, to extend all possible relief. The fearful ravages of this terrible disease constituted an extraordinary calamity which required that aid should be granted. In ordering the issues in question, however, I thought it necessary to adopt as a rule for my guidance that government aid should not be extended except in cases of great emergency, and when no other mode of relief was possible, and that rule has been strictly adhered to. In addition to the issue of rations, as shown by the report of the Commissary-General, tents were issued as a loan, as follows:

August 15—1,000 common tents to Memphis.

August 20—200 common tents to Vicksburg.

August 21—200 common tents to Grenada.

August 24—300 common tents to Memphis.

September 7—25 common tents to Natchez.

September 21—1 hospital-tent to Donaldsonville.

September 21—70 common tents to Chattanooga.

Also a small supply of medicines was issued to Grenada. I respectfully recommend that a joint resolution be passed by Congress approving and legalizing these issues.

I would recommend to Congress the careful consideration of the question whether such emergencies in the future may not be provided for by law, by conferring authority to act upon the President. If it be practicable, the law should be so framed as never to leave an executive officer under the necessity of acting outside of the statutes.

In this connection I have further to report that by means raised from private contributors the steamer John M. Chambers was chartered, loaded with supplies and medicines for the relief of the sufferers, and sent from Saint Louis, down the Mississippi River, upon her voyage of charity. A request having been made for an officer of the Army to com-

mand the expedition, First Lieut. Hiram H. Benner, of the Eighteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Charles S. Hall, of the Thirteenth Infantry, volunteered for that hazardous duty, and in its performance the former lost his life, having died of yellow fever, at Vicksburg, on the 17th day of October last.

Lieutenant Benner was a man of high character, and a young officer of uncommon merit. He leaves a widow and two infant children; and it is respectfully submitted that Congress should, without delay, take such action as will recognize and give proper expression to the nation's gratitude for the self-sacrificing heroism which characterized his conduct and led to the sacrifice of his life. I earnestly recommend the passage of an act granting a pension to his widow.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND ESTIMATES.

The expenditures under the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$2,618,888.69 less than those for the previous fiscal year, and the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1878, were \$4,324,734.54 less than those for 1877.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as presented by chiefs of bureaus, were \$52,832,954.67. These I have reduced to \$40,387,718.33, which amount is only \$1,910,862.15 in excess of the aggregate appropriations for 1879, and, as we shall presently see, is only an apparent increase even of that amount, since the appropriations for the current year for the support of the Army seem to have been upon the basis of twenty thousand four hundred and fifty enlisted men, while the number authorized by law was left at twenty-five thousand four hundred and fifty. As reduced and submitted, these estimates are for a less sum of money than any annual estimates rendered to Congress from this department during a period of at least eleven years, and are \$2,727,724.91 less than those for the fiscal year 1879, which were \$43,115,443.24.

The estimates, as compiled and promulgated in the Book of Estimates, are divided into four classes, namely, the civil establishment, the military establishment, the public works, and the miscellaneous, and under these heads they may be briefly considered.

In the civil establishment, a slight increase of appropriations is desired on account of existing necessities, which demand the employment of a large number of clerks. The present clerical force is insufficient to properly attend to and dispatch the current public business of this office and of the military bureaus. Congressional calls for facts and figures cannot satisfactorily be answered, and reasonable requests for copies of records cannot properly be granted, without extra hours of labor, volunteer services, or appropriations for the employment of additional clerks.

The estimates for the military establishment are \$29,335,727.33, and are on a basis of twenty-five thousand four hundred and fifty

enlisted men, the force now allowed by law. These figures, compared with those for 1879, which were on a basis of twenty-five thousand enlisted men, show a reduction of \$2,261,543.35, which occurs principally in the Quartermaster's Department; and compared with the appropriations for 1879 (in the aggregate \$25,936,117.18), which, as understood at this department, were on a basis of twenty thousand four hundred and fifty enlisted men, exhibit a difference of only \$3,399,610.15 between the amount of the present estimates and the amount of appropriations for the current fiscal year. These estimates, if rendered for the increased number of men on what is regarded as the basis of the legislative allowance for twenty thousand four hundred and fifty enlisted men for 1879, would be for about \$32,420,146.47.

The estimates for public works are \$7,670,981.30, the same being \$282,096.46 less than those for 1879, and \$1,814,498.70 less than the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress. The largest differences between the estimates and the appropriations under this head appear in the titles "Fortifications and other works of defense," and "Harbors and rivers."

In order to continue operations on fortifications and other works of defense during the fiscal year of 1876, appropriations amounting to \$815,000 were made in 1875. Since that time estimates for upward of \$2,000,000 have been rendered to Congress each year, but no greater appropriation than \$150,000 per annum has been made for such works. In view of these facts, the estimates for 1880 have been reduced from \$3,188,400 to \$1,000,000, which sum, if wisely allotted, can well be applied to improve some of the important works of public defense and preserve them from waste and ruin.

In connection with the reports of examinations and surveys of rivers and harbors, made by order of Congress since July 27, 1868, this department prepares and submits to Congress full statements of all existing facts tending to show to what extent the general commerce of the country will be promoted by the several works of improvements contemplated by such examinations and surveys (see sec. 231, R. S.). These statements necessarily include estimates to continue all works once commenced under legal authority and remaining unfinished for want of funds. The annual estimates submitted to Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors have thus become largely in excess of the appropriations obtained for the works; as for 1876, on \$13,504,500 submitted, \$6,643,517.50 were granted; for 1877, on \$14,301,100 reported, \$5,015,000 were allowed; and for 1878, on \$13,220,100 suggested, nothing was appropriated. The estimates for 1879, compiled by the Chief of Engineers in order to show full statements of all existing facts relative to these works of improvements, were rendered for \$13,302,600, but were reduced by me to correspond with the aggregate appropriated August 14, 1876, the same being \$5,015,000. This amount was, however, exceeded in the appropriations for 1879, which were

\$8,276,700, or \$3,261,700 more than the estimates as revised. The aggregate originally stated for rivers and harbors for 1880 was \$15,019,008. This has been reduced on my revision to correspond with the estimates as revised for 1879, and the reduction is based on the belief that \$5,015,000 judiciously expended during the fiscal year 1880 will be a liberal allowance under this head of appropriation for the promotion of the general commerce of the country.

In the estimates for miscellaneous objects some items show an increase over the estimates for 1879, but the several amounts considered as a whole are deemed reasonable when compared with similar items in the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The Quartermaster-General reports that during the fiscal year the requisitions from his office for payments and remittances by the Treasury, on all accounts, amounted to \$12,792,603.50. Of this amount, \$746,749.30 was, during the year, under the law of 30th June, 1874, covered into the Treasury to the credit of the surplus fund. The balance undrawn in the Treasury at the end of June, 1878, was \$1,529,095.92.

The department moved during the year 79,260 passengers, 11,400 beasts, and 109,261 tons of military material.

The operations of the department are embarrassed by the action of Congress relating to land-grant railroads, to none of which can money be paid until the conclusion of a suit before the courts.

As the principles and claims involved have been finally acted on by the Supreme Court, and judgment in favor of the roads, upon the rates heretofore fixed by the War Department, has been given in every case finally decided, it is thought that it would be wise and just to repeal this restrictive legislation, and allow the railroad accounts to be settled as other accounts for military service, without imposing upon the companies the delay and expenses of formal suits, which hereafter can involve only principles already decided in their favor.

There are still in the Quartermaster-General's Office about 24,000 claims and accounts unsettled, calling for payment of \$13,000,000; also many claims which have been rejected, and which, as the Third Auditor can no longer provide fire-proof space for their custody, remain in the Quartermaster-General's Office, a very unsafe building, one in which a fire, once under way, would make such rapid progress that but a small portion of its contents could escape destruction.

The Quartermaster-General calls attention to this danger of destruction of records of great value to the government and to its citizens—the original proof for and against claims against the United States to the amount of many millions—and urges that a cheap building be constructed as a hall of records convenient to the more elaborate and costly buildings occupied by the executive departments, one which, while inexpensive, should be perfectly fire-proof and not expose its contents to

such losses as lately occurred at the Patent Office and Interior Department. He submits a plan of such a building, to cost about \$200,000, to be built quickly, of brick, near the new unfinished State, War, and Navy Departments building, and to be finished and in use long before that elaborate building can be completed.

In this, he proposes that the records not in daily use of the several executive departments be stored, under charge of competent superintendents and watchmen, to be properly filed and easy of access; from it, on telephonic order, any document needed in any public office could be quickly sent to that office.

Attention is called to this project, which is approved by me, and earnestly recommended.

It is estimated that it would relieve, of unused but valuable records, rooms in the executive departments which have cost many millions and which are now urgently needed for the transaction of the daily business of their offices.

The Quartermaster-General again calls attention to the subject of acquiring title to certain

Military sites in Texas.

Ex. Doc. No. 282, Forty-third Congress, first session, contains the history of the efforts to obtain ownership of the sites of military posts in Texas occupied to restrain hostile Indians on the north and western frontiers of that State and to preserve the peace and protect property and life along the Rio Grande frontier.

A board, assembled under a law of Congress, reported in favor of purchasing a number of posts on both frontiers. The Lieutenant-General, considering the doubt as to the propriety of expending money in purchase of land for sites of posts occupied on what was supposed to be an advancing frontier, recommended the purchase of the posts along the Rio Grande only.

Congress appropriated, 3d of March, 1875, \$45,000 for purchase of sites of three posts only—Fort Brown, Ringgold Barracks, and Fort Duncan—and so restricted the War Department that to this day the United States has no title to any one of these posts, and has not been able to use the money appropriated for the purchase.

Fort Clark, which is some thirty miles from the Rio Grande, though a post on that frontier, was excluded from the appropriation, and no appropriation was made for its purchase. It has been a military post since 1852. Whenever a military post is established on unclaimed land in the wilderness of Texas, which the law of the United States does not allow the War Department to purchase from its lawful owner, the State, some person soon appears as owner, with a title derived from the State, and increases with the expiration of every lease his demands for rent, though settlement has not, except by the United States' own improvements, yet appreciated the value of lands in its neighborhood. The

buildings, temporary or permanent, necessary to protection and shelter of troops and military supplies become, under general law, the property of the land-owner on termination of a lease, and the officers of the United States are helpless to guard the interests of the government, which, from want of judicious legislation, is obliged to submit to the demands of the claimant as to rental, or to abandon improvements with great damage to the United States and great suffering to the troops, and thus incur the expenditure necessary to build a new post in some other locality on another lease, and run the same road of improvidence again, or else to abandon posts on the frontier indispensable to the defense of the people of Texas against such atrocities as are filling the newspapers of the day.

Were the law to trust the Executive with the power to purchase sites for such military posts as it may be found necessary to establish on this Texas frontier, land could be bought for all of them at insignificant prices—50 cents to \$1 per acre; while, after spending, in military occupation, and in huts, barracks, and store-houses, many thousands of dollars, these same sites are held against the United States at \$10 to \$100 per acre, or even higher.

The Quartermaster-General further reports that the removal of division and department headquarters to military posts, where possible, has caused considerable expenditure to provide suitable accommodations as offices and quarters, and this expenditure makes unusual demands upon the appropriation for barracks and quarters. This additional expenditure is, however, only temporary, and it is believed that the changes in this respect, required by the act of Congress passed at the last session, will, in the end, prove to be both beneficial and economical.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The report of the Chief of Engineers states that work upon our sea-coast defenses, owing to the lack of appropriations, has been limited to the care and preservation of the works. The system governing the construction of our works of defense was elaborated and adopted in 1869, the main features of which are the use of heavy earthen barbette batteries, protected by high traverses, and arranged for guns and mortars of large caliber, to be supplemented in the future by guns of the heaviest modern caliber, and of obstructions in the channels (mainly electrical torpedoes) to prevent vessels from running past the batteries.

The Chief of Engineers now recommends, in addition to completing the open batteries already partially constructed, the conversion of some of our casemated forts for the reception of guns of the largest caliber, behind armor-plates of iron.

The trials and experiments with the torpedo defense have continued at Willet's Point with satisfactory results.

The Battalion of Engineers, under the law reducing the Army, has been fixed at two hundred enlisted men. This number, in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers, is too small for the efficient performance of

the duties required of them. If a war should occur with a maritime power, the want of trained soldiers to plant and operate our torpedo defenses would be seriously felt; and it is submitted whether the needs of this branch of the service may not justify a minimum organization for the battalion of not less than five hundred and twenty enlisted men. For the torpedo service alone that number is requisite. The duty requires an intelligence and training which cannot be supplied in an emergency. In the event of the increase of the battalion as recommended, considerable detachments therefrom can be advantageously employed in time of peace in the surveys under the Engineer Department, and especially in the surveys by the engineer officers on the staffs of division and department commanders west of the Mississippi River.

The works of river and harbor improvement provided for by the act of August 14, 1876, were carried on during the fiscal year with satisfactory progress under the balances remaining of the appropriations contained in that and prior acts. Additional appropriations for river and harbor improvements were made by Congress in the act approved June 18, 1878, and as far as practicable the works provided for therein are in process of execution. Detailed information in regard to each specific river and harbor improvement may be found in the report of the Chief of Engineers.

The survey of the Mississippi River, recently commenced by the Engineer Department, has been carried from Mound City, above Memphis, to Scanlon's Landing, Arkansas, and a line of precise levels has been completed from Memphis, Tennessee, to Austin, Mississippi. Detailed charts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the river have been completed.

The systematic survey of the territory west of the one-hundredth meridian, which has been for several years prosecuted under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, by the officers of the Corps of Engineers and other officers of the Army, has been carried on during the last fiscal year in California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. The area surveyed and mapped since its commencement has aggregated more than 300,000 square miles.

The topographical maps, which are the most important and useful result of this survey, are regularly published and become at once available for the uses of the War Department and the other branches of the government service, for the settlers of our public lands, and for incorporation into school atlases and other maps for popular use published by private enterprise. Its organization is complete and in excellent condition for carrying on its work rapidly and economically, and it is hoped that the full amount of appropriation asked for by the Chief of Engineers for the next fiscal year will be granted by Congress.

There is on the staff of each of the general officers in command of the Military Divisions of the Pacific and Missouri, the Departments of the Platte, the Missouri, the Columbia, Texas, Dakota, and Arizona, and the district of New Mexico, an engineer officer or acting engineer officer

(ordinarily of the rank of captain or lieutenant), but these officers can be of but little utility in the line of their profession unless they can each be supplied with a small amount of funds to be used in the purchase and repair of instruments and for assistance in their field-work. No little embarrassment has been caused during the current year by the failure of the appropriation for surveys by these officers. They collect geographical and other information in their own reconnaissances and those of line officers on scouts and campaigns, and have at very little expense produced reports and maps of the highest utility, not only to the commanding generals, but to the public at large. This work is now almost entirely stopped by the failure of the appropriation and the consequent discharge of draughtsmen and other persons employed. Unless further appropriation is made a large mass of valuable material in form of notes and sketches, now ready to be incorporated into reports and maps, must remain in its present useless form. It is earnestly hoped that the estimate for this work will receive favorable attention from Congress.

A consideration of actual methods and expenses of all surveys of a scientific character under the War and Interior Departments and the surveys of the Land Office, was referred at the last session of Congress (in the act providing for the sundry civil expenses of the government, approved June 20, 1878) to the National Academy of Sciences, with directions to report to Congress a plan for surveying and mapping the Territories of the United States on such general system as will secure the best results at the least possible cost. Subsequently, and at the request of the acting president of the National Academy of Sciences, I furnished to the academy a statement of the plans and wishes of the War Department in respect to these surveys, which was prepared by my direction by the Chief of Engineers, and will be found in the report of that officer.*

The Mississippi River.

It is greatly to be hoped that the attention of Congress will continue to be given to the problem how best to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River. The importance of the subject can scarcely be overestimated, and the large expenditures now being made in the improvement of the mouth of the river gives it added prominence.

Improvement of South Pass of the Mississippi River.

During the fiscal year the work of completing the jetties and auxiliary structures at South Pass and vicinity has been actively pursued by Mr. James B. Eads and associates, under the sanction of the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1875, and June 19, 1878.

An engineer officer has been on duty at Port Eads during the year, and his reports, called the seventh, eighth, and ninth "Reports upon the

*Appendix N N 3.

Improvement of South Pass," &c., have been forwarded to Congress for its information, and a limited number of each of these reports have been printed. From the tenth report, which is also an annual report for the year ending June 30, 1878, the following data are ascertained:

July 28, 1877, there was an available depth over the bar (at the sea-ends of the jetties) of 20.3 feet, and the least width of the 20-foot channel was 150 feet.

July 2 and 15, 1878, there was a practical channel of 21.9 feet and 22.3 feet, respectively, and the least width of the 21.9-foot channel in the first case and the 22-foot channel in the second case was 150 feet.

July 28, 1877, the distance between 22 feet in depth inside the shoalest cross-section and the same depth outside was 150 feet. July 15, 1878, the distance between the corresponding 24-foot curves was 150 feet. These depths and widths are with reference to the ascertained "average flood tide."

At the head of South Pass, near the beginning of the past fiscal year, there was a practicable channel 23 feet deep in its shoalest part. Just after the close of the same year a survey showed the existence of a practicable channel 21.7 feet deep, and the fluctuations in depth during the year have been between depths of 21 feet and 23 feet. The widths corresponding to these depths have been ample for the present needs of commerce.

The "average flood tide," which is the plane of reference for depths at the head of the passes, is that of a low stage of the river. At high water stages the actual depths are from 1 to 2 feet greater than the nominal ones given on the charts and in reports.

In January, 1878, a commission appointed by the Secretary of War, composed of Col. J. G. Barnard and Lieut. Col. H. G. Wright, Corps of Engineers, visited Port Eads for the purpose of ascertaining how faithfully Mr. Eads had conformed with the strict provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, relating to the stability and general permanence of the works constructed by him to improve the navigation of South Pass. The inspecting officer had certified that on the 15th of December, 1877, "a channel 22 feet throughout a width of more than 200 feet, at its narrowest point, was obtained, from deeper water in South Pass, near the Head of Passes, through the jettied prolongation of South Pass to deeper water in the Gulf of Mexico." It remained to be assured that the terms of the law had been faithfully complied with in other respects. The report of the commission which has been laid before Congress showed that the 22-foot channel was 200 feet wide, according to a survey made January 2, 1878, and that the law had been so far complied with as to authorize the payment of the second sum of \$500,000 due from the United States to Mr. Eads, on the satisfactory proofs that a channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide everywhere had been obtained between the South Pass of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. I therefore transferred to Mr. Eads my warrant on the

Secretary of the Treasury for \$500,000, as directed by the act of Congress of March 3, 1875.

The act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, provided as follows:

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant upon the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in favor of James B. Eads, his assigns or legal representatives, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, so soon as the said Eads, his lawful assigns or legal representatives, shall file with the said Secretary of War a relinquishment of all claim to the payment of five hundred thousand dollars provided by the hereinbefore recited act to be paid when a channel twenty-four feet in depth and not less than two hundred and fifty feet in width shall have been obtained. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said Eads, his lawful assigns or legal representatives, the sum for which said warrant is drawn.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War is further hereby authorized and directed, upon his approval of the engineer's statement in this section mentioned, to draw his warrant upon the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in favor of said James B. Eads, his lawful assigns or legal representatives, monthly, for such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the gross sum of five hundred thousand dollars, as he or they may require in the prosecution of the works authorized by said hereinbefore recited act, to pay for materials furnished, labor done, and expenditures incurred, from and after the passage of this act, in the construction of said works: *Provided*, That said Eads or his legal representatives shall file in the office of the Secretary of War, with each requisition made by him or them, a certified statement, which shall be made by the engineer officer provided for in said act, that the requisition is for the amount of work properly done, materials furnished, and expenditures incurred in the prosecution of the work: *And provided*, That said Eads, his lawful assigns or legal representatives, shall file with the Secretary of War a relinquishment of all claim to the deferred payment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars provided by the hereinbefore recited act to be paid when a channel twenty-four feet in depth and not less than two hundred and fifty feet in width shall have been maintained for twelve months consecutively: *And provided further*, That said Eads, his lawful assigns or legal representatives, shall from time to time, as monthly installments of the remaining two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are paid, file with the Secretary of War a relinquishment of like amounts, to be deducted from the payment of five hundred thousand dollars provided by the hereinbefore recited act to be paid when a channel twenty-six feet in depth and not less than three hundred feet in width shall have been obtained. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said Eads, his lawful assigns or legal representatives, the sums for which said warrants are drawn. All other payments to said James B. Eads, his lawful assigns or legal representatives, are to be made under and in pursuance of the provisions of the hereinbefore recited act; the whole of said act, except as the same is hereby expressly modified or amended, to have the same force and effect as if this act had not been passed.

In accordance with section two of the act, the required relinquishment was filed by Mr. Eads, and the third payment, amounting to \$500,000, was made.

Certain technical questions arose as to the construction of section three, above quoted, and as to the rights of parties in the matter of relinquishment. These questions were referred to the Attorney-General and were adjusted pursuant to advices contained in his opinions. The engineer's statements, Mr. Eads's requisitions, and the required relinquishment of \$250,000, having been received, approved, and filed, three sev-

eral payments have been made under said section, amounting in the aggregate to \$85,386.24, for the months of June, July, and August, 1878.

The epidemic of yellow fever reached Port Eads about July 26, and, although its ravages did not begin during the last fiscal year, it is well to state that the fever became so severe about August 6, that it was thought necessary to suspend active operations at the jetties until the fever had disappeared. The earlier portion of the low-water season, during which the work of construction is most easily and economically conducted, has therefore been lost by Mr. Eads; and as it became necessary to allow those of the United States Engineer party under the inspecting officer who were not thoroughly acclimated to leave the vicinity, the regularity of detailed reports has been necessarily interrupted.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The report of the Chief of Ordnance gives a full history of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department during the year. The erection of buildings at the Rock Island Arsenal has been prosecuted satisfactorily under the efficient supervision of Major Flagler. Ordnance depots have been established at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Leavenworth, and Cheyenne.

Attention is called to the great importance of increasing the appropriation for the manufacture of small-arms. On the 1st of October there were in store as a reserve supply only 22,585 arms of the latest model. The moral effect of a large supply of these arms cannot be overestimated. To be prepared for immediate hostilities is regarded as a great power which must enter largely as an important factor in the determination of international questions which may or may not lead to war.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved November 21, 1877, a board of officers was convened, by order of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of recommending a magazine-gun for the military service. All persons interested in magazine-guns were invited to submit samples and appear in person. The report of the board is submitted with that of the Chief of Ordnance. It recommended the Hotchkiss gun, and, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the Secretary of War has approved the action of the board, and the expenditure under the law of twenty thousand dollars in its manufacture.

Attention is invited to the remarks of the Chief of Ordnance upon the subject of armament of fortifications.

The Chief of Ordnance is of the opinion that the present annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for arming and equipping the militia is insufficient to provide the arms and equipments necessary to encourage new organizations and keep the organized forces in proper condition. He therefore recommends an increase of the annual appropriation. I suggest that the attention of Congress be invited to this important subject.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

In my last annual report I invited attention to the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, that additional legislation should fix, beyond question, a specific period of limitation to prosecutions in cases of desertion. The urgent importance of some wise legislation upon this subject, to which the Judge-Advocate-General again adverts, continues to fully impress me.

A small Army, such as ours, manifestly needs all that strict discipline can do to supply, by the greatest efficiency, whatever may be lacking in numerical strength. To this end nothing is more essential than a good military code, set forth in plain and definite terms, so that, by its efficient execution, punishment may follow crime with certainty and effect.

Desertion strikes at the very root of military strength and discipline. It not only takes away from the ranks the numbers of those who abscond, but it tends to greatly demoralize those who remain, especially when they see crime attended by impunity.

Instances, doubtless, are sometimes found which naturally and strongly appeal to compassion in behalf of men who deserted long since, perhaps under circumstances of extenuation, and, having become useful citizens and heads of growing families, live in constant and painful dread of the consequences of their crime. For such, as for all similar cases, whether military or civil, the pardoning power is designed to afford all proper relief.

But, in this connection, paramount considerations of public policy must not be overlooked, and in fixing any absolute limit to legal prosecutions, extreme care ought to be taken not to designate such an insufficient period as might afford encouragement to crime by adding to that hope of impunity, which forms one of the most ordinary inducements to crime, the expectation further held out of an early immunity from all penal consequences. Nor would it, in my opinion, be wise to encourage the hope that a deserter may, by secreting himself for a few years, escape punishment. It is agreed that the statute does not run while the accused may have been "beyond seas" or outside of the United States, but a serious difference of opinion exists as to whether the statute runs in favor of a deserter who has fled from his post of duty but remains within the jurisdiction. To say that the statute does not run in such a case would be to say that there shall be no limitation, since, by the very act of desertion, the soldier flees from his post. On the other hand, if we fix the limitation at two years, and consider the time as running from the date of the desertion, unless the deserter flees the country, we undoubtedly encourage desertion. The subject is full of difficulty, but probably the best solution would be to fix the limitation at three years, and provide that the time shall not run while the accused shall have absented himself from the country, secreted himself, or for any other reason shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

While on the subject of the amendment of this Article of War, attention might well be directed to another grave defect (as it is conceived to be) in the law.

Although offenses savoring of fraud are happily rare in the Army, yet that is no reason why the laws for their prevention and punishment should be imperfect. As the 103d Article stands, it is doubtful whether a fraud or embezzlement that the perpetrator should have succeeded in concealing for two years could be reached by military justice, and thus it might result that such an offender would escape not only all adequate punishment, but even dismissal from public service.

It is accordingly recommended that said article be amended by extending the limitation in all cases of fraud to five years from its commission and discovery, the time not to run during the time the accused shall remain absent from the country, or secreted, or if he shall have fled from justice.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The report of the Inspector-General shows that he and his subordinates have discharged their duties with ability and zeal. Their inspection has established the fact that the commissioned officers, as a general rule, are temperate, zealous, attentive to their duties, and not addicted to vicious or hurtful habits. The opinion is expressed concerning the rank and file that we have never had a finer body of men in service than at this time.

The instruction in drills and other military exercises has been much interrupted during the year owing to the reduced state of the companies, the exceedingly small garrisons, and the large amount of labor necessarily imposed upon the men in building, repairs, care of public property, &c. Proper attention has been given to discipline, and it is reported as excellent.

The Inspector-General reports that the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., established under the act of May 21, 1874, is now in successful operation. The officers assigned to duty with it are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the convicts are properly governed and employed, while, at the same time, they are treated with humanity and kindness. On the 25th ultimo there were 373 military convicts confined in this prison.

All the shoes required for issue to the troops are now fabricated by the convicts at the prison, and are of excellent quality. Indeed, it is said by many officers that we have never before had as good an article in our Army, and as soon as the additional shops now in process of erection are completed, many other articles now purchased from citizens can, it is believed, be manufactured to better advantage there. At the same time, a large number of men would be instructed in useful mechanical occupations, that would tend to make them better qualified for self-support and better citizens when they are discharged.

The national cemeteries have all been inspected during the year by officers of the Inspector-General's Department, and found in excellent order. The superintendents, with very few exceptions, have evinced efficiency, diligence, and pride in the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon them, and it is believed these cemeteries will bear favorable comparison with any of the civilian cemeteries of the country.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The Paymaster-General urges the repeal of so much of the act of July 24, 1876, as forbids payment to officers of the Army of mileage for travel "on any railroad on which the troops of the United States are entitled to be transported free," and he states reasons for this request which seem to me entirely satisfactory.

I invite attention to the recommendation of the Paymaster-General that such legislation be had as will require that vacancies occurring in the Pay Department be filled by appointment from the captains of the line or from those who have served as additional paymasters.

I also make special reference to that officer's renewed recommendation for the establishment of the Annuity Scheme, which was approved in my last report, as well as by the President in his annual message. Upon a reconsideration of the subject I am still disposed to give it my emphatic approval.

The other recommendations of the Paymaster-General, all of them apparently wise and judicious, are commended to the attention of Congress.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

The Surgeon-General reports the total number of deaths in the Army during the year, from all causes, at 256, or about twelve in one thousand.

Of these, 121 died of disease, and 135 of wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The removal of garrisons from threatened points, although in some instances deferred later than prudence would dictate, has saved the Army from any serious losses during the prevalence of the dreadful epidemic of yellow fever which has proved so fatal this year among the citizens of the Southern States.

The record and pension division of the Surgeon-General's Office has been called upon for information as to the cause of death of deceased soldiers in 21,074 cases, being rather more than an average number. There remained on file and unanswered at the end of the previous year 18,697 cases, so that the total number of cases to be searched during the year was 39,771. Search was made and replies furnished to the proper authorities during the fiscal year in 22,927 cases. At the close of the fiscal year 16,844 cases remained unanswered.

In the division of surgical records, a large number of very interesting and complete reports were received during the past fiscal year from

medical officers of the Army serving on the frontier with troops engaged in Indian hostilities on various matters connected with Army surgery; but perhaps no subject received such careful attention as that of conveying the sick and wounded from the field of battle to points of safety, and many were the devices that suggested themselves to practical officers to make the journey as comfortable as possible to the patients intrusted to their care.

The continued disturbances in the Indian country led to a number of engagements, resulting in severe losses, and a detailed statement of such losses is furnished by the Surgeon-General.

About 2,000 volumes and 3,000 pamphlets have been added to the library during the past year, making the total number about 46,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets. The index catalogue, including original papers in medical journals and transactions, has been completed to date, and the work of classification by subjects, including the preparation of a net-work of cross-references, is so near completion, that the work can be sent to the press at any time, and pushed forward as rapidly as the necessities of careful proof-reading will permit.

I concur with the Surgeon-General in the recommendation that Congress should authorize the printing of this catalogue, and I invite special attention to the estimate which has been prepared and forwarded for that purpose.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE WAR RECORDS.

The records of the war of the rebellion, both Union and Confederate, are under the charge of the Adjutant-General of the Army. The work of preparing these for publication is under charge of Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. A., to whose report I invite attention.

The work of collecting reports of battles by Union commanders, which were not originally forwarded to this office, has been unremittingly prosecuted since the close of the war, and a very large number has been added to the files through the medium of correspondence. There are yet some important reports missing, but hopes are entertained of procuring them.

The Confederate records obtained in Richmond at the time of its capture were brought here in 1865, and have been carefully arranged. The agent recently appointed by me, General Marcus J. Wright, has been assiduously and successfully engaged for the past five months in procuring interesting papers relating to that side. Through a candid and liberal understanding with the Southern Historical Society, as well as with several other possessors of such papers, this department is daily adding to its material for a history of the war. The department is now ready to transmit to Congress a considerable amount of matter systematically arranged, so soon as specific action by Congress shall enable it to do so. The appropriations heretofore made have been for preparing for publication, not for publishing. As a commencement in the

latter direction I submit that the following plan would generally be thought the best :

That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to submit to Congress, at his early convenience, the reports of military operations and battles, arranged according to the judgment of the compiler as approved by the Secretary of War.

That \$—— be appropriated to print —— copies for distribution to libraries, &c., by members of Congress, and —— copies for the President of the United States and the executive departments of the government, to be distributed by the Secretary of War; and —— copies to be sold by the Public Printer, at a small advance on cost price, at private sale, the proceeds of such sales to be available for the prosecution of the work of collecting and preparing other records for publication.

That \$—— be appropriated to continue the work of collecting and preparing the material for further publications under the direction of the Secretary of War.

That the Secretary of War be requested to submit to Congress plans for future publications as soon as prepared.

The Engineer Department has published a series of topographical maps from actual surveys of the various battle-fields, upon which are marked the positions of the two armies. These are, by themselves, a history of the war of no ordinary value and interest. Coupled with the battle reports now ready for publication they would present all that could be obtained or asked. This would immediately satisfy the ardent desire of the public, for which it has been impatiently waiting for years. The correspondence, telegrams, &c., could follow with little delay.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL-OFFICER.

The Chief Signal-Officer reports that the established course of drill and instruction in military signaling and telegraphy, meteorology, and the Signal Service duties at stations of observation and report, together with the drills of the Signal Corps with arms, has continued at the school of instruction and practice at Fort Whipple, Virginia.

The officers of the Signal Service pass the course of drill and instruction, and serve regularly at the post of Fort Whipple before being put upon any other duty. It is recommended that all officers of the Army intended to be instructed as acting signal officers, or to be temporarily instructors in geographical military departments for the field duties of the Signal Service, be here instructed before being put upon detached duty. There have been instructed during the year ninety-six men as assistant observers, and eighteen for promotion to the grade of sergeant.

The wise legislation of the act approved July 20, 1878, permanently organizing the enlisted men of the Signal Corps, providing 150 sergeants, 30 corporals, and 270 privates, has been and will be productive of good results. It has done away with annoyances and embarrassments inevitable without it. It has fixed the service on an

honorable footing, and opened a career, of which they are proud, to the best class of young American citizens. The office files are crowded with applications for enlistment. The severe examinations are successfully undergone. The clause providing "that two sergeants may in each year be appointed to be second lieutenants" gives that stimulus of permanent service and promised reward so long and earnestly sought for. Until the results of this organization, up to this time so satisfactory, have been more fully tested, it is not advisable that changes be attempted.

One hundred and forty-seven stations of the first class have been maintained during the year to fill the systems of stations of observation from which reports are deemed necessary to enable proper warnings to be given of the approach and force of storm, and of other meteoric changes, for the benefit of agricultural and commercial interests.

Twenty-four stations of a second class, hitherto described as "sunset stations," at which a single observation is taken daily, at the time of sunset, by citizens employed for this purpose, have been continued in operation.

The daily exchange of telegraphic reports, had by comity of exchange with the chief meteorological office of the Dominion of Canada, has been continued, and warnings have been regularly sent from this office to enable signals to be displayed at the ports of the Dominion at times of threatened danger.

The issue for publication of the official deductions had at the office of the Signal-Officer, from the reports there received and now known as the Synopses and Indications, has continued during the year. There has been no failure of the delivery of any report to the press during that period. The total number of the reports thus furnished at the hours of 1 a. m., 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m., daily, has been one thousand and ninety-five.

A careful analysis of the forecasts or "Indications" published, and a comparison with the weather changes afterward occurring, within the time and within the district to which each has had reference, has given the average percentage of eighty-four and thirty-six hundredths as verified. An average of ninety per cent. is believed to be attainable. The wide diffusion given these reports may be judged from the fact that they appear daily in almost every newspaper in the United States.

The display of cautionary day and night signals, by flag and lights, upon the lakes and the great ports of the United States upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, has been made systematically on occasions of supposed especial danger at fifty-seven different sea and lake ports and cities.

The exhibition of symbol maps, on which the meteoric conditions are shown by symbol at the rooms of the boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and of other commercial associations, and at places of public resort, for the benefit of shipping and other interests; the display of bulletins; the distribution of weather maps and the employment of other

methods for rapidly diffusing for public use the information had at this office, have been continued.

By an arrangement with the Post-Office Department, six thousand and thirty-nine printed "Farmers' Bulletins," on which appear daily the forecasts of this office, have been distributed and displayed in frames daily at as many different post-offices in different cities, villages, and hamlets in different States, for the use of the agricultural population throughout the United States. The information given on these bulletins is of value for facts relating to the climatology of the different sections, being condensed as they are into brief notes, which are published with the reports.

A "weather case," or "farmers' weather indicator," an instrument arranged to exhibit together on a simple plan the meteorological indications of several instruments, and in such a way that they can be easily noted by any one, is in preparation for general issue. This instrument is intended to be used in connection with the Farmers' Bulletin. It will, it is hoped, enable agricultural populations and others to determine in advance something as to the character of the coming weather from local indications alone, when added means of information cannot be reached, or may fail.

The river reports, giving the average depth of water at the different great rivers of the interior, and notice of dangerous rises, for the benefit of river commerce and the population in the vicinity, have been regularly made, telegraphed, bulletined in frames, and published by the press at the different river ports and cities.

By the great diffusion given the reports of the office through the press, the display of the different office bulletins and forms of report, the maps and regular publications, it is estimated that the statements, based upon the information gathered upon the files of the office and issued daily for the public use, reach daily not less than one-third of all the households in the United States.

The regular daily publication of the reports by the press, now continued for eight years without cost to the United States, is considered as an evidence of the usefulness of the reports and of the favor with which they are received by the communities for which they are intended.

The sea-coast service of the Signal Service, in connection with the Life-Saving Service, has been continued during the year. The telegraphic lines, reaching from Sandy Hook to Cape May and from Norfolk by way of Cape Hatteras and Wilmington to the mouth of Cape Fear River, on the most frequented and in some places the most dangerous coasts of the United States, have been continued in operation. The stations upon these lines are occupied, and the telegraphic lines are operated by enlisted men of the Signal Corps.

The saving of human life often rests on the prompt and proper working of these lines, and the fidelity and discipline of the force stationed upon them.

The watch kept by the service, and the prompt transmission of a few messages have, in times of danger, saved property amounting to more than the cost of the lines.

A code of danger or distress signals to be furnished without cost to all vessels sailing from the ports of the United States, and enabling them to communicate by flags with stations or relief parties on the shore in case of need, disaster, or distress, was last winter issued and widely distributed.

In pursuance of the act of Congress, authorizing the construction and operation of telegraphic lines in the interior and upon the frontier, for connecting military posts and stations, and for the protection of the populations from Indian and other depredations, officers and enlisted men of the Signal Service have been continued upon these duties. The lines in Arizona, New Mexico, and upon the Texas frontier are nearly completed. The lines in the Northwest, for which provision is made, are pushed rapidly forward. The work of construction has been in large part done by working parties furnished by the active co-operation of department commanders. A total length of three thousand two hundred miles of line is now operated and maintained in the care of officers and enlisted men of the Signal Service.

The co-operation of scientific men at home and abroad has been continued. It has made a world-wide study possible. The popular support and the support of the press have been steady and considerate. There is the assurance of success in achieving a public good to follow earnest labor.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The annual reports of the major-general commanding the Military Academy at West Point, and of the Board of Visitors which assembled at the examination in June last, are hereto appended. I concur with the commanding general in his commendation of the system of competitive examinations now so largely used to determine the selection of candidates for appointment from Congressional districts, which is indirectly but powerfully working to improve the school system of the State. I also concur in a proposed partial revision of the academic system. But I am not at this time in favor of advancing the qualifications for admission, or the grade of theoretical studies at the Academy. It would serve to exclude many young men of sufficient capacity for the ordinary military duties without adding a necessary element of usefulness in their performance. I would rather drop out certain subjects, to give time for the study of others more practically useful.

The question of admissions at the September term is within the discretion of this department, and will be duly considered.

I specially commend for favorable action the recommendation for sufficient appropriations to procure an adequate supply of water at the post, in connection with the all-important subject of sewerage, and also to complete the hospital. From personal examination last summer, I am

persuaded that their importance to the health of the officers and cadets is not overstated.

The gratifying opinion is expressed by the Board of Visitors, as a "general result of investigation," "*that there is at least one public institution in the United States of which it can be truly affirmed that the more it is investigated the better it appears, and for the direct administration and control of which no person is believed to have been selected for any other reason than fitness to discharge the trust confided to him.*" This is the keynote to the candid and liberal view exhibited throughout the report, which should commend it to the careful notice of Congress, while it should also inspire in the country at large the confidence in our Military Academy which it has fairly won and fully deserves.

GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

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REPORT

OF

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1878.

SIR: I now have the honor to submit this, my annual report of the Army for the past twelve months, and beg to preface it by submitting the following tabular statements and returns compiled by the Adjutant-General.

A.—“Organization of the Regular Army of the United States, 1878,” exhibiting the extreme limit in numbers of every grade and class permitted by existing laws, viz, 2,153 commissioned officers and 25,000 enlisted men.

B.—“General return, or exhibit of the actual strength of the Army of the United States June 30, 1878,” exhibiting the actual numbers in service at that date, as shown by actual musters and returns, viz, 2,153 commissioned officers and 23,254 enlisted men.

C 1.—“Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri,” commanded by Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan; headquarters Chicago, Ill., Department of the Missouri;

C 2.—Department of Texas and Department of the Platte;

C 3.—Department of Dakota;

Aggregating, in the whole Division of the Missouri, 1,131 officers and 14,052 men.

D.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Atlantic, commanded by Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock; headquarters, Governor's Island, New York; embracing Department of the East and Department of the South, aggregating in this division 395 officers and 3,188 men.

E.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Pacific, commanded by Maj. Gen. I. McDowell; headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco. Department of California, Department of the Columbia, and Department of Arizona, aggregating in the division 331 officers and 3,572 men.

F.—Department of West Point, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield; headquarters, West Point, N. Y.; aggregating 54 officers and professors, 282 cadets, and 280 enlisted men.

An examination of these returns will show the Army to be composed of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, and twenty-five of infantry, of which eight regiments of cavalry and eighteen of infantry are employed in the Military Division of the Missouri; four regiments of artillery and three of infantry occupy the Division of the Atlantic, and one regiment of artillery, two of cavalry, and four of infantry are distributed to posts in the Division of the Pacific.

Since my last report only one change has been made in the depart-

ments, viz, the discontinuance of the Department of the Gulf, and adding its territory and troops to the Department of the South. Therefore, at this time, the geographical distribution of command is into nine departments, viz: the East, General Hancock, and South, General Augur, constituting the Division of the Atlantic, commanded by Major-General Hancock; Dakota, General Terry, Platte, General Crook, Missouri, General Pope, and Texas, General Ord, constituting the Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sheridan; the Columbia, General Howard, California, General McDowell, and Arizona, Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Willcox, constituting the Division of the Pacific, commanded by Major-General McDowell.

These general officers have made full and elaborate reports of the state of facts and operations of the troops in their respective commands during the past year, which I herewith submit, viz:

1. Report of Lieutenant-General Sheridan.
2. Report of Brig. Gen. John Pope.
 - 2 A. Report of Maj. J. K. Mizner.
 - 2 B. Report of Col. Ed. Hatch.
 - 2 C. Report of Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis.
 - 2 D. Roster of troops in Department Missouri.
3. Report of commanding general Department Dakota, General Gibbon commanding.
 - 3 A. Roster of troops, Department Dakota.
4. Report of Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord.
 - 4 A. List of persons killed, &c., in Department of Texas, &c.
 - 4 B. Judge Paschal's letter relative to alleged attack on Lipan camp.
 - 4 C. Translation of an editorial in a Monterey paper dated September 7, 1878.
 - 4 D. Roster of troops in Department of Texas.
5. Report of Brig. Gen. George Crook.
 - 5 A. Roster of troops in Department Platte.
6. Report of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock.
 - 6 A. Report of Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.
 - 6 B. Memorandum for general staff officers and roster of troops.
7. Report of General J. M. Schofield.
8. Report of Major-General McDowell.
 - 8 A. Statement of movement of troops in Department of California.
 - 8 B. Distribution of troops in Division of the Pacific.
 - 8 C. Appendix to General McDowell's report.
9. Report of Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard (not yet received).
10. Report of General O. B. Willcox.

These reports are so full and complete that they leave for me nothing to record, further than to indorse their several recommendations or to emphasize some of their conclusions.

Among these reports, that of Lieutenant-General Sheridan will, from his rank and large experience, attract the first notice, and I beg to invite close study of his entire report. His command embraces eight of the ten regiments of cavalry and eighteen of the twenty-five regiments of infantry, which compose the entire Army; and though he states this force to be entirely inadequate to perform the vast amount of labor required of him by the vicissitudes of service, yet it is impossible further to re-enforce him without absolutely stripping our seaboard, or abandoning other territories of equal value and subjected to the same dangers which he so graphically describes in his own. The troops now subject to his command compose quite two-thirds of the effective force of the

whole Army, and his territorial command extends from "the British line on the north, to the mouth of the Rio Grande south, an average of 1,500 miles long, and from the Mississippi westward to and including the Rocky Mountain Chain, an average of 1,200 miles broad. As General Sheridan well describes, this vast region has undergone in the past ten years a more violent and radical change than any like space of the earth's surface during any previous fifty years. From being the pasture-field of millions of buffalo, elk, deer, antelopes, and large game, affording abundant food for the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Comanche Indians, it has already passed into the condition of a farming or pastoral country traversed by many railroads. The game is nearly all gone, the Indian has been forced on to small reservations; farms and herds of neat-cattle are fast taking the place of the buffalo, and every ox and steer has an owner who will fight for his property. Nearly all the Indian treaties were made on the theory that this change would occur more slowly, that the government would only have to furnish *partial* food for the Indian, and that he could procure half or a quarter of the necessary meat by hunting. I know that such was the belief of the commission, of which I was a member, which negotiated the treaties of 1868, and, having traversed the plains ten or fifteen times since that date, I can bear personal testimony that where in 1868 millions of buffalo could be found, not a single one is now seen.

Again, it was then a favorite theory that the Indian would gradually see for himself, in the disappearance of these herds of buffalo, a reason why he should plow and cultivate the ground like the white man; but his progress in this direction is scarcely perceptible, save in the remnants of tribes like the Santees, Pawnees, Navajoes, Cherokees, &c., while the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, &c., "the nomade of the Great West," seem to prefer death to the common toil of the farmer. Beyond question, it was hunger which drove the Bannocks and Cheyennes to war this summer, as recounted by Generals Pope, Crook, and Howard; and similar escapades, causing great alarm and some murders, will occur each coming year unless these Indians be kept quiet by *more food*. It seems idle to expect that the enterprising and industrious white race will cease till every acre of this continent susceptible of cultivation is reduced to possession, and till the vast unfenced prairie which has been for ages the pasture-field for its millions of buffalo is covered by herds of horses, beef-cattle, and sheep, each having an owner entitled to protection in his property by the government, local or national.

It is not to be expected that these pasture-fields can be used by the two races in common without everlasting conflict; but the reservations already set apart for the Indians are large enough, and should suffice for them ultimately to raise all the meat and grain necessary for their subsistence; but mean time they must have more food, else they will steal and fight. To convert the Indians into a pastoral race is the first step in their upward progress toward civilization; that of agriculturist must be the next stage, though slower of realization; but in this direction is the sole hope of rescuing any part of the "nomade" Indians from utter annihilation.

This humane end cannot be reached by means of the present peace agents, because persuasion is wasted on an Indian. There must not only be a show of force, but actual *subjection* and *force* used to compel him to guard and protect his growing herd of cattle or sheep, as otherwise he will, in his hunger and improvidence, kill and eat the very cows and ewes issued by the government for the purpose of raising a herd. In like manner, force will be necessary to compel the nomade to plow

or hoe his ground, plant his seed, and guard it till the harvest. In this particular there is a wide distinction among the tribes, and here I refer specially to the buffalo or plains Indians, such as the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, &c., while other tribes farther west, in Arizona, Oregon, and Washington Territory, maintain themselves as farmers, herders, fishermen, and laborers of every sort. On a recent visit to the Navajoes in New Mexico, with whom the Peace Commission treated in 1868, at the same time as with the Sioux and Cheyennes, I learned from the leading chiefs that the 17,000 sheep provided them by that commission had been so carefully herded that they now numbered full half a million. Each tribe or nation must be dealt with according to its nature and antecedents, and large discretion to supply food must be lodged with the President or somewhere, else starvation will cause each year wars such as occurred this summer with the Shoshones and Southern Cheyennes, as is fully explained in the reports of Generals Gibbon, Crook, Pope, and Howard. The Army cannot foresee or prevent these wars. All it can do is, after the Indians break out, steal, plunder, and kill some harmless farmers, to pursue, scatter, and capture them in detail after infinite toil; then conduct them back to their reservations and turn them loose to repeat the same game *ad infinitum*. Congress alone can provide a remedy, and, if prevention be wiser than cure, money and discretion must be lodged somewhere in time to prevent starvation.

In like manner the reports of Generals McDowell, Howard, and Willcox describe the condition of affairs in the States and Territories bordering on the Pacific Ocean. There, the Indians have, in the progress of the past thirty years, been collected by tribes and families on small reservations well apart so that Indian wars on a large scale requiring concert of action are not probable, yet the Nez Percés war of 1877, and the Shoshone war of this summer, fully described in General Howard's reports, show how even these small bands of Indians, by traversing our sparsely-settled Territories, did a large amount of mischief and caused great consternation among the people. As a general rule the Pacific coast Indians did not originally depend for food so much on game as on fish, and here again the inroads and demands of civilization are fast cutting off the supply of salmon and fish. Fisheries on the largest scale are established on the Lower Columbia and at the mouths of the smaller rivers emptying into the Pacific, where vast numbers of salmon are taken by nets in the season of spawning; so that very soon, unless some regulations be adopted and enforced, such as only to allow fishing on alternate days, the salmon will become extinct, and the Indians there will be driven by hunger to steal cattle of the farmers and settlers, which inevitably results in war.

The settlers of Oregon and Washington Territory seem apprehensive of war on the part of the Umatillas, and of the river Indians near the Spokane, and do not seem to understand that the Army has no control of them, or any right to interpose except *after* hostilities are actually begun. Every precaution has been and will be taken to maintain peace in that most interesting portion of our national domain, but to insure it the whites should be most careful not to trespass on the Umatilla Reservation, or to provoke the others who have lived from time immemorial on the Upper Columbia, and who are now growing restless by the rapid diminution of their small supply of salmon. By mutual forbearance alone can peace be maintained in that quarter.

In Arizona, also, there is danger lurking from a similar cause where it seems to me we are clearly wrong. The Pimas and Maricopas have,

since our troops passed en route for California in 1846, been peaceful cultivators of the valley of the Gila, furnished our people with grain and vegetables, have always lived in peace, and were our faithful allies in the many wars with the Apaches. All cultivation in that region is by irrigation, and these Indians had large ditches and acequias leading from the Gila River, but recently General McDowell reports that settlers have gone above them and turned the whole of the water of the Gila on to their own fields, leaving the Pimas and Maricopas without any. The consequence has been that their fields and gardens are barren, and these peaceful Indians are scattered and have become paupers. Here, too, the Army is powerless; and, if war and collision result, on us falls the danger and the labor. I therefore repeat, the Indian problem is not a single problem, but many; as many almost as there are tribes. Measures which would be wise in the one instance would be folly in another, and whatever department of government is charged with it, must be armed, not only with force, but large discretion and authority to furnish food in emergencies.

As before stated, the Military Division of the Atlantic embraces the States east of the Mississippi with the frontier of the Northern lakes, the Atlantic seaboard, and the Gulf coast as far as the Sabine. The report of its commanding general, Hancock, gives full particulars of the distribution of his relatively small command, consisting of four regiments of artillery and three of infantry, aggregating 395 officers and 3,188 men. He is required to keep in good order certain of the forts, constructed at heavy cost and deemed necessary for the safety of commerce. His troops are also held at all times ready to proceed to threatened points inland in case of necessity, and four companies of artillery are now detached in Texas for this purpose. One regiment of his infantry will probably have to go to the frontier in the spring. Another is held in "reserve" to exchange with some infantry regiment which may need relief from long exposure to epidemic, and the only remaining regiment of infantry has been deemed necessary to supplement the artillery in the occupation of the forts on the Gulf coast. The artillery regiments, besides doing garrison duty, guarding public property, &c., receive instruction in that special branch of the military art which requires more study and more time than is usual for infantry or for cavalry. It would be well, however, if we could hold at several central points like Atlanta, Leavenworth, Omaha, and Saint Paul, in rotation, a full regiment of infantry or of cavalry for instruction; but hitherto the demands of service have been so imperative that it was impracticable. When the settlements inland become stronger and better capable of self-defense, and when the nomadic tribes of Indians on the plains become more peaceful and better established, I will advise the breaking up the smaller posts, in order to assemble the troops in larger garrisons, which will result in greater economy and better discipline.

I doubt the wisdom of selecting and preparing in advance, as recommended by General Hancock, posts and camps of refuge in the South against yellow fever. This year's experience demonstrates the uncertain nature of this epidemic; that it has been virulent in towns, villages, and even "pine woods" hitherto deemed absolutely safe against its inroads. The present rule is best, to allow each department commander, on the first symptoms of the disease, to move his garrisons into the nearest and best camps accessible. Although the fever this year has been unusually severe, the loss in the Army has been very little, except in the small detachment of acclimated men left to guard the public property at Jackson Barracks and New Orleans, as described by General Augur. The sad

death of Lieut. H. H. Benner, Eighteenth Infantry, resulted from his voluntary and heroic exposure in a boat carrying stores needed by the stricken inhabitants on the banks of the Lower Mississippi.

I herewith submit the report of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, commanded by Col. George W. Getty, brevet major-general, marked "G."

This "school" is composed of five companies of artillery, one from each regiment, kept at as high a standard of numbers and efficiency as is possible with the interests of the general service. Its object is to instruct the junior officers of artillery in the higher branches of the military art, especially history, reconnoissance, strategy, and logistics, and has already attained a high state of proficiency. This school is fast acquiring reputation as a "post-graduate course" for officers, and of practical instruction to sergeants, corporals, and privates in the manual of the machines needed in handling heavy modern ordnance; a knowledge which may prove of infinite value to the country in times to come.

The Department of West Point occupies in our military system a somewhat abnormal condition, being a department within a department, yet it fulfills a most important end, and I invite special attention to the report of its commanding general, Schofield, herewith, marked 7. The aggregate force consists of 54 officers and professors, 282 cadets, and 280 enlisted men; but its real importance is in the fact that it includes the Military Academy, the fountain source of military knowledge, not only to the Army, but to the nation. Inasmuch as this Academy is the constant subject of study, and is annually examined by a board of visitors, embracing members of both houses of Congress and other eminent citizens, I desire only to call your attention to a recommendation made by General Schofield, in this annual report, about "September appointments," which I deem most important in the sense of military training. All vacancies for each year made by the graduating class can be foreseen, and are usually provided for a year in advance by new appointments; a few more vacancies result from failures of members of the lower classes and of the new appointees to meet the required standard. The nominees for these vacancies are necessarily delayed and have heretofore been termed "September appointments," because they were examined and admitted in September instead of June, when the new class of each year is always admitted. The September cadets thus lose the summer's encampment, extending through the two most valuable months of the whole course of practical instruction at West Point. The reason for these September admissions resulted, in early days, from the slowness of mails and of travel; but all this is now changed. In a single day the telegraph can convey to each member of Congress the fact that his candidate has failed, and that the academic board is ready for his "alternate." By or before the first day of July these alternates could reach West Point, be examined, and thus complete the new or fourth class. After that date there should be no more additions, and the course of instruction should begin. The squad drill, company and battalion drills, the duties of sentinels, patrols, guard, and of camp police, all thoroughly and admirably taught at West Point, make a more lasting impression on the mind of the young soldier than the lessons of any other equal period of his life, and I assert that these lessons are the *most valuable* of any taught at the Military Academy. I therefore concur most heartily with General Schofield in his recommendation that the September appointments be discontinued; and further suggest that the new cadets be examined by the academic board early in June; that the telegraph be freely used to complete each fourth class by or before

the first day of July of each year, and that no cadet be examined or admitted after that date.

I somewhat question the wisdom of further raising the standard for the admission of cadets, as suggested by General Schofield, because it is hardly fair to subject the boys from districts illy provided with schools to tests which their more fortunate fellows enjoy. It is within the experience of us all that many who could hardly pass the first examination for admission afterward made splendid officers and scholars, and if any change in the academic course be intended, I trust it will be in the direction of physical development and skill in arms; subjects peculiar to this institution and not to be had elsewhere. I think an erroneous impression is common that the Academy will graduate more officers than are needed for the Army, but experience has shown that vacancies annually occur in the Army to at least the number of sixty; which is more than the average graduating class. The other recommendations in General Schofield's report, more especially as to the completion of the water and sewage system for sanitary reasons, meet my hearty approval, as I feel sure they will receive the cordial co-operation of the Secretary of War.

Inasmuch as the returns I have used in this report are official, dating back to July 1, and are absolutely correct for *that date*, and as monthly and daily changes in the strength of regiments and detachments occur by reason of death, discharges, &c., I beg to add the strength of each regiment and detachment according to the very latest reports, received October 15, 1878:

	Enlisted men.
First Cavalry	821
Second Cavalry	809
Third Cavalry	797
Fourth Cavalry	833
Fifth Cavalry	789
Sixth Cavalry	772
Seventh Cavalry	822
Eighth Cavalry	819
Ninth Cavalry	593
Tenth Cavalry	774
Total Cavalry	7,829
First Artillery	547
Second Artillery	625
Third Artillery	513
Fourth Artillery	501
Fifth Artillery	444
Total Artillery	2,630
First Infantry	532
Second Infantry	393
Third Infantry	544
Fourth Infantry	531
Fifth Infantry	465
Sixth Infantry	489
Seventh Infantry	482
Eighth Infantry	476
Ninth Infantry	476
Tenth Infantry	488
Eleventh Infantry	477
Twelfth Infantry	398
Thirteenth Infantry	338
Fourteenth Infantry	536
Fifteenth Infantry	508
Sixteenth Infantry	411
Seventeenth Infantry	459
Eighteenth Infantry	339
Nineteenth Infantry	411
Twentieth Infantry	420

Twenty-first Infantry	Enlistment of
Twenty-second Infantry	
Twenty-third Infantry	
Twenty-fourth Infantry	
Twenty-fifth Infantry	
Total Infantry	
Engineer battalion	
Permanent and recruiting parties, music-boys, and recruits in depots	
Enlisted men detailed on general service	
Ordnance Department	
West Point detachments	
Prison guard	
Hospital stewards	
Ordnance sergeants	
Commissary sergeants	
Indian scouts	
Grand total	

I also inclose—marked H and I—the reports of the Adjutant of the recruiting service, and of the Inspector-General, and believe that the character of recruits has been exceptionally good, and inspections made throughout the Army have greatly aided department commanders to maintain the high state of discipline and good order which now prevail throughout the Army.

In conclusion, I beg to say that, from personal inspections and official reports, I am sure the Army is well and economically sustained, that its discipline and instruction are as good as could be expected in its scattered condition and from the vast amount of labor necessarily imposed on it; and that it has met promptly and cheerfully every duty and of hardship. It has accomplished an amount of work as General Sheridan has well said, “no other nation in the world have attempted with less than 60,000 or 70,000 men.”

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General

Hon. GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

Quartermaster-sergeants.	Chief musician.
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	
1	

THE ARMY

Sergeant-major
Quartermaster-sergeant

1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
10

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED

						D.	
Sergeant-majors.	Quartermaster-sergeants.	Chief musicians.	Principal musicians.	Saddler-sergeants.	Chief trumpeters.	Chalans-sergeants.	Aggregate.
							11
							17
							7
							9
							64
							26
							366
							55
							303
							428
							1
							30
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	804
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	887
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	821
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	851
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	864
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	771
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	718
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	812
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	496
1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	849
10	9	10	.....	9	10	.....	7,873



C 1, 2, 3.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Missouri, com-
returns on file in the Adjutant-

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.				
				Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aide-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Dep't.	Inspector-General.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.				Division staff	1	1	2	1	2
Headquarters	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Brig. Gen. John Pope.....		Department staff.	1		3	1	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	3 miles above Leavenworth City.	Col. J. C. Davis, 23d Inf.	7	23d Inf.					
Fort Hays, Kans...	Near Hays City	Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, 23d Inf.	3	23d Inf.					
Fort Riley, Kans...	At junction of Pawnee and Smoky Hill Forks.	Col. G. Pennypacker, 16th Inf.	3	16th Inf.					
Fort Dodge, Kans..	96 miles southwest of Hays City.	Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis, 19th Inf.	3	19th Inf.					
Fort Wallace, Kans.	Near Wallace Station....	Lieut. Col. James Van Vleet, 16th Inf.	2	16th Inf.					
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	8 miles from Beaver Station.	Capt. C. R. Layton, 16th Inf.	1	16th Inf.					
Fort Sill, Ind. T....	At junction of Medicine Bluff and Cache Creeks.	Lieut. Col. J. W. Davidson, 10th Cav.	6	4th and 10th Cav. & 16th Inf.					
Fort Reno, Ind. T..	Near Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency.	Maj. J. K. Mizner, 4th Cav.	4	4th Cav. and 16th Inf.					
Camp Supply, Ind. T.	Near junction of Wolf and Beaver Creeks.	Maj. H. A. Hambright, 19th Inf.	3	4th Cav. and 19th Inf.					
Fort Lyon, Colo....	52 miles from Kit Carson.	Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf.	3	19th Inf.					
Fort Garland, Colo.	On Utah Creek	Capt. Geo. Shorkley, 15th Inf.	2	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.					
Fort Elliott, Tex...	On Sweetwater Creek...	Lieut. Col. J. P. Hatch, 4th Cav.	4	4th Cav. and 19th Inf.					
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	Near El Paso, Tex	Maj. N. W. Osborne, 15th Inf.	3	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.					
Santa Fé, N. Mex....	Headquarters District of New Mexico.	Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cav.		District headquarters.					
Fort Bayard, N. Mex	Near Pinos Altos.....	Capt. C. D. Beyer, 9th Cav.	6	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.					
Fort Marcy, N. Mex	At Santa Fé.....	Capt. Chambers McKibbin, 15th Inf.	1	15th Inf.					
Fort Stanton, N. Mex	On the Rio Bonita.....	Lieut. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cav.	4	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.					
Fort Union, N. Mex.	5 miles from the Moro...	Maj. A. P. Morrow, 9th Cav.	3	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.					
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	At the headwaters of the Rio Puerco	Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, 15th Inf.	3	9th Cav. and 15th Inf.					
Leavenworth Military Prison, Kans.	At Fort Leavenworth...	Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.		Prison guard					
Total			61		1		3	1	
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.									
Headquarters	San Antonio, Tex	Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord.....		Department staff.	1		2	1	
San Antonio, Tex...		Maj. James McMillan, 2d Art.	5	2d Art. and 20th Inf.					
San Diego, Tex		Capt. A. B. Kauffman, 8th Cav.	1	8th Cav.					
San Felipe, Tex		Capt. Charles Bentzoni, 25th Inf.	2	10th Cav. and 25th Inf.					
Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	At Rio Grande City.....	Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, 8th Cav.	6	8th Cav. and 24th Inf.					
Fort Brown, Tex...	At Brownsville	Col. George Sykes, 20th Inf.	9	8th Cav. and 20th Inf.					

manded by Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, headquarters Chicago, Ill., taken from the latest General's Office, 1878.

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.						AGGREGATE.						
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and reg'tal staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	15	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	13	28
1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	26
1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	282	27	309	1	2	1	3	28	284	312			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	103	10	113	1	1	1	1	10	103	113			
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	12	184	3	1	3	4	15	173	188			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	113	9	122	2	2	2	2	11	113	124			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74	9	83	1	1	1	1	9	76	85			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	4	40	1	1	1	1	5	36	41			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	306	17	323	1	2	2	3	20	308	328			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	202	12	214	1	2	1	3	13	204	217			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	138	7	145	1	1	2	2	9	138	147			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	140	13	153	4	4	13	144	157					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	7	87	7	80	87							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	187	10	197	1	3	4	4	14	187	201			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	101	8	109	2	3	2	5	10	104	114			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	7	35	7	28	35							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	219	10	229	1	3	4	4	8	12	18	223	241	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	3	39	1	1	3	37	40					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	160	10	170	1	2	2	3	5	13	162	175		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	13	121	2	2	13	110	123					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	123	12	135	1	1	2	2	14	123	137			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	6	78	2	2	6	74	80					
5	3	20	8	6	1	4	7	5	52	5	5	96	2,693	219	2,912	2	8	22	27	32	59	251	2,720	2,971					
3	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	15	31	1	1	16	16	32					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	246	14	260	1	6	1	7	8	21	247	268		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	2	54	1	1	3	52	55					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	97	6	103	1	1	7	97	104					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	289	19	308	1	1	2	3	4	7	23	292	315	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	391	26	417	1	3	2	1	6	7	32	392	424	

Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.			
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aide-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Dep't.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—Cont'.								
Fort Clark, Tex	At the head of Las Moras Creek.	Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cav.	16	4th and 8th Cav., 10th & 20th Inf.				
Fort Concho, Tex ..	At junction of Main and North Conchos.	Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.	6	10th Cav. and 25th Inf.				
Fort Davis, Tex	Near Limpia Creek	Col. G. L. Andrews, 25th Inf.	6	10th Cav. and 25th Inf.				
Fort Duncan, Tex ..	At Eagle Pass	Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Inf.	4	4th Cav. and 24th Inf.				
Fort Griffin, Tex ...	At Maxwell's Ranch	Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.	1	10th Inf.				
Fort McKavett, Tex ..	On San Saba River	Col. H. B. Clitz, 10th Inf.	5	10th Inf.				
Fort McIntosh, Tex ..	At Laredo	Maj. W. R. Price, 8th Cav.	5	8th Cav., 10th & 24th Inf.				
Fort Stockton, Tex. .	At Comanche Springs . . .	Maj. N. B. McLaughlen, 10th Cav.	5	10th Cav. and 25th Inf.				
Total			71		1		2	1
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.								
Headquarters	Omaha Barracks, Nebr ..	Brig. Gen. George Crook.		Department staff.	1		3	1
Omaha Barracks, Nebr.	3 miles above Omaha . . .	Col. J. H. King, 9th Inf.	2	9th Inf.				
Sidney Barracks, Nebr.	Near Sidney Station	Maj. G. A. Gordon, 5th Cav.	1	9th Inf.				
Camp Robinson, Nebr.	At old Red Cloud agency . .	1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf.	1	3d Cav.				
Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	At old Spotted Tail agency.	Capt. Deane Monahan, 3d Cav.	1	3d Cav.				
Fort McPherson, Nebr.	6 miles south of McPherson Station.	Lieut. Col. E. A. Carr, 5th Cav.	2	5th Cav. and 9th Inf.				
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.	On north fork of Loup River.	Capt. G. S. Carpenter, 14th Inf.	1	14th Inf.				
Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	170 miles from Cheyenne.	Capt. E. M. Coates, 4th Inf.	2	3d Cav. and 4th Inf.				
Fort Laramie, Wyo.	Near mouth of Laramie River.	Capt. A. B. Cain, 4th Inf.	2	4th Inf.				
Fort McKinney, Wyo.	On north bank of Clear Fork Creek.	Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav.	12	5th Cav., 4th and 9th Inf.				
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Near Cheyenne	Capt. G. L. Luhn, 4th Inf.	1	4th Inf.				
Fort Sanders, Wyo.	On the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.	Col. F. F. Flint, 4th Inf.	1	4th Inf.				
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	do	Maj. T. Thornburgh, 4th Inf.	2	4th Inf.				
Camp Devin, Wyo..	In the field, near Deadwood, Dak.	Lieut. Col. L. P. Bradley, 9th Inf.	9	3d Cav. and 9th Inf.				
Camp Brown, Wyo.	138 miles from Bryan . . .	Maj. J. J. Upham, 5th Cav.	1	5th Cav.				
Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.	At Cheyenne	1st Lieut. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.	1	9th Inf.				
Camp Douglas, Utah	3 miles east of Salt Lake City.	Col. J. E. Smith, 14th Inf.	3	14th Inf.				
Fort Cameron, Utah	At Beaver	Lieut. Col. Henry Douglas, 14th Inf.	2	14th Inf.				
Fort Hall, Idaho....	140 miles north of Corrine.	Maj. Montgomery Bryant, 14th Inf.	4	14th Inf.				
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.	Near Fort Hall	Capt. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Cav.	2	5th Cav.				
Total			50		1		3	1

Military Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.													ABSENT.													AGGREGATE.		
Bureau of Military Justice. Quartermaster's Department. Subsistence Department. Medical Department. Pay Department. Corps of Engineers. Ordnance Department. Post chaplains. Military storekeepers. Colonels. Lieutenant-colonels. Majors.	Captains. Regimental chaplains. Regimental adjutants. Regimental quartermasters. Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers. Field and reg'tal staff officers. Captains. Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers. Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers. Enlisted men.	Aggregate.																
2	1 1	11	1 1 26	969	43	1,012	1 1 5	8	12	15	27	58	981	1,039														
1	1	4	1 1 8	324	17	341	2 2 2	2	6	6	12	23	330	353														
1	1	5	1 1 7	297	16	313	3 1 4	9	8	17	24	306	330															
1	1	4	1 1 1 6	194	15	209	2 1 1	3	4	18	195	213																
1	1	1	2	54	4	58					4	54	58															
1	1	4	1 8	256	15	271	3 1 2	2	6	8	21	258	279															
1	1	4	9	207	14	221	1 3	3	1	4	15	210	225															
1	1	4	6	210	13	232	1 2	1	3	4	16	220	236															
5 114 4 1 1 2 5 3 6	54 2 5 7 107	3,611	210	3,830	3 12 16	31	39	62	101	281	3,650	3,931																
1 4 2 1 6 1	1 1	13	19	32						19	13	32																
1	1 1	2	114	8	122	1 2	1	3	4	11	115	126																
1	1	3	33	5	38					5	33	38																
		3	64	3	67	1		1	1	4	64	68																
1	1	1	65	3	68	1 1	1	1	2	4	66	70																
1	1	4	100	7	107	1		1	1	2	8	101	109															
	1	2	34	3	37					3	34	37																
1	1	3	115	5	120	1 1	2	2	4	7	117	124																
1	2	4	107	7	114					7	107	114																
2	1 1 7	1 17	761	29	790	4 6	8	10	18	39	769	808																
1	1 1		56	4	60	2 2	2	4	6	58	64																	
1	1	1 1 2	75	6	81	1		1	7	75	82																	
1	1	4	97	7	104	1	1	2	8	98	106																	
2	1 2 4	1 12	479	22	501	3 5 6	8	14	22	36	487	523																
	1 1		63	3	66	1 1	1	1	2	4	64	68																
	2		39	2	41	1		1	1	3	39	42																
1	1 1	5	133	10	143	2 1 2	3	5	13	135	148																	
1	1	2	76	6	82	1 1	1	1	2	7	77	84																
	1 3	5	149	9	158	1 3		4	4	13	149	162																
	2	2	107	4	111		2	3	2	5	6	110	116															
1 4 2 16 6 1 1 3 1 4 4 7	30 4 3 73	2,680	102	2,842	1 3 18	26	31	48	79	210	2,711	2,921																

Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.					
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Dept.	Inspectors-general.	
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.										
Headquarters	Saint Paul, Minn.	Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry...		Department staff.	1		3	1		
Fort Snelling, Minn.	5 miles below Saint Paul.	Capt. C. E. Bennett, 17th Inf.	1	17th Inf.						
Fort Sisseton, Dak.	On Kettle Lake	Capt. W. M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.	1	do						
Fort Totten, Dak.	On Devil's Lake	Capt. Malcolm McArthur, 17th Inf.	2	7th Cav. and 17th Inf.						
Fort Pembina, Dak.	Near Pembina	Capt. Edward Collins, 17th Inf.	2	17th Inf.						
Fort Buford, Dak.	On the Upper Missouri River.	Lieut. Col. Daniel Huston, jr., 6th Inf.	6	6th Inf.						
Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	Near Bismarek	Maj. R. E. A. Crofton, Inf.	3	6th and 17th Inf.						
Fort Rice, Dak.	50 miles above Edwinton	Capt. J. S. Poland, 6th Inf.	1	6th Inf.						
Fort Stevenson, Dak	125 miles above Fort Rice	Capt. J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf.	2	do						
Fort Randall, Dak.	75 miles above Yankton.	Lieut. Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, 1st Inf.	2	1st Inf.						
Fort Sully, Dak	220 miles from Springfield.	Capt. T. M. Tolman, 1st Inf.	1	do						
Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	65 miles south of Bismarck.	Capt. E. P. Pearson, 17th Inf.	5	7th Cav., 1st and 17th Inf.						
Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	7 miles above Fort Sully.	Col. W. H. Wood, 11th Inf.	4	11th Inf.						
Red Cloud Agency, Dak.	Near month of Yellow Medicine Creek.	Capt. P. D. Vroom, 3d Cav.	2	3d Cav						
Rose Bud Agency, Dak.	At New Spotted Tail Agency.	Capt. H. W. Wessels, jr., 3d Cav.	2	do						
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	80 miles above Fort Randall.	Capt. R. E. Johnston, 1st Inf.	2	1st Inf.						
Camp Ruhlen, Dak.	Near Bear Butte	Maj. H. M. Lazelle, 1st Inf.	4	7th Cav. and 1st Inf.						
In the field, Dak.	do	Col. S. R. Sturgis, 7th Cav.	12	7th Cav., 1st and 11th Inf.						
Fort Shaw, Mont.	8 miles north of Helena.	Capt. C. C. Rawn, 7th Inf.	6	7th Inf.						
Fort Benton, Mont.	143 miles north of Helena.	Maj. Guido Ilges, 7th Inf.	1	do						
Fort Ellis, Mont.	3 miles from Bozeman.	Maj. J. S. Brisbin, 2d Cav.	5	2d Cav. and 7th Inf.						
Fort Missoula, Mont	At Missoula	Maj. H. L. Chipman, 3d Inf.	4	3d Inf.						
Fort Keogh, Mont.	At mouth of Tongue River.	Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 5th Inf.	14	2d Cav. and 5th Inf.						
Fort Custer, Mont.	At mouth of Little Big Horn River.	Lieut. Col. G. P. Buell, 11th Inf.	8	2d Cav. and 11th Inf.						
Camp Baker, Mont.	18 miles from Diamond City.	Lieut. Col. C. C. Gilbert, 7th Inf.	2	7th Inf.						
Camp at Marias Crossing, Mont.	Near Milk River	Lieut. Col. J. R. Brooke, 3d Inf.	6	3d Inf.						
Total			98		1		3	1		
Grand total			280		5	1	3	5	2	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1878.

Military Division of the Missouri, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.						AGGREGATE.							
Bureau of Military Justice. Quartermaster's Department. Subsistence Department. Medical Department. Pay Department. Corps of Engineers. Ordnance Department. Post-chaplain. Military storekeepers. Colonels. Lieutenant-colonels. Majors. Captains. Regimental chaplains. Regimental adjutants. Regimental quartermasters. Subalterns. Enlisted men. Total commissioned.																	Aggregate. General and staff officers. Field and reg'tal staff officers. Captains. Subalterns. Enlisted men. Total commissioned. Aggregate. Commissioned officers. Enlisted men. Aggregate.													
1	3	3	1	5	1	1											14	17	31								17	14	31	
			1									1					2	49	4	53								4	49	53
												1					1	46	2	48								2	46	48
			1			1						2					4	117	8	125				3	3	8	120	128		
			1									1					3	90	5	95		1			1	1	6	90	96	
	1	1				1		1				3	1	1	10	314	19	333		3	2	2	5	7	24	316	340			
			1			1						2				5	201	10	211		1	4	1	5	11	205	216			
			1									1				2	55	4	59				2		2	4	57	61		
			1									1				4	101	6	107		1			1	1	7	101	108		
			1									2	1	1	2	102	8	110		2			2	2	10	102	112			
			1			1						1				40	3	43		2			2	2	5	40	45			
			1									3	1	1	6	215	12	227		2	2	4	2	8	10	20	217	237		
									1			4	1	1	6	215	13	228			2		2	2	15	215	230			
									2			2			2	143	4	147		2	1		2	3	6	144	150			
									1			2			2	132	3	135		1	2	2	3	5	6	134	140			
									2			1				71	3	74		3			3	3	6	71	77			
									1			2				6	145	9	154		2	1	14	3	17	12	159	171		
			2						1	1	3	6	1	1	17	499	32	531		6	7	8	13	21	45	507	552			
			1						3			3	1	1	10	296	16	312		3	2	5	5	10	21	301	322			
									1			1			1	47	3	50		1			1	1	4	47	51			
			1						4			7			7	305	13	318		1	3	1	4	5	17	306	323			
			1						4			6				149	12	161		2			2	2	14	149	163			
	1	1							1	1	2	8		1	21	754	36	790		1	5	6	5	12	17	48	759	807		
			1						2	1		7		1	9	464	22	486		1	1	7	12	9	21	31	476	507		
									1			2			2	93	5	98		2	1		2	3	7	94	101			
			1						1			4		1	11	237	19	256		1	2	1	2	4	6	23	239	262		
1	5	3	19	5	1	1	4		3	8	11	68		8	9	140	4,894	288	5,182		5	27	53	64	85	149	373	4,958	5,331	
22	12	71	24	4	4	15	2	16	22	29	204	2	22	24	416	13,891	903	14,794	4	22	60	132	161	227	388	1,130	14,052	15,182		

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

D.—Position and distribution of troops in the *Military Division of the Atlantic*, commanded latest returns on file in the *Adjutant-General's* Office.

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.			
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Dept.
								Inspectors-general.
				Division staff	1	3	1	
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.								
Headquarters	Governor's Island, New York Harbor.	Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock.		Department staff.				1
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	do	Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Art.	2	1st Art.				
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	At Narrows, New York Harbor.	Lieut. Col. R. B. Ayres, 3d Art.	4	3d Art.				
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	do	Maj. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art.	2	do				
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	At Throg's Neck	Capt. G. F. Barstow, 3d Art.	1	do				
Fort Porter, N. Y.	At Buffalo	Capt. John Hartley, 22d Inf.	2	22d Inf.				
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	One mile from Youngstown.	Maj. G. A. De Russy, 3d Art.	1	3d Art.				
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	At Oswego	1st Lieut. J. F. Mount, 3d Art.	1	do				
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	At Sacket's Harbor	Maj. J. M. Robertson, 3d Art.	1	do				
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	One mile south of Plattsburg.	Capt. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art.	1	do				
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	At New London	Lieut. Col. J. M. Brannan, 1st Art.	2	1st Art.				
Fort Warren, Mass.	On Governor's Island, Boston Harbor.	Maj. John Mendenhall, 1st Art.	1	do				
Fort Independence, Mass.	On Castle Island, Boston Harbor.	Maj. C. L. Best, 1st Art.	1	do				
Fort Preble, Me.	One and a half miles east of Portland.	Maj. John Hamilton, 1st Art.	1	do				
Fort Adams, R. I.	One mile west of Newport.	Col. Israel Vogdes, 1st Art.	4	do				
Fort McHenry, Md.	Three miles south of Baltimore.	Col. W. F. Barry, 2d Art.	4	2d Art.				
Fort Foote, Md.	Two miles south of Alexandria, Va.	Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d Art.	1	do				
Washington Arsenal, D. C.	Washington City	Capt. J. C. Breckenridge, 2d Art.	1	do				
Fort Monroe, Va.	Old Point Comfort	Col. G. W. Getty, 3d Art.	5	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Art.				
Fort Wayne, Mich.	Two and a half miles below Detroit.	Lieut. Col. E. S. Otis, 22d Inf.	3	22d Inf.				
Fort Gratiot, Mich.	One mile northwest of Port Huron City.	Capt. Francis Clarke, 22d Inf.	1	do				
Fort Brady, Mich.	Village of Sault Ste. Marie.	Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d Inf.	2	do				
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	Michillimackinac Island.	Maj. A. L. Hough, 22d Inf.	2	do				
Total			43					1
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.								
Headquarters	Newport Barracks, Ky.	Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.		Department staff.	1	2	1	
Fort Johnston, N. C.	Smithville	Capt. W. P. Graves, 2d Art.	1	2d Art.				
Charleston Barracks, S. C.	Charleston	Col. H. J. Hunt, 5th Art.	3	5th Art.				

GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

19

by Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, headquarters Governor's Island, New York, taken from the
 tant-General's Office, 1878.

PRESENT.																		ABSENT.							AGGREGATE.				
Bureau of Military Justice. Quartermaster's Department. Subsistence Department. Medical Department. Pay Department. Corps of Engineers. Ordnance Department. Post chaplains. Military storekeepers. Colonels. Lieutenant-colonels. Majors. Captains. Regimental chaplains. Regimental adjutants. Regimental quartermasters. Subalterns. Enlisted men. Total commissioned.																		Aggregate. General and staff officers. Field and reg'tal staff officers. Captains. Subalterns. Enlisted men. Total commissioned.							Aggregate. Commissioned officers. Enlisted men. Aggregate.				
1	4	4	6	1													10	18	28								18	10	28
				3							1							5	5								5		5
			1									2					4	85	8	93			2		2	2	9	85	94
			2									4	1	1		8	196	16	214	1		5	3	6	9	23	201	224	
			1								1	2				2	76	7	83			3		3	3	10	76	86	
			1									1				2	37	4	41				1	1	1	2	5	38	43
			1									2				4	76	7	83					2		2	7	78	85
			1								1	1				2	39	5	44			1	1	1	1	2	6	40	46
			1													2	34	3	37			1	1	1	2	3	5	35	40
			1								1	1				2	40	5	45				1		1	1	6	40	46
												1				2	40	3	43				1	2	1	3	4	42	46
			1								1	2				4	81	8	89			2		2	2	10	81	91	
			1								1	1				3	36	6	42								6	36	42
	1	1	1								1	1				2	40	7	47				1		1	1	8	40	48
			1								1	1				2	44	5	49			1		1	1	1	6	44	50
	1	1	1									4	1	1		10	218	19	237			3	2	3	5	22	220	242	
			1								1	4	1	1		6	250	15	265			6	1	6	7	21	251	272	
												1				2	54	3	57			1		1	1	4	54	58	
												1				2	38	3	41				1		1	1	4	38	42
	1	2				1		1	1	1		6				24	300	37	337					4		4	37	304	341
			1								3	1	1			5	130	12	142	1		1	2	2	4	14	132	146	
			1									1				2	35	4	39								4	35	39
			1									1				4	64	6	70			1		4	1	5	7	68	75
			1								1	2				3	72	7	79				1	1	1	2	8	73	81
	3	21	4			1	1	3	5	9	42		4	4		97	1,967	185	2,182	1	1	2	32	24	36	60	231	2,011	2,242
	2	2	1	5		1											11	13	24								13	11	24
												1				2	36	3	39								3	36	39
	1		1								3	1	1			7	136	15	151				1	1	1	2	16	137	153

D.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.			
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Dept.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Cont'd.								
Saint Augustine, Fla.	.....	Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, 5th Art.	2	5th Art	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Jefferson, Fla.	Dry Tortugas	Capt. F. L. Guenther, 5th Art.	2	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Barrancas, Fla.	North side of entrance to Pensacola Harbor.	Maj. H. W. Closson, 5th Art.	3	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baton Rouge Barracks, La.	Baton Rouge	Capt. A. MacArthur, 13th Inf.	3	13th Inf.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	Troops temporarily at Dardanelle, Ark.	Capt. H. C. Pratt, 13th Inf.	2	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	.....	Capt. E. R. Kellogg, 18th Inf.	1	18th Inf.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta, Ga	.....	Col. T. H. Ruger, 18th Inf.	9	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga	.....	Maj. G. P. Andrews, 5th Art.	1	5th Art	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Mount Vernon, Ala	Capt. E. W. Clift, 13th Inf.	1	13th Inf.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson Barracks, La.	Troops temporarily at Atlanta, Ga.	Capt. F. E. DeCoursey, 13th Inf.	4	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	32	.....	1	2	1	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	75	.....	2	5	3	.....

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1878.

Division of the Atlantic, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.							AGGREGATE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Bureau of Military Justice. Quartermaster's Department. Subsistence Department. Medical Department. Pay Department. Corps of Engineers. Ordnance Department. Post chaplains. Military storekeepers. Colonels. Lieutenant-colonels. Majors. Captains. Regimental chaplains. Regimental adjutants. Regimental quartermasters. Subalterns.																	Enlisted men. Total commissioned. Aggregate. General and staff officers. Field and regimental staff officers. Captains. Subalterns. Enlisted men. Total commissioned.							Aggregate. Commissioned officers. Enlisted men. Aggregate.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

E.—Position and distribution of troops in the Military Division of the Pacific, commanded by returns on file in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.			
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Dep't.
				Division staff	1	..	2	1
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.								
Headquarters	Presidio San Francisco, Cal.	Maj. Gen. I. McDowell..	...	Department staff	...	...	...	...
Presidio San Francisco, Cal.	At San Francisco	Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.	2	4th Art	...	...	...	...
Angel Island, Cal. ...	In San Francisco Harbor	Col. W. H. French, 4th Art.	2	...do	...	...	...	...
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	do	Maj. A. P. Howe, 4th Art	2	...do	...	...	...	...
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	At Benicia	Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Inf.	4	8th Inf	...	...	...	...
Camp Bidwell, Cal. ...	In Surprise Valley	Capt. C. M. Bailey, 8th Inf.	2	...do	...	...	...	...
Camp Gaston, Cal. ...	In Hoopa Valley	Maj. H. R. Mizner, 8th Inf.	1	...do	...	...	...	...
Point San José, Cal. ...	In San Francisco Harbor	Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art.	1	4th Art	...	...	...	...
Camp Halleck, Nev. ...	12 miles south of Halleck Station.	Maj. G. B. Sanford, 1st Cav.	2	8th Inf. and 1st Cav.	...	...	...	...
Camp McDermitt, Nev.	80 miles north of Winnemucca.	Lieut. Col. J. D. Wilkins, 8th Inf.	1	8th Inf	...	...	...	...
Fort Point, Cal.	In San Francisco Harbor	Capt. John Egan, 4th Art	2	4th Art	...	...	...	...
Total .....	.....	.....	19	.....	...	...	...	...
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.								
Headquarters	Fort Vancouver, Wash..	Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.	...	Department staff	1	..	2	1
Fort Vancouver, Wash.	18 miles north of Portland, Oreg.	Col. Alfred Sully, 21st Inf.	4	21st Inf	...	...	...	...
Fort Canby, Wash. ...	At mouth of Columbia River.	Maj. Joseph Stewart, 4th Art.	2	4th Art. and 21st Inf.	...	...	...	...
Fort Colville, Wash.	In Colville Valley	Capt. J. S. Conrad, 2d Inf.	3	1st Cav. and 2d Inf.	...	...	...	...
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	In Walla Walla Valley..	Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, 1st Cav.	5	1st Cav	...	...	...	...
Fort Townsend, Wash.	Near Port Townsend ...	Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf.	1	21st Inf	...	...	...	...
Fort Boise, Idaho ...	Near Boise City	Maj. John Green, 1st Cav.	2	1st Cav. and 21st Inf.	...	...	...	...
Fort Lapwai, Idaho ...	12 miles from Lewiston..	Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf.	6	1st Cav., 2d and 21st Inf.	...	...	...	...
Camp Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.	Near Spokane Falls, Wash.	Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, 2d Inf.	2	2d Inf	...	...	...	...
Camp Harney, Oreg ...	60 miles south of Cañon City.	Capt. M. A. Cochran, 2d Inf.	5	1st Cav., 2d and 21st Inf.	...	...	...	...
Fort Stevens, Oreg ...	Near mouth of Columbia River.	Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.	1	4th Art	...	...	...	...
Fort Klamath, Oreg. ...	Near Lake Klamath	1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf.	1	21st Inf	...	...	...	...
Total .....	.....	.....	32	.....	1	..	2	1
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.								
Headquarters	Prescott Barracks, Ariz.	Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Willcox.	...	Department staff.	...	...	2	1
Fort Whipple, Ariz. ...	At Prescott, Ariz.	Capt. Thomas Byrne, 12th Inf.	2	12th Inf	...	...	...	...

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, headquarters Presidio San Francisco, Cal., taken from the latest Adjutant-General's Office, 1878.

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.					AGGREGATE.										
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and reg'tal staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.			
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	9	30	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	21	32			
			3																3	3	1					1	1	4		4		
		1										2					6	96	10	106		1	6			1	7	11	102	113		
							1			1		2		1	1		4	101	10	111		1	3			4	4	14	101	115		
												3		1	1		7	76	5	81			4			4	4	9	76	85		
												3		1	1		2	167	13	180		1	1			2	2	15	167	182		
		1										2					3	103	6	109			1			1	1	7	103	110		
		1										1					2	37	4	41		1				1	1	5	37	42		
		1										1					2	40	4	44			1	1	1	1	2	5	41	46		
												1	2				3	106	6	112			1		6	1	7	7	112	119		
												2					2	38	5	43								5	38	43		
												2					2	73	4	77			4			4	4	8	73	81		
5	3					2		2	1	3	17	2	2	2	2	33	837	70	907	1	1	2	16	13	20	33	90	850	940			
2	1	1	4		1												12	11	23	1					1	1	12	12	24			
		1										1	3	1	1		5	157	13	170		1	3	2	5	7	18	159	177			
		1										1	1				4	69	7	76		1	2		3	3	10	69	79			
													3				5	130	8	138			1			1	1	9	130	139		
		1										5	1	1			8	330	17	347		2	2	8	4	12	21	338	359			
												1					1	30	2	32			1			1	1	3	30	33		
		1										1	2				4	98	8	106				2	1	3	9	100	109			
												1	3	1	1		10	249	17	266			3	2	6	5	11	22	255	277		
												1	2				4	69	7	76								7	69	76		
		1										5					9	230	15	245			1	5	1	6	16	235	251			
												1					1	39	2	41			2			2	2	4	39	43		
																	2	37	2	39								2	37	39		
2	1	6	4		1			2	2	4	26	3	3	3	53	1,450	109	1,559	2	3	5	14	23	24	47	133	1,473	1,606				
1	1	1	3					1			1						14	9	23									9	14	23		
		1						1			1	1	1	4			95	9	104		1				1	1	10	95	105			

E.—Position and distribution of troops in the

POSTS.	SITUATIONS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.			
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Military secretary.	Aides-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Dept.
								Inspector-general.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA—Cont'd.								
Camp Apache, Ariz.	In White Mountain Country.	Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.	4	12th Inf. and 6th Cav.	..	..	..	..
Camp Bowie, Ariz..	At Apache Pass.....	Capt. C. B. McLellan, 6th Cav.	2	6th Cav.....	..	..	..	..
Camp Grant, Ariz..	At foot of Mount Graham	Maj. C. E. Compton, 6th Cav.	4	12th Inf. and 6th Cav.	..	..	..	..
Camp Lowell, Ariz..	Near Tucson.....	Col. James Oakes, 6th Cav.	..	Headquarters 6th Cav.	..	..	..	..
Camp McDowell, Ariz.	52 miles north of Maricopa Wells.	Capt. J. M. Norvell, 12th Inf.	2	6th Cav. and 12th Inf.	..	..	..	..
Camp Mojave, Ariz.	Near the head of Mojave Valley.	Capt. J. J. Van Horn, 8th Inf.	1	8th Inf.....	..	..	..	..
Camp Thomas, Ariz.	Near old Fort Goodwin..	1st Lieut. L. A. Abbott, 6th Cav.	2	6th Cav. and 12th Inf.	..	..	..	..
Camp Verde, Ariz..	38 miles from Prescott...	Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf.	4	...do.....	..	..	..	..
Camp Huachuca, Ariz.	In Huachuca Mountains.	Capt. S. M. Whitside, 6th Cav.	2	6th Cav.....	..	..	..	..
San Diego, Cal.....	.....	Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 8th Inf.	1	8th Inf.....	..	..	..	..
Total.....	.....	.....	24	.....	..	..	2	1
Grand total.....	.....	.....	75	.....	2	6	3	1

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1878.

F.—Department of West Point, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, headquarters West Point, N. Y., 1878.

PRESENT AND ABSENT.

General officer.....	1
Aides-de-camp.....	3
Medical Department.....	2
Professors.....	9
Lieutenant-colonel.....	1
Majors.....	2
Captains.....	5
First lieutenants.....	20
Second lieutenants.....	10
Sword-master.....	1
Cadets.....	282
Enlisted men.....	280
Commissioned officers, professors, &c.....	54
Aggregate.....	616

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1878.

Military Division of the Pacific, &c.—Continued.

PRESENT.																ABSENT.				AGGREGATE.										
Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.	Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post-chaplain.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and reg'tal staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	221	10	231	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	13	221	234	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	103	6	109	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	7	103	110	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	6	188	12	200	..	1	2	1	3	4	15	189	204		
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	4	87	5	92	..	1	..	2	1	3	6	89	95	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	38	2	40	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	3	38	41	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	83	4	87	..	2	..	1	2	3	6	84	90		
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	215	9	224	..	1	3	1	4	5	13	216	229		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	128	5	133	..	..	1	1	1	2	6	129	135		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	33	3	36	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	35	88		
..	2	1	7	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	18	..	2	2	37	1,220	78	1,298	..	2	6	11	..	8	19	27	97	1,228	1,325
..	6	3	10	11	1	1	3	..	6	3	9	61	..	7	7	123	3,528	266	3,794	5	6	13	41	44	65	109	331	3,572	3,903	

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

H.—REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 10, 1878.

I have the honor to submit the usual annual returns of the Army, as follows:

A.—Table showing the organization of the Regular Army.

B.—General return or exhibit of the actual strength of the Regular Army.

Statements of the "position and distribution of troops," as follows:

C.—Military Division of the Missouri, comprehending the Departments of Missouri, Dakota, Texas, and the Platte.

D.—Military Division of the Atlantic, comprehending the Departments of the East and the South.

E.—Military Division of the Pacific, comprehending the Departments of California, the Columbia, and Arizona.

F.—Department of West Point.

G.—Statement showing the number of desertions from the United States Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

H.—Statement showing the number of minors discharged from January 1, 1876, to October 1, 1878, inclusive.

I.—Statement showing casualties, enlistments, and re-enlistments in United States Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

K.—List of patients admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane, by order of the Secretary of War, from October 1, 1877, to October 1, 1878.

G.—Statement showing number of desertions from the United States Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Engineer Battalion	4	Ninth Infantry	22
Ordnance Corps	7	Tenth Infantry	21
First Cavalry	74	Eleventh Infantry	11
Second Cavalry	82	Twelfth Infantry	15
Third Cavalry	90	Thirteenth Infantry	7
Fourth Cavalry	87	Fourteenth Infantry	12
Fifth Cavalry	98	Fifteenth Infantry	14
Sixth Cavalry	91	Sixteenth Infantry	24
Seventh Cavalry	136	Seventeenth Infantry	26
Eighth Cavalry	77	Eighteenth Infantry	17
Ninth Cavalry	9	Nineteenth Infantry	48
Tenth Cavalry	37	Twentieth Infantry	28
First Artillery	38	Twenty-first Infantry	28
Second Artillery	27	Twenty-second Infantry	51
Third Artillery	19	Twenty-third Infantry	33
Fourth Artillery	18	Twenty-fourth Infantry	8
Fifth Artillery	38	Twenty-fifth Infantry	00
First Infantry	13	General service	72
Second Infantry	23	Mounted service	48
Third Infantry	40	Detachments, West Point	8
Fourth Infantry	23	Detachments, Fort Leavenworth	2
Fifth Infantry	27	General N. C. S., U. S. Army	4
Sixth Infantry	39	Military departments	3
Seventh Infantry	45		
Eighth Infantry	34		
		Total	1,678

NOTE.—Rolls of four companies of First Cavalry for May and June, 1878, not yet received.

Aggregate number of desertions from United States Army, fiscal year ending—

June 30, 1873	7,271
June 30, 1874	4,606
June 30, 1875	2,521
June 30, 1876	1,844
June 30, 1877	2,516

H.—Statement showing the number of minors discharged from the Army from January 1, 1876, to October 1, 1878, inclusive.

January 1, 1876, to December 31, 1876.....	108
January 1, 1877, to October 1, 1877.....	150
October 1, 1877, to October 1, 1878.....	82
Total.....	340

I.—Statement showing casualties, enlistments, and re-enlistments in the United States Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

CASUALTIES.

Discharged:

By expiration of service.....	1,720
For disability.....	743
By sentence general courts-martial.....	455
By civil authority.....	5
By order.....	684
Total discharged.....	3,607

Died.....	273
Deserted.....	1,678

ENLISTED.

Number of enlistments.....	6,039
Number of re-enlistments.....	591
Total enlisted.....	6,630

The following rolls and returns have not yet been received: Muster-rolls of four companies of cavalry for May and June, 1878; recruiting returns of First Cavalry for May and June, and Third Cavalry for June, 1878.

K.—List of patients admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane, by order of the Secretary of War, from October 1, 1877, to October 1, 1878.

Commissioned officers, United States Army.....	2
Enlisted men, United States Army.....	23
Men discharged from United States Army.....	4
Men discharged from volunteer service.....	29
From United States Soldiers' Home.....	3
Military prisoners.....	2
Laundresses.....	1
Total.....	64

I also submit the following report of the recruiting service:

The general recruiting depot was moved in June and July of this year from Governor's Island, New York, to David's Island, opposite New Rochelle. The movement was necessary to give to the general commanding the Division of the Atlantic the quarters at a military post required for himself and staff, in accordance with the sixth section act approved June 18, 1878.

The change will eventually prove to be eminently to the advantage of the recruiting service, and has been desired by the Adjutant-General ever since the close of the war. David's Island belongs to the United States. It is a healthy locality and possesses every natural advantage which could be reasonably sought. It is not a regular military post,

and many complications are avoided by having the depot at a place not naturally and properly a part of the department command; at the same time the well-established military principle is recognized, that in an emergency justifying the assumption of such responsibility a commander may immediately avail himself of all the military resources of the government within his reach.

In the absence of buildings on the island, and in view of the immediate necessity for the transfer of the depot, the officers and men were put in tents, and steps were at once taken to erect the best *temporary* buildings possible for their accommodation. For this purpose, an allotment was made from the regular appropriation for barracks and quarters, and a remarkably reasonable contract was made, which enabled the government to construct buildings of wood adequate to the present need.

The recruiting depot at Columbus, Ohio, has proved to be admirably adapted to the purpose, and realizes the favorable expectations formed in regard to it.

The cavalry depot at Saint Louis Barracks, formerly Saint Louis Arsenal, was found not to answer the requirements of that service. It is surrounded by a system of railroads and factories, and the grounds are too circumscribed for drill purposes. The depot has, accordingly, been transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, an old military post, with suitable fine buildings, a large reservation, and other conveniences.

Should the condition of the Army ever permit recruits to be long enough kept at depots to drill and instruct them before sending them to companies, the present depots will afford unsurpassed facilities for that purpose, and the discipline of the Army will be proportionately improved.

Recruiting on the Pacific coast is conducted as heretofore under the direction of the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, but is inadequate to supply the demands for recruits for organizations serving in his division.

December 11, 1877, the commanding general Department of Texas was authorized to open a rendezvous in San Antonio, Tex., to enlist recruits for regiments serving in his department, to be conducted under the direction of this office, which is still in operation. But few recruits are secured at that rendezvous.

At the date of the last annual report no recruiting rendezvous were in operation, owing to the failure of Congress to make appropriation for the recruiting service. November 27, 1877, recruiting for all arms of the service was resumed, and since that date rendezvous have been in operation at the following places, viz: Boston, New York, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and San Antonio.

The system inaugurated by General Orders No. 126, of November 20, 1874, from this office, as explained in the last annual report, has proved of immense value in securing proper material for the Army, and has succeeded even beyond the most sanguine expectation then indulged in, as is clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the annexed exhibit marked "G" with exhibit marked "C," attached to the last annual report, there being a decrease in the number of desertions of 838.

The great care with which the inspection of recruits is made, and the practice of discharging at the depot men who develop disease or vicious character, instead of sending them to regiments, continues to result in keeping up a high standard in the ranks of enlisted men throughout the Army. From all quarters favorable reports to this end are constantly received.

On the 1st instant, the new detail of superintendents and recruiting officers for the ensuing two years assumed their duties. Inspections will soon be made to instruct the new officers and correct any matters of detail by which the service can be improved.

The recommendation contained in the last annual report that additional legislation be had by Congress authorizing the enlistment of boys, to learn music, under the age of sixteen years—the limit now established—is renewed, its necessity being more forcibly demonstrated by the lapse of time and experience. Besides, under the new system established for the organization of post-schools, increased facilities are provided to enable them to secure a sufficient education to fit them for future spheres of usefulness.

For further information in regard to the Army, its stations, casualties, &c., reference is respectfully made to the tabular returns. It will be observed that the number of desertions, and discharges on account of minority, is less than last year. The number of discharges is greater than it would otherwise be, because many married men, mostly old soldiers and non-commissioned officers, are forced to make provision for their families, in view of the late legislation depriving their wives of rations as laundresses.

There has been much discussion as to the limitation clause of the 103d Article of War, and its application to the case of deserters. For over eighty years the common-law application of this clause by the Army, the practice of courts-martial, and the sanction of successive commanding generals and secretaries of war, was that deserters who remained absent from their proper posts and evaded apprehension were amenable to trial whenever they again came under the power of the military authorities. In other words, that the exception to the limitation clause was expressly intended to exclude deserters from its benefits.

The 103d (old 88th) Article of War reads thus:

ART. 103. No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offense which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

When, within the past ten years, the new view was taken up by the Judge-Advocate-General, and became known in the Army, that deserters were included in the limitation, except in some few instances practically impossible to be applied, the effect was to encourage and increase the crime of desertion to an alarming extent. It is the sentiment of the Army at large that the crime of desertion is a continuous one, not ending so long as the deserter remains absent from his military obligations; and that all soldiers are bound by the terms of law applying to their enlistment to serve a full period of five years, being liable to make good any portion of such period lost by unauthorized absence. Nor is this an oppressive view of the subject, since the humane application of authority residing in the Secretary of War always favorably acts upon men who have been a considerable time evading their obligations, and whose cases present reasons for discharge without trial.

With the greatest care and attention to this most important subject of desertion, the number of deserters has been steadily diminishing year after year. Should this proposed premium be paid for the offense, by proclaiming to the Army that a man has only to lie concealed for a certain period to be free from all penalty for desertion, military discipline will soon become a by-word and a sneer. It is therefore most earnestly recommended, if it is possible to make desertion an exception to the lim-

itation by any terms stronger than those used in the present 103d Article of War, and there is any probability of the long-existing construction of the act being set aside, that any new legislation upon the subject shall confirm that construction.

There is reason to believe that strong efforts are made to remove the penalties of desertion, through limitation, for the purpose of securing pensions, bounty, &c., which were specially awarded by law for faithful service, so as to place a man who has violated his obligations on the same footing with one who has fulfilled them. It has been argued, in this connection, that a statute of limitation is necessary to relieve those who were volunteers from a perpetual liability to serve, or from fear of arrest; but this argument is without weight since the obligation to serve has expired by the limitation of time for which volunteers were authorized. A new law would be required to create any new volunteer force, all the obligations of the old one having ceased with the period for which the law created it. There could be no possible right then to arrest, since there is no legal tribunal which could try a volunteer, for which purpose courts must be composed of volunteers alone.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

General W. T. SHERMAN,
United States Army.

I.—REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
 INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, D. C., October 9, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past year the officers of the Inspector-General's Department have been stationed and employed as follows, namely:

The undersigned has been in charge of the office at these headquarters, and occupied in the various duties pertaining to the same. He has also, under the direction of the Secretary of War, made the quarterly inspections of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, as required by Section 1348, Revised Statutes.

Inspector-General D. B. Sacket, who has been stationed at the headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, has been occupied in making inspections and special investigations under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General.

Inspector-General E. Schriver has been on duty at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, under the orders of the commanding general thereof. During the months of March, April, and May, 1878, Colonel Schriver, under instructions from the General of the Army, made a thorough inspection of the Department of Arizona, and his elaborate report of 142 pages contains a great deal of valuable military information, which I cordially commend to the perusal of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army.

Inspector-General N. H. Davis has been actively occupied during the year in numerous inspections, investigations, and other official work, under the orders of the general commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic. His annual report, herewith appended, contains important information and recommendations, and his suggestions regarding the importance of more target practice, and the method he recommends for

attaining a higher standard of proficiency than we now have, are respectfully recommended to the General of the Army for consideration.

Assistant Inspector-General Roger Jones has continued on duty in this office as my assistant, and has made quarterly inspections of the accounts of the disbursing officers in this city, as well as inspecting the national cemeteries in this vicinity.

Assistant Inspector-General Absalom Baird has been actively occupied in the duties of his office, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri.

Assistant Inspector-General E. H. Ludington has been on sick leave during the year, and as there does not, from all I can learn, appear to be any improvement in his condition, I respectfully recommend that he be brought before a retiring board.

The following-named officers have been on duty as acting assistant inspector-generals in the different departments, namely:

Lieut. Col. A. D. Nelson, Twelfth Infantry, in Department of Dakota until February 27, 1878, when he was detailed for duty in connection with the Paris Universal Exposition of 1878, by Special Orders No. 42, Adjutant-General's Office.

Lieut. Col. John S. Mason, Fourth Infantry, in Department of Texas since last annual report.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Royall, Third Cavalry, in Department of the Platte since last annual report.

Maj. James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, in Department of Arizona since last annual report.

Maj. Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, in Military Division of the Atlantic until December 5, 1877, when he was assigned to the Department of the East, by General Orders No. 74, Division of the Atlantic.

Maj. E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, in Department of the Columbia since last annual report.

Capt. G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, in Department of the Gulf until that department was, by General Orders No. 38, Adjutant-General's Office, June 21, 1878, consolidated with the Department of the South under the name of the Department of the South, and he was assigned to duty in the new department.

Quarterly inspections have been regularly made of the accounts of all Army officers who during the year have disbursed money under appropriations of Congress, the reports of which show that the public funds have been properly disbursed and accounted for. The reports of these inspections are herewith submitted, ready for transmittal to Congress by the Secretary of War, as required by law.

Copies of the annual reports of the inspecting officers for the last year, so far as they have been received, are herewith submitted. They contain important information regarding the present condition of the Army, showing that the commissioned officers, as a general rule, are temperate, zealous, attentive to their duties, and not addicted to vicious or hurtful habits.

Although the enlisted men have had the opportunity to lay before the inspectors any complaints they might have against their officers, but very few instances have occurred where they have done so, and it is believed that we have never had a finer body of men in service than at this time.

The instruction in drills and other military exercises has been much interrupted during the year owing to the reduced state of the companies, the exceedingly small garrisons, and the large amount of labor necessarily imposed upon the men in building, repairs, care of public property,

&c. Proper attention has been given to discipline, and it is reported as excellent.

Among the irregularities that have been reported has been the frequent and, in most cases, the unavoidable infraction of Section 1232, Revised Statutes, forbidding the use of enlisted men as officers' servants. I have invited attention to this subject repeatedly in my former annual reports, showing the absolute impossibility of hiring citizen servants at many of our frontier posts, and the consequent necessity of officers employing soldiers as servants or doing their own work, grooming their own horses, washing their own clothing, &c., which on a campaign would leave them no time to attend to their military duties. The only way to remedy this evil, as I have set forth fully in previous reports, is to repeal the law and place the matter where it formerly was, when no evil was ever known to result from permitting soldiers of their own accord to act as servants for company officers.

In the Navy, servants, under the designation of *stewards* and *cooks*, are enlisted for officers and paid by the government. Then why should not officers of the Army be allowed to use enlisted men as servants, especially when they remunerate the government for all expense of maintaining these men, as they were required by law to do before the passage of the prohibitory act above mentioned? It certainly is much more difficult to hire a servant at many of our frontier posts than it would be to hire one for a ship in our seaport towns.

As a measure of economy, if every company officer in the Army were permitted to take a soldier as waiter from the line, and required to reimburse the government for his pay, rations, clothing, &c., this would result in a saving to the United States of over \$350,000 per annum.

Upton, in his work on "Armies of Europe and Asia," says: "In the Russian, Austrian, and Italian armies a servant is allowed to every officer from the military organizations." (See pages 102, 103, 150, and 163.)

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, established under the act of May 21, 1874, is now in successful operation. The officers assigned to duty with it are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the convicts are properly governed and employed, while, at the same time, they are treated with humanity and kindness. On the 25th ultimo there were 373 military convicts confined in this prison.

All the shoes required for issue to the troops are now fabricated by the convicts at the prison, and are of excellent quality; indeed, it is said by many officers that we have never before had as good an article in our Army, and as soon as the additional shops now in process of erection are completed many other articles now purchased from citizens can, in my judgment, be manufactured to better advantage there. At the same time, a large number of men would be instructed in useful mechanical occupations that would tend to make them better qualified for self-support and better citizens when they are discharged.

The national cemeteries have all been inspected during the year by officers of the Inspector-General's Department, and found in excellent order. The superintendents, with very few exceptions, have evinced efficiency, diligence, and pride in the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon them, and it is believed these cemeteries will bear favorable comparison with any of the civilian cemeteries of the country.

Respectfully submitted.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
United States Army.

R. B. MARCY,
Inspector-General.

1.—REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Illinois, October 25, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the General of the Army, the following report of operations in this military division since October 20, 1877, the date of my last annual report.

There has been no change in the organization of the division during the past year. It consists of the following departments, viz: The Department of Dakota, embracing within its limits the State of Minnesota, and Territories of Montana and Dakota, with twenty-three permanent posts and three encampments of observation, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, in the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry; the Department of the Platte, embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Wyoming and Utah, and a portion of Idaho, with seventeen permanent posts and two camps of observation, commanded by Brig. Gen. George Crook; the Department of the Missouri, embracing the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, the Territory of New Mexico and the Indian Territory, and the posts of Fort Bliss and Fort Elliott, in Texas, with twenty permanent posts, commanded by Brig. Gen. John Pope; and the Department of Texas, embracing the State of Texas with thirteen permanent posts and numerous camps of observation, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

To garrison these seventy-three permanent posts and the camps of observation, and cover the country from British America on the north to the Rio Grande on the south, we have only four companies of artillery averaging 53 men each, eight regiments of cavalry averaging 765 men each, and eighteen regiments of infantry averaging 452 men each, which, as will be seen by the reports of Generals Ord and Gibbon, gives us only one man to every 120 square miles in the Department of Texas, and one to every 75 square miles in the Department of Dakota, and about the same ratio in the Departments of the Platte and the Missouri. When it is borne in mind that this immense section of country has to be constantly under surveillance against Indians, and raiding parties from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, the work that has to be performed by that portion of our Army located within this military division will be appreciated by all military men, and by those who have ever lived upon our frontier.

No other army in the world has such a difficult line to keep in order, and no army in modern times has had such an amount of work put upon the same number of men. In all other countries, it is the custom to establish garrisons of not less than a regiment or a brigade, while we have for the performance of similar duties only one or two companies; with us, regiments are rarely if ever together, the posts are generally garrisoned by one, two, or four companies, who are expected to hold and guard, against one of the most acute and wary foes in the world, a space of country that in any other land would be held by a brigade. To do this requires sleepless watchfulness, great activity, and tireless energy, and I am gratified to know that as a general thing our officers possess these soldierly qualities.

The reports of the several commanders that accompany this will fully advise the General of the Army of the operations of the troops in detail during the past year. The frontier has been greatly advanced, and mineral and agricultural interests have been largely developed, while the

cattle and sheep interests are assuming extraordinary proportions. The valley of the Yellowstone and the valleys along the eastern base of the Bighorn Mountains are gradually opening up with settlements and mail-routes. The mineral wealth of the Black Hills is now undoubted, and ores exist in such quantities as to be almost inexhaustible, while the country around the foot-hills embraced by the south branch of the Cheyenne River and the Belle Fourche presents the most favorable prospects agriculturally. The progress of the settlements and the increase of farming and grazing interests in Nebraska, Western and Southern Kansas, and Northern and Northwestern Texas, has been very great, while the agricultural and mineral developments in Colorado, Utah, and Montana have more than kept pace with the healthy progress elsewhere noticed throughout this division.

The Indian situation at the present time is, I am sorry to say, unsatisfactory. The Indian Department, owing to want of sufficient appropriations or from wretched mismanagement, has given to the settlements in the Western country constant anxiety during the last year, and, in some places, loss of life and loss of property, attended with dreadful crimes and cruelties. There has been an insufficiency of food at the agencies, and, as the game is gone, hunger has made the Indians in some cases desperate, and almost any race of men will fight rather than starve. It seems to me, with wise management, that the amounts appropriated by Congress ought to be sufficient, if practically applied to the exact purposes specified, and if the supplies are regularly delivered; but the reports of the department commanders forwarded herewith would indicate a different result, except in the case of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux, who, although threatening in their conduct, have been the best supplied, and have been humored until their increasing insolence constantly threatens to bring about a breach of the peace. I had hoped that the agencies of these Indians would have been retained on the Missouri River, where they could have been fed and looked after at comparatively small expense; but this would not have suited the traders and contractors, who, I fear, labored systematically last summer and fall to work up the result which has been obtained; and now these Indians are on worse ground than the Missouri River bottom, and located at points beyond the river lines of transportation; for instance, Red Cloud's band where the expense of feeding will be probably five times as great as on the Missouri River. In addition, these Indians are now located near the line of travel to the Black Hills, and are on the extreme western limit of their reservation, and where contact with the whites is liable to frequently occur, and I doubt if in the present frame of mind of the Red Cloud Indians the two races can live so closely together without fighting.

There does not seem to be now, and there never has been, much steadiness in the management of the Indians, and if it were not for the results which so severely involve the military, this would be none of my business and would not be mentioned here. It is often wondered at by the general public why we should have Indian wars, and again the remark is made that the English Government has always been able to get along without them in Canada and British Columbia. I therefore respectfully submit to the General of the Army the following brief answer to these inquiries: Ten years ago the Indians owned and occupied nearly all the country west of the Missouri River from British Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico, excepting the settlement of Eastern Kansas, Colorado, and Montana, and Eastern and Southern Texas. The Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, Blackfeet, and other bands occupied the country north of the

Missouri River; the Sioux south of that, as far as the Platte River; the Cheyennes south to Beaver Creek in Kansas; the Arapahoes from thence down to the Arkansas River; the Kiowas down to and including both the Canadian Rivers; the Comanches from the Canadians down to the Concho River, in Texas. This almost unlimited extent of country was occupied by two vast herds of buffalo, one grazing in the north, the other in the south, and each herd numbered from two to three millions of animals, and in the same region were herds of elk, antelope, deer, and other large game of almost every variety and in numbers innumerable, while in the valleys were to be found wild roots, vegetables, berries, and fruit in abundance. Nature had produced everything necessary for the subsistence of the Indians, and the whole region was a pasture-field for the numerous herds of ponies which was the wealth and sole means of transportation for the Indians, while the results of the chase and the trapping of game procured them the means of clothing themselves, either with the skins or by barter with the traders, or by both.

This, thus briefly stated, was their condition in this vast extent of country about ten years ago, and this was good enough for, and satisfied the wants of, the savage, while constant feuds among themselves gave them active occupation, as war was their only profession and they disdained work.

They believed that all the region I have described belonged to them, and our Indian policy acknowledged their rights to the country and what it contained; but, alas for the poor savage! along came the nineteenth-century progress, or whatever it may be called, to disturb their happy condition. The white men crowded on to the grounds of the Indians and made encroachments on his rights which no government could stop. Our handful of soldiers was at first sent to protect the Indians, but such attempts were powerless. The government made treaties, gave presents, made promises, none of which were honestly fulfilled, and, like all original treaties with Indians in this country, they were the first steps in the process of developing hostilities. The Indian became jealous; he made in his simplicity blind bargains. He began to see his lands wrested from his possession, his herds of buffalo, which he believed the Great Spirit had given him, rapidly diminish, and the elk, deer, and antelope killed for the market, and by the sportsman, and widely scattered by both, and his rude nature, alike to civilized nature under similar conditions, naturally rebelled. He commenced war—war as he had been accustomed to make it, and men, women, and children, intruders upon his soil, were killed, no difference being made between the innocent or guilty, the armed or unarmed.

The government followed up these acts of hostility with an army too small to intimidate or even punish, and after years of struggle the Indians south of the Union Pacific Railroad, and down to the Gulf of Mexico, including the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, were forced on to reservations at Forts Sill and Reno, in the Indian Territory, by the constant hammering of an inadequate force.

Only a breathing spell intervened when the same tide of restless emigration was attracted to the Northwest. The Black Hills contained gold, the valleys of the South Cheyenne, Belle Fourche, and Yellowstone, and along the eastern slope of the Bighorn Mountains, invited the agriculturist, while the upper table-land country presented the finest grazing ranges in the world. The northern herd of buffalo had fattened upon them for hundreds of years, and it was too much for the wave of emigration to withstand, and the invasion of this country commenced. War

with the Sioux followed, and when it ended the country was lost to these Indians, and those who did not flee the country to British America found themselves confined to a reservation embracing the poorest of all this extensive region, with agencies on the Missouri River, with the exception of the Red Cloud band of Ogalallas and the Spotted Tail band of Brulé Sioux, whose agencies are now on White River, Nebraska, so that in 1877 the great country above referred to, which in 1869 belonged to the Indians, and extended from the line of the British possessions on the north, and almost to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, had passed into the hands of the whites, with the exception of the limited reservations assigned to the Indians, and with no compensation beyond the promise of religious instruction, schools, supplies of food and clothing, and an opportunity of learning the ways in which the white man cultivated the ground—most of which promises have never been fulfilled. In other words, we took away their country and their means of support, broke up their mode of living, their habits of life, introduced disease and decay among them, and it was for this and against this they made war. Could any one expect less? Then, why wonder at Indian difficulties?

These wars might have been regarded as inevitable, and therefore a sufficient number of soldiers should have been provided to meet them; but it was not done, and hence the fatal results which followed. No other nation in the world would have attempted the reduction of these wild tribes and occupation of their country with less than 60,000 or 70,000 men, while the whole force employed and scattered over the enormous region described never numbered 14,000 men, and nearly one-third of this force has been confined to the line of the Rio Grande to protect the Mexican frontier. The consequence was that every engagement was a forlorn-hope, and was attended with a loss of life unparalleled in warfare. No quarter was given by the savages, and the officers and men had to enter on their duties with the most barbarous cruelties staring them in the face in case of defeat. Nor was this misfortune confined to the soldier; it extended to the settler, who was himself killed, or came home to see his wife and children murdered and his stock stolen. Such, in truth, has been the contest on our Western frontier during the last ten years. It would have been less expensive if an army of 60,000 or 70,000 men had been maintained; and, moreover, the blood of gallant officers, soldiers, and citizens would not have rested on our hands.

This, then, was the first cause of our Indian wars. They would have occurred, no matter what course or policy the government might have adopted. We could not deprive these primitive people of their homes, where they had lived in barbarous contentment for centuries, without war; and the only thing strange about these wars was the manner and means adopted by the government to meet them.

The second outbreak of Indian hostilities is caused in this way: After he has lost his country, and finds himself compelled to remain on reservations, his limits circumscribed, his opportunities of hunting abridged, his game disappearing, sickness in his lodge from change of life and food, and insufficiency of the latter, and this irregularly supplied, and the reflection coming to him of what he was, and what he now is, and pinched by hunger, creates a feeling of dissatisfaction which, in the absence of a good, strong force of soldiers, starts him out on the war-path again, and unarmed people are killed, settlements are broken up, farms are abandoned, and general confusion exists. This condition of affairs is well illustrated by the recent outbreak of Northern Cheyennes who lately abandoned their reservation at Fort Reno; and the same might be said

of the outbreak of the Nez Percés last year, and certainly of that of the Bannacks and Shoshones in this year, of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches in 1874, and unless wiser measures prevail hereafter, it will go on. The Crows will come in next, the Assinaboines and Gros Ventres, and wild tribes north of the Missouri will be obliged to follow; Spotted Tail's and Red Cloud's people will be driven to the same conditions eventually, and so on down to the tribes in the western part of the Indian Territory. To prevent or even meet the calamity which may occur, we are entirely unprepared, for, without exposing other important points, we can collect together but a few hundred men. For instance, at Fort Sill and vicinity, to meet the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and others located in Indian Territory, numbering 3,000 or 4,000, we have not more than 300 effective men. At Fort Reno, to guard the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, numbering 5,000 or 6,000, we have not exceeding 200 effective men. At Red Cloud Agency, where there are at least 6,000 Indians, we have only two companies, and could not in ten days collect over 500 or 600 men. At Spotted Tail's we have only two companies, numbering 119 men, and it would take two weeks to collect all the troops we could muster, and they would not number much more than 500 or 600 effective men, while the Indians number not less than 7,000. And so on at points where there are Indians and agencies, and at other strategical points, the number of troops is insignificant, and if outbreaks occur, as I fear they will, the consequences would be appalling; and I desire to warn the General of the Army that we have not half the troops required to meet these anticipated troubles.

Now that the game, upon which the Indians depended for their regular supply of food, is gone, we shall require a greater supply of rations, with perfect regularity in its issue, to meet the needs of these people, together with a strong and stable government, backed up by a sufficient number of soldiers to enforce a spirit of obedience and to keep these restless savages within the limits of their reservations.

In answer to the frequent remarks about the good management of the Indians in British America, it is only necessary for me to state that they have never had the conditions existing there which we have had here. They never had to encounter a tide of emigration which forcibly took away the lands of the Indians, and which was so great no government could resist it, and which not only absorbed their lands, but killed the game on which the Indians subsisted. Consequently, the conditions then were brought down to simply making a profitable trade with Indians; and to further this they intermarried, and the Indian, being the most clannish of all existing races (his only government being that of clans), they gradually extended their influence by the Indians regarding them as a part of their own people. This was notably the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, when almost every agent, from Governor Douglass down to the simple employé, took an Indian wife, and thereby extended the influence of their government and trade by this plan of assimilation.

It will be seen from the foregoing that it is my belief that, in accordance with our ideas of progress, the first war with Indians is inevitable and cannot be prevented, but that second wars are within our control, and we are responsible for them, and that the responsibility rests on us, first, from our injudicious treatment, and, second, from want of a sufficient force to control and render the Indians submissive to authority; and I have no hesitation in saying that after the first troubles which arise from taking away from the Indian this country, which he believes to be his birthright, kind treatment, administered with steadiness and justice, would relieve our Western frontier of all its appalling horrors

arising from Indian outbreaks. I believe that with treatment of this kind the Indian can be redeemed and made self-supporting, and in an incredibly short period of time, too, as compared with the opinions usually entertained by the general public; and my opinions are sustained by a knowledge acquired from an intimate association with the subject, in all its phases, for the last twenty-four years.

It may not be inappropriate here for me to state briefly the other side of this question, namely, the benefits which have accrued to progress and civilization by the misfortunes of the poor red man in the last ten years.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been built; the Kansas Pacific Railway; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with its southern connections through the Indian Territory; the Northern Pacific, as far as the Missouri River, together with the railroads in Central Kansas, Colorado, and Southern Nebraska. They have all assisted in developing the mineral wealth in Central Colorado and the San Juan country in Southern Colorado; also that of the mines in Utah, Montana, the Black Hills, New Mexico, and other points, which development has thrown into circulation by the process of labor and the purchase of machinery, supplies, and transportation millions upon millions of dollars, to say nothing of the millions taken out of the earth by manual labor and the aid of machinery.

Then, again, let us take a view of the cattle interests. Ten years ago our grazing-grounds were in Texas, now they are from the southern boundary of Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico, and I may safely say that parts of Wyoming and Montana furnish a range affording as good if not better grazing than in Texas, and these lands are covered by improved and better stock. The number of cattle now north of Texas and west of the Missouri River is perhaps fully or nearly equal to that in Texas, and only ten years ago there was scarcely a head.

Let us now look at the agricultural developments. Northern Texas has been filled up by thousands of hardy emigrants from the South and North; Kansas has had an emigration hitherto unparalleled, the emigration being almost by the hundred thousand per year; Nebraska has come in for a large share of emigration, while Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming are not far behind in acquiring population. Central and Northern Texas, Middle and Western Kansas, and Nebraska and Utah are all teeming with agricultural prosperity. This population, numbering probably two millions of men, engaged in mining, grazing, and agricultural pursuits, pays taxes, builds farm-houses, and constructs fences, plows up the ground, erects school-houses, and founds villages, towns, &c., and the millions obtained by the sweat of their brow add so much more to the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the world; and all this comes from the development of a country which only ten years ago was the land of the Indian, the buffalo, and the elk.

It is scarcely necessary to mention to the General of the Army that to accomplish the changes which I have described was the duty which the handful of troops in this division has been performing for the last ten years, and no body of men of the same size was ever before so hardly taxed, mentally and physically, or compelled to make such hazardous and exacting marches; and no body of men of equal numbers ever overcame so many embarrassing obstacles in their unequal contest with wily savages, and none ever lost so heavily in officers and men. Their battles, as heretofore mentioned, were a series of forlorn-hopes, mainly on account of the inadequacy of the number of troops engaged and the peculiarities of savage warfare.

On the Rio Grande border, troubles until quite lately have continued about the same as they have been for years past, and are incident to the character of the population on that border. The Rio Grande is about 1,600 miles in length from El Paso to its mouth and fordable at almost any place, and Mexicans and Indians committing depredations in Texas have every facility for escaping to the Mexican side. I think now that the Mexican Government is making more exertion to suppress lawlessness than heretofore. If it does not succeed, I would recommend that Congress pass an act that, from and after a certain fixed time, if depredations in Texas are not discontinued, a force of troops be sent across at certain points and kept there until depredations entirely cease. The moral effect of such Congressional action would, in my opinion, prevent all future trouble.

The reports of the department commanders will furnish a full history of the Indian troubles in this division for the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

2.—REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN POPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., October 4, 1878.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the division commander, the following report of affairs in this military department for the past year:

INDIANS.

In general there has been peace with the Indians since my last report. The usual small difficulties with the Utes in Colorado and New Mexico, and the Apaches in the southern part of New Mexico, have continued to occur, but without any serious outbreak.

The Apaches, who broke away last year from the San Carlos Agency, in Arizona, and were recaptured by the troops from this department and kept as prisoners at the Cañada Alamosa, in New Mexico, are now in process of removal again to the San Carlos Agency. They have given no trouble since they have been recaptured, and I think will give none at the agency to which they are now *en route*.

The Jicarilla Apaches have been removed from the section of country near Cimarron, New Mexico, to the Fort Stanton Agency, in Southern New Mexico. Whether they will remain there quietly, I cannot say, though in my opinion they will not. They naturally prefer the region they have always occupied, and the association with the Utes, of Colorado, with whom for generations they have been on intimate terms. The band of Utes with whom they have always lived, in the Cimarron region, have also been transferred to the Ute Agency in Southwest Colorado, so that east of Santa Fé there are now no Indians, the Utes being located in Southwest Colorado, and the Apaches in Southern New Mexico.

Of the Navajos there is nothing to be said, except that they are quiet and peaceable, as they have been for years past.

The Indians around Forts Sill and Reno, in the Indian Territory, have

been generally quiet, though they have had a hard time. I have so frequently reported the facts as to the condition of these tribes (the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the Kiowas and Comanches), that it seems unnecessary to repeat them in this report. I think there is constant likelihood of their breaking away from the reservations in a body, not for war but for food. These agencies are at remote points, and the communications with them from railroad lines are at times so difficult as to be well nigh impracticable. Unless large quantities of supplies are kept on hand to provide against such a contingency, there will certainly be suffering at times.

I do not regard as judicious the removal of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency from the vicinity of Fort Sill. While there, the presence of a large garrison, constantly on the alert, kept the Indians in order, and made unsafe for them any absence from their reservation. If the plan of removing the agency to a point thirty or forty miles distant be carried out, it will necessitate either an abandonment of the watch kept over the Indians or a transfer of the garrison of Sill to the new agency. Already the agent has applied for a company of cavalry for this agency, which, of course, is only the precursor of continued demands of the same kind, until all the troops at Sill are thus removed. Of course, this procedure will involve the military department of the government in large expense, which I believe to be unnecessary. I have no knowledge of the reasons which prompted this removal of the agency from a point carefully selected and occupied for many years, and to protect which, by controlling the Indians, a large military post has been established and kept up. I hope that good results may follow this expensive and apparently unnecessary change, but I do not believe it.

During last year about nine hundred Northern Cheyennes were sent to the Indian Territory, to join and live with the southern bands of these tribes. They came here fully armed and mounted. I had ordered that they be dismounted and disarmed, so as to place them on the same footing with the Southern Cheyennes with whom they were to live, but I ascertained from the statement of Colonel Mackenzie that the agreement made with them in the Department of the Platte permitted them to retain arms and horses, and to take them away would be a breach of faith. Of course, it could not be done, and, as a natural result, a large part of them, tired of the reservation near Reno, and very insufficiently fed there, have broken away, and are now trying to make their way back to the north. Such cavalry as was at command at Reno and Supply was started after them, and is still in pursuit, having already had two skirmishes, with indecisive results. The absence of cavalry in this department is severely felt, and may make it impracticable to intercept these Indians.

I do not believe that they will kill any one or do any damage, except to kill what cattle they need for food on the way, unless, indeed, they are attacked, in which case they will fight, and fight hard, as they will never return to the agency on the Canadian and submit to such privations as they suffered there unless compelled by actual force which they cannot resist. I hope we shall be able to arrest them before they cross the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and every measure possible has been taken to do so.

I fear, however, the effect of this move upon the other Indians around Sill and Reno. They are much excited, and if this party succeed in getting through, it is very probable that it will be followed by large numbers. The commanding officers at both Sill and Reno are very anxious about the condition of these tribes, and cannot spare another man from

these posts, which are already insufficiently garrisoned to overlook and control the large number of Indians around them. I do not think that anything will obviate a general move (especially of the Cheyennes) except full and regular supplies for the Indians. Certainly every interest demands prompt and vigorous measures to prevent what would undoubtedly be a public misfortune.

Four hundred and thirty Nez Percé Indians, who surrendered after a severe fight in Montana, were sent here for safe-keeping, and remained here the whole of the past winter. In July they were turned over to the Indian Bureau and transported to the Indian Territory.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE UTE AGENCIES.

The Utes are established at several agencies in Southwestern Colorado, far distant from and very difficult of communication with each other. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to keep the emigrants protected against these Indians. It has long been my belief, and I have urged it upon the authorities, that every interest both of the Indian Bureau and War Department would be promoted by consolidating these several agencies into one, and establishing the consolidated agency at some convenient, suitable, and easily-accessible locality.

If such location could be found so as to be, as far as practicable, to one side of the routes of travel into Southwestern Colorado, to which section a heavy emigration has been setting for several years, and at the same time embrace a section suitable for Indian occupation but presenting no attractions to miners or prospectors for gold, and the Indians could be transferred to it and kept there by the use of mixed persuasion and force, a satisfactory settlement of difficulties with the Utes would be accomplished. I recommended the valleys of the West Fork of the Chama and of the Navajo River, for reasons given in full in letter dated February 21, 1878. It was determined to make such consolidation; and an act of Congress was passed accordingly, but, unfortunately, one provision of the act required that the consolidated agency should be located in the northern part of Colorado, on White River. This place is so remote and so difficult of access as to make the establishment and maintenance of a military post there very expensive, and the supply of the Indians very precarious, and at times impracticable. It is 200 miles by mountain roads from the nearest point of a railroad, and the climate is so severe that for months the mountain roads are impassable from snow.

It would be very difficult indeed to keep a military post of suitable strength supplied at such a place, and, I believe, entirely impracticable to keep the Indians supplied. I do not in the least believe that the Utes will consent to go to White River under any circumstances, except the actual use of military force, and that negotiation with them for such a purpose must fail. A commission has been sent to treat with them for the purpose, and is still engaged in the work, but I do not myself believe that any satisfactory result will be reached. I do believe, however, that the Utes will be willing, under fair conditions, to remove to the Valleys of the Chama and Navajo, and that they may so signify to this commission. If so, I trust that some arrangement may be made by which this removal can be accomplished. The place specified (the Chama and Navajo Valleys) is seventy-eight miles only from the present terminus of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at Alamosa, and the road to it is now being put in order. With these agencies thus consolidated, the site of a military post to cover the country can be easily determined. Until this consolidation is made, no site can be selected to fulfill the necessary

conditions which will not involve large expense and little security. In short, for this consolidated agency and military post, the White River offers the minimum of good with the maximum of expense.

AFFAIRS ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

In November of last year a controversy of long standing, concerning the proprietorship of certain salt lakes in the State of Texas, reached a violent crisis, in the course of which Mr. Cardis was killed at El Paso, Texas, by Judge Howard, and the latter, with a party of Texas militia, was subsequently besieged and captured by a mob at San Elizario, Texas, and he and several other persons taken out and shot to death. In this affair many citizens of Mexico, from the opposite side of the Rio Grande, were participants, giving the transaction the appearance of an international difficulty. For several days the towns of Ysleta and San Elizario, Texas, were in the hands of the mob, but troops were hurried from posts in New Mexico to the disturbed district, and, on their arrival, occupied both places without molestation and restored quiet, which has since been maintained unbroken. It is not necessary to recount this affair in detail, as a board of officers and citizens was organized to examine into it and did so. This board has fully reported all the facts to the War Department. I therefore content myself with inclosing herewith such official papers as emanated from or were received by me in that relation. A force of four companies has been placed at El Paso, and will be maintained there to insure that there shall be no more rioting or mob violence in which the citizens of Mexico are participants. With civil disturbances which are confined to citizens of Texas, whether of Mexican or American origin, the military authorities have no right to interfere and will not interfere, except in obedience to orders from higher authority than the department commander.

CIVIL DISTURBANCES IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

The county of Lincoln, New Mexico, has for twelve months past been in a state of anarchy. Lawlessness and murder have run riot in it, and there has not been, and is not now, any civil or other power in New Mexico able to restore order, except the United States military authorities. I have sent from time to time reports of the commanding officers of Fort Stanton giving a very complete history of a reign of lawlessness and outrage unparalleled in our history. I believe that Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, has done everything in his power to restore order and to enforce the laws, but neither he nor any other civil governor in that Territory is able, in my opinion, to do so with any means in his power to command. The United States military authorities are prohibited by law from assisting to keep the peace in any manner whatever, and have been compelled to stand by and see houses, containing women and children, attacked, and many people, and some of them undoubtedly persons innocent of any part or lot in these quarrels, killed or driven to seek refuge on the military reservation of Fort Stanton. The state of things existing in that county is disgraceful to civilization, and demands the exercise of stronger power than is lodged in the civil authorities of New Mexico.

I simply report these facts for the information of the government. Having no power to defend any one—men, women, or children—against these outrages, I deem it at least within my province to inform those who have the power of a condition of affairs for which changes of civil functionaries are no remedy.

MILITARY POSTS.

As fast as it is possible to do so, I am abandoning and preparing to abandon such posts as by the advance of settlements or the removal of Indians have become unnecessary for military purposes. The great trouble in carrying out this reduction of posts lies in the fact that the troops are needed in the sections of country where these posts are located, and that, except the posts, we have no shelter for them.

It is to be here remarked, and I invite especial attention to it, that so long as the large number of comparatively wild Indians are massed in the western part of the Indian Territory, at the Cheyenne and Apache and the Kiowa and Comanche agencies, the settlements of Northern Texas and of Southern and Western Kansas are in more or less danger. Unless troops in adequate force are kept with these Indians, every day incurs its risk that they may break away in bodies smaller or larger, and of course, if they do so, the settlements I have referred to are for a time at their mercy.

We have so small a force in the Indian Territory that it is dangerous to send off any part of it in pursuit of any body of Indians who choose to leave, lest a large part of those left depart also. The only safety is completely to disarm and dismount the Indians, and to feed them fully. No arms or ammunition should be allowed them under any circumstances. If they are left with the means to go to war, as is the custom, we simply sleep on a volcano.

Unless, therefore, ample and, above all, regular supplies of food can be guaranteed to the Indians, I am compelled, in justice to the government and the frontier settlers, to ask that more troops be sent to the agencies in the Indian Territory, and that at least two of the posts in Western Kansas be largely re-enforced by cavalry. I have also to ask, as a necessary measure, that any Indians sent from the north into this department be disarmed and dismounted before being brought here, so that they can be placed in the same condition as the Indians with whom they are to live. I have not the military force to control, in addition to the Indians I already have, large bodies of lately hostile Indians, fully armed and equipped for war.

THE TROOPS.

The troops in this department are, in general, in excellent condition.

There are some regiments which, for years, have been scattered about at small posts on the extreme frontier, whose discipline and condition would be greatly improved by changes of station, so as to concentrate the regiments as much as practicable; but I fear such changes are not now practicable, on account of insufficient appropriations.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

I desire, especially, to invite the attention of the division commander to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the affairs of this district have been conducted by Col. Edward Hatch, commanding. To his zeal, intelligence, and activity most of the quiet in that district has been due. By his prompt and energetic movements he has saved the government and the people of Colorado and New Mexico from serious Indian outbreaks, and has made such use of the small and widely-scattered forces under his command as to do the greatest good, to a degree far beyond what could have been expected with the means at his command.

The troops everywhere in the department have performed their duties with efficiency, although much more hard work has been thrown upon them than their numbers would justify.

The staff officers serving at these headquarters have performed their respective duties in an eminently satisfactory manner.

I transmit, inclosed, a roster of the department, and a field return of the troops serving in it.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

Col. W. D. WHIPPLE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Missouri,

Chicago, Ill.

2 A.—Report of Major J. K. Mizner.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RENO, IND. T.,

September 18, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the department commander, that after the sixty lodges of Northern Cheyennes, in a village by themselves, were found to be still in their camp, I directed Captain Rendlebrock to go into camp as near to this village as a suitable camp could be found, and to continue to investigate as to the absence of any Indians, and to act accordingly. Instructions given him from time to time are hereto appended, and marked A, B, C. An enrollment was ordered by Agent Miles, and the Northern Cheyennes were directed to report at the agency the next day to be enrolled. The Indians failed to report, as directed, only one or two of their principal men appearing at the agency to make excuses for their non-appearance, based upon sickness among their people and the absence of a few young men, and stating that they wished to secure the presence of all their men before being enrolled. These delays continued until Sunday evening, the 8th instant.

On Sunday morning Dr. Hodge, the agency physician, and Mr. Covington, who represented the agent, were sent to the village, the former to ascertain the number of sick, and to report whether sickness in the camp would prevent their complying with the agent's order to move; the latter to make known the agent's wishes and orders to these Indians. It was confidently expected that these Indians would move in the next day, Monday. On Sunday it was reported that the Indians were fortifying their camp, digging rifle-pits, &c., and preparing for a fight. My letter marked "C" was sent Sunday evening to Captain Rendlebrock.

I visited the agency on Monday evening, and there, with Agent Miles, met and talked until sundown with "Wild Hog," "Crow Indian," and "Little Bear," the three principal and leading men of this portion of the Northern Cheyennes, in a very kind and friendly way, explaining to them fully that no harm would befall any of them, but that a recount must be made before any more rations would be issued; that they would be required to move their camp to the vicinity of the agency, and as soon as this was done they would be enrolled, and the usual rations issued. Dr. Hodge reported that sickness would not prevent the Indians complying with the agent's order to move. Great pains were taken to explain to these Indians that what the agent required could be easily complied with, and they were informed that until his orders were obeyed, the troops would continue to guard their camp, and that no further supplies would be issued to them.

The agent and I were fully impressed with the belief that this friendly talk would result in a compliance on the part of the Indians with the agent's demands, as the Indians were made aware of the consequences of their attempting to leave the reservation. I parted with these Indians after sundown, and at 3.30 the next morning I learned that the Indians had abandoned their camp in the night, leaving their lodges standing, and had gone north, intending to fight as they went.

Captain Rendlebrock's command was immediately supplied with additional rations, and the troops were in full pursuit by 8 a. m.; in fact, in less than an hour after orders reached them from here.

The camp of the troops was between 8 and 9 miles from this post. As the Indians left in the night and concealed their movement by leaving their lodges standing, their having gone was not known to Captain Rendlebrock until 6 o'clock in the morning.

I have only to add to this narrative that we hoped to induce the Indians to remain friendly to the government, and endeavored by all means in our power to dissuade them from any rash act. We can only conclude that their dissatisfaction had been

long continued and was deep-seated, and that they only sought a good opportunity to gain their liberty, and finding themselves closely watched, and that no more could be had except by a surrender of their long-cherished wish to escape, they finally, in a fit of desperation, abandoned everything except their stock and accepted all the consequences.

The last report from Captain Rendlebrock was written 40 miles northwest of Reno, at 2.45 p. m., September 10. He had then struck a plain trail, and would continue pursuit as long as daylight lasted, and do the same the next day. Rendlebrock had sent couriers to Supply for the cavalry at that post to join him, and last information received through Indians was that the troops were pursuing closely, with good prospects of overhauling the Indians. As the Indians are well mounted and have plenty of stock, the chase will prove a long one, and my greatest hope is from an intercepting force to delay the Indians when they attempt to cross the Arkansas, which is reported to be high.

The department commander will understand that any steps taken, based upon a presumption that the Indians intended to leave, to force them to move their camp, would have resulted in open rupture, and the Indians would have claimed that they were forced to leave by the troops, and would not only have attempted to justify their resistance and hostility, but would have tried to excite the sympathy and secure the assistance of other Indians. I was therefore very guarded in my course, and avoided molesting them in any way, only watching them closely, in order to be ready to pursue should they attempt to leave.

While their final action shows that had they deferred going it would only have been to secure a better opportunity to escape, yet until they committed themselves fully I could not resort to armed force. These Indians, while professing themselves friendly, have manifested great discontent for some time, and complained of the meat-rations being insufficient. But it was not believed that they would abandon their lodges and camp. In their doing so, they showed a greater degree of desperation than was supposed to exist.

By letter from Major Hambright, dated at Supply, on the 15th, I learn that Company I, Fourth Cavalry, started at 10.30 a. m. on the 12th to join Captain Rendlebrock in pursuit of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,

Major Fourth Cavalry, Commanding.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

A.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RENO, IND. TER.,
September 5, 1878.

[Special Order No. 118.]

Capt. Joseph Rendlebrock, Fourth Cavalry, with the available strength of Companies G and H, Fourth Cavalry, fully armed and equipped and supplied with ten days' rations, will proceed at once to overtake and bring back to the agency a portion of the Northern Cheyennes reported by the agent to have left the reservation to go north. Pack-mules will be used to transfer necessary supplies.

Captain Rendlebrock will proceed as far as the main camp of the Northern Cheyennes to-night, and, taking up the trail of these Indians at early daylight, will spare no effort necessary to bring the Indians back.

Should a company of cavalry from Camp Supply join Captain Rendlebrock at or near Fort Dodge, he will use it in connection with his other troops in effecting the object of his mission. Should the number of Indians reported to have left be exaggerated, Captain Rendlebrock will use such portion of his command as may be necessary and return the remainder to this post.

Captain Rendlebrock will report his arrival at Fort Dodge, should he find it necessary to go that far, to department headquarters, giving all information gained, and be governed by orders from there.

By order of Major Mizner.

W. C. MCFARLAND,
Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

B.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RENO, IND. TER.,
September 6, 1878.

SIR: You will go into camp as near the main village of Northern Cheyennes as a suitable camping-ground can be found. You will continue to investigate as to the absence of any of these Indians and act accordingly.

You will remain in camp until an enrollment of the Northern Cheyennes is effected, or until the commanding officer is satisfied that none of those Indians have left the reservation.

Forage and camp equipage will be sent to you.

By order of Major Mizner.

W. C. MCFARLAND,

Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

Captain RENDLEBROCK,

Fourth Cavalry, commanding Battalion (Companies G and H)

Fourth Cavalry in the field.

C.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RENO, IND. TER.,
September 8, 1878.

SIR: You will in no way molest these Indians so long as they remain quietly in their present camp, and will carefully avoid any collision of a hostile character with them. Secure your own camp and guard very carefully against loss of any of your stock. Watch the village carefully and allow no portion of it to move except in the direction of the agency. Any portion of the village desiring to move to the agency will be permitted to do so.

Mr. Covington and Dr. Hodge spent some time in the village to-day.

The Indians understand what will be required of them, and will be given a short time to make up their minds as to what they will do.

You have only for the present to watch them and see that none of them leave except to move to the agency. When it becomes necessary to resort to any more decided measures, you will be duly informed.

Have the camps visited from time to time by the Indian police or by patrols, and keep yourself fully informed. Communicate promptly any important change of the present state of affairs.

This note will be delivered to you by Lieutenant Wilder.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,

Major Fourth Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. JOSEPH RENDLEBROCK,

Commanding Battalion (Companies G and H) Fourth Cavalry, in the field.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RENO, IND. TER.,
September 19, 1878.

SIR: The attention of the department commander is respectfully invited to the following statement of the quantities and kind of supplies furnished for the subsistence of the Indians at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and, in connection therewith, to the amounts of the same necessary to subsist these Indians to the same date, that the very large deficiency that must exist may be made more apparent.

Total number of Indians, 5,004.

	Amount re- quired for the year.	Amount pur- chased and contracted for.	Deficiency.
Bacon	100,000		
Beef	5,179,380	3,750,000	1,429,380
Flour	913,230	600,000	313,230
Corn	913,230	150,000	763,230
Beans	54,793	Not yet known	
Lard	20,000	10,000	
Salt	18,204	Not yet known	
Coffee	73,058	38,018	35,040
Sugar	144,116	80,028	64,088
Tobacco	9,132	Not yet known	
Soap	18,204	10,000	8,204

The figures speak for themselves, and comment is unnecessary, and unless the deficiency is supplied great suffering to these Indians must of necessity result. It has been the practice and policy of the Indian Department to send a large part of the Indians on a buffalo hunt for four or five months each year, and it is presumed, that with such an expedient in view, only eight months' supplies have been furnished, with a hope that the Indians can subsist themselves for at least four months during the present fiscal year. Such a hope will, I am satisfied, be a vain one, and should not, and, indeed, cannot be depended on. Two years ago the Indians had a successful hunt, and subsisted themselves for about five months. A year ago their hunt was a disastrous failure, and a very large number of Indians absent from the agency without rations suffered greatly for want of food. They soon destroyed all the small game that could be found; then lived for a time on dogs, coyotes, and horse flesh, until beef could be issued to them at Camp Supply to keep them from starving until they could reach the agency. Permission was granted the Indians to go on a hunt in July, but as no buffalo could be found or heard of in the Territory the Indians were advised by the agent and myself to give up the hunt, fearing an experience similar to that of last winter. Aside from the consideration that these Indians should give up the chase rather than continue it, as tending to foster a warlike spirit, and diverting their attention from more civilized pursuits, it is well known that the buffalo have almost entirely disappeared from this region, and subsistence from this source cannot be depended upon. The contracts made for beef and flour to supply the agency, and the amounts of each of the other portions of the ration allowed these Indians, so far furnished, seem to indicate that the Interior Department did not intend to furnish more than a two-thirds supply for the year, or only what will suffice for eight months, depending as heretofore upon the usual buffalo hunt to make up the balance, and as this cannot be relied on the supplying of the deficiency above shown should at once receive the serious attention of the proper authorities. Attention is respectfully invited to article 5 of agreement made at Red Cloud Agency September 26, 1876, published in appendix to Commissioner's report for the same year. This agreement requires the issue of $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds beef, net, or 3 pounds gross; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound flour and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound corn, and 4 pounds coffee, 8 pounds sugar, and 3 pounds beans to each 100 rations.

	Purchased and contracted for.	Supply for 8 months.	Supply for one year.
Beef	3,750,000	3,647,916	5,179,380
Corn	150,000	607,986	913,230
Flour	600,000	607,986	913,230
Coffee	38,018	48,640	73,058
Sugar	80,028	97,280	146,116
Beans	None	36,480	54,793

The above figures show that the supplies furnished are just about sufficient for eight months. The additional 25 per cent. of beef and flour that may be called for on the contracts will supply the deficiency in these articles shown above; but the appropriation for the civilization and subsistence of these Indians, together with those at Fort Sill and the Wichita Agency, is only \$240,000, and the indebtedness already incurred for this agency alone amounts to over \$135,000; which, with the fact that the price of beef is much higher for this year than last, may put it beyond the power of the Commissioner to furnish further supplies without an additional appropriation. While it is well known that the supply will be inadequate for the year, it is and has at all times been irregular. Since the 1st of July, and until September 1, the Indians have had little else than beef. A full issue of flour has been made twice. The Indians are subjected to many aggravations, and men of more gentle nature would not be slow to complain.

It seems proper for me to present all the facts for the consideration of the department commander, that he may urge, through the War Department, a more kind and humane treatment of these savages. If necessary, that the attention of the President be called to this subject, that he may lay the matter before Congress. Our recent experience shows the necessity of making good our agreements with Indians sent to the Indian Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,
Major Fourth Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RENO, IND. TER., *September 20, 1878.*

SIR: In compliance with the desire of the department commander, as contained in your telegram of the 13th instant, directing me to report the causes that led to the recent escape of the Northern Cheyennes from the vicinity of this post, I have the honor to submit the following:

The Northern Cheyennes arrived at this post from Camp Robinson, Nebraska, under charge of First Lieut. H. W. Lawton, fourth cavalry, August 5, 1877, and were turned over to the agent of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency August 8, 1877, as appears by letters addressed to your office and to Agent Miles hereto appended, and marked A and B.

An enrollment of these Indians showed:

Men	235
Women	312
Children	386
Total	933

With them were 4 Arapahoes, viz, 3 men and 1 woman, making a total of 937.

Since that date a few small parties have surrendered, and a few of the original number have died. So that on the 1st of July the number of Indians classed as Northern Cheyennes was 942.

A large part of these Indians found friends and kindred among the Southern Cheyennes, and have affiliated and mixed with them, joining their various bands and villages. About one-third of the Northern Cheyennes have remained together under the leadership of Dull Knife, Wild Hog, and Crow Indian, and comprised about 375 Indians, and it was this party, excepting about 50 persons under American Horse, that finally left the reservation and started north.

As near as can be ascertained the Indians who left comprised about 89 men, 112 women, and 134 children.

The general conduct and behavior of these Indians was about the same as the remainder of their people, and except the fact that their present location and treatment was a new experience to them, they did nothing to attract special attention. They were represented at all councils and talks held by the agent, expressed themselves about as the other Indians did, but always complained more or less about the rations, and particularly about the quality and quantity of the beef ration.

At first they wanted their rations issued in bulk, as had been done North, but soon fell into the customs of this agency without special complaint.

After they had been here a few months, a few began to show and express themselves disappointed in the country, and to wish themselves back north, but there was nothing to indicate a fixed or settled determination to go back.

The Cheyennes who left showed no desire to engage in farming or to follow the example of the other Indians in any civilized pursuits. They rather kept to themselves, and were quiet lookers on.

My letters of April 14, September 6 and 18, give nearly all the information that can be furnished in regard to these Indians, except perhaps as to the ration issued to them.

During the latter part of the winter and the early part of the spring, the beef was very poor and was much complained of by all the Indians on all occasions, and it was really very bad. From the 1st of July to September 1, the issue of rations was very unequal. The regular full ration of flour was issued but twice, while beef was issued constantly. There was but little flour and sometimes no coffee or sugar. A table showing issues during July and August is appended and marked C.

I cannot say that there was any absolute suffering in consequence of want of food, yet the Indians of all tribes insisted that the ration was insufficient and only lasted them for three days out of the seven for which it was intended. Their continual demand was for more beef. The treatment of the Indians has been fair and reasonable, and I have heard of no complaints except as to the ration. A few complained about not having houses, stock, and farm implements.

The causes which led to the leaving of the Northern Cheyennes, as far as I can learn, may be summed up as follows:

They appear to be disappointed in the country, they found it sickly as they claim, without game and generally distasteful to them.

The ration, meat particularly, was poor and entirely insufficient. They were homesick, desponding, and disappointed, and were anxious to get back to a country better known to them, and where an abundance of game could be had. While here they did not get enough to eat. Still they said nothing to indicate that they intended to leave the agency or to assume a hostile attitude. It was expected that they would finally submit quietly to the requirements of the agent, as he assured them he was now prepared to issue full rations of everything, and they were strongly urged to settle quietly in camp near the agency where they would receive the same rations and attention as all the other Indians.

What impelled them to their final rash act is only known to themselves, but there can be no justification for their recent conduct, other than could be claimed by every other Indian on the reservation.

When overtaken and compelled to submit, they should be completely disarmed and dismounted, and fully one-third of their men banished to Florida or some other safe place, away from their people; and Dull Knife, Crow Indian, Wild Hog, and Little Bear, should be made special examples of.

I inclose herewith a report from United States Indian Agent, J. D. Miles, on the same subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,

Major Fourth Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Assistant ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. Ter., September 20, 1878.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of even date, and in reply I mention primarily, as one of the causes which led the Northern Cheyennes to leave this reservation, that in the treaty made with these people in 1876, they were promised as a daily ration $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds beef net, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of flour or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of corn, and 4 pounds coffee, 8 pounds sugar, and 3 pounds of beans to each 100 rations, which promise has only been carried out in part, the supplies received being insufficient. They were also promised houses for the chiefs and assistance to build houses for others, cattle, hogs, &c., none of which have been carried out.

Again, they objected to the method of issuing rations by families, as tending to lessen the importance of the chiefs.

Under instructions the issues to these Indians were kept distinct from the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes until July 1, 1878, the appropriations by Congress being made separately. This seemed to increase the ill feeling which has always existed between the Northern and Southern Cheyennes. When after July 1, 1878, the issues were no longer required to be kept separately, the Southern Cheyennes were encouraged to blend the Northern Cheyennes with their own people, in which they were successful to the extent of over 550 people, under Living Bear, Calfskin Shirt, Standing Elk, Turkey Legs, American Horse, and others, who, accepting this country as their permanent homes, have placed their children in school and are well behaved.

The remainder of these people, under Dull Knife, Wild Hog, Crow Indian, Little Wolf, and others, separated from the majority and camped by themselves from seven to twelve miles from the agency. These were regarded by the Southern Cheyennes as "seceders."

On the 5th instant information was given by the other Indians that the Northern Cheyennes were constantly stealing their best ponies, and that they had every reason to believe some of the young men of these seceders had already gone north, and that the others were preparing to follow. To the end that this office might know with certainty whether these reports were justified or not, an enrollment of all male adults of the Northern Cheyennes was ordered. All those who had affiliated with the Southern Cheyennes promptly obeyed this order, but these discontents refused to report, making all manner of excuses, sending daily representatives as bearers of messages, until the 9th instant, when they demanded a modification of the order.

In addition to frequent conferences with the chiefs myself, I sent Mr. Covington, agency farmer, on the 7th and 8th instant, to their camps, who urged upon them the necessity of promptly complying with the order for enrollment, assuring them it would affect only those found absent; that our whole purpose was merely to find how many, if any, had left; that measures could be taken to effect their return, and those remaining would be in no way injured, but left their liberty as usual. Every measure was taken, in conjunction with yourself, to secure compliance with this necessary order in a firm but friendly manner, but without effect, and on the night of the 9th instant they escaped from their camp, which they had strongly entrenched, leaving their lodges and tepees standing.

Some of their young men were heard to say, "We are sickly and dying here, and no one will speak our names when we are gone. We will go north at all hazards, and if we die in battle, our names will be remembered and cherished by all our people."

Very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,

United States Indian Agent.

Col. J. K. MIZNER,

Commanding Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.

A.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RENO, IND. TER.,
August 8, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 937 Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes from Red Cloud Agency, Nebraska, under charge of First Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, arrived at this post at noon on Sunday, the 5th instant, and have since been enrolled and transferred to the United States Indian agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.

Previous to transferring these Indians to the agent, all stock belonging to the Laramie Stock Association of Wyoming Territory that could be identified by its agent were taken from the Indian herd.

A special report in reference to this matter will be submitted at an early day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,
Major Fourth Cavalry, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

B.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RENO, IND. TER.,
August 8, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians who arrived at this post on the 5th inst., and who came from the Red Cloud Agency, under charge of First Lieut. H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, have been ordered to report to you, for your care, at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.

An enrollment of these Indians, a copy of which has been furnished you, shows a total of 933 Cheyennes and 4 Arapahoes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,
Major Fourth Cavalry, Commanding.

J. D. MILES, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. Ter.

C.

Number of Indians, 5,004. The issues were made to these Indians on the dates specified below.

Date.	Beef, gross.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Flour.	Corn.	Bacon.	Lard.
July 1	106, 113	.....	.....	12, 438	5, 247	3, 537	.....
July 8	106, 113	.....	.....	17, 686	.....	3, 537	.....
July 15	101, 824	1, 415	2, 830	17, 685	.....	3, 537	.....
July 22	106, 118	1, 415	2, 830	6, 216	11, 469	3, 537	.....
July 29	106, 113	521	.....	.....	17, 686	2, 501	.....
August 5	106, 113	1, 415	.....	.....	17, 686	.....	518
August 12	133, 501	.....	.....	.....	4, 522	.....	.....
August 19	106, 113	1, 415	2, 830	.....	.....	.....	.....
August 26	126, 127	1, 415	2, 830	.....	.....	.....	.....
September 2	106, 113	1, 415	2, 830	12, 526	.....	.....	.....

354 salt, July 1; 354 soap, August 26; 354 soap, September 2.

Taken from report of the agent's weekly issues.

2 B.—Report of Col. Edward Hatch.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO,
In the Field, El Paso, Tex., January 11, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, which I consider necessary in order to a full compliance with telegram from your headquarters of December 25, 1877.

1. The causes which led to the disorders at San Elizario grew out of resistance by

Mexican citizens of Texas to private occupation of certain salt lakes. It is not necessary to examine into the origin and nature of the authority conferring this right to private owners.

The Texan citizens of Mexican descent who live in El Paso County hold firmly that the treaty transferring the territory containing the salt lakes did not extinguish the rights of all the people to the free use of them, confirmed as it had been to them by both the Spanish and Mexican Governments and by usage of over two hundred years. These lakes were believed and held by these people to be common property, for the use of all, from which to obtain salt both for domestic use and commerce.

2. The insurgents were all of Mexican descent, and were assisted by citizens of Mexico. The number participating in the riots is variously estimated; it is very probable that all the able-bodied men on both sides of the river visited San Elizario during the troubles there, either as spectators or participants. Anywhere from 500 to 1,500 men could have been present.

3. There is no question but that the stores of Americans at San Elizario were robbed by armed parties citizens of Mexico.

4. The Mexican authorities have in no way aided, abetted, or connived at these raids, but have done all in their power to prevent them.

I arrived here on the evening of December 21, at seven o'clock. In my efforts to obtain information of the condition of affairs at San Elizario, the evening was exhausted. Mr. Martin, an old scout for the Army in Texas, came up that day, and reported the mob was still in strength and determined to resist. At first I thought of waiting for the troops from Fort Bayard and Stanton, which were expected the following day. I was informed that many lawless characters were gathering in the vicinity of San Elizario, evidently for the purpose of plundering, and I decided to move at once with the force present, about sixty men. Moved at daylight December 22. Undoubtedly information of the arrival of United States troops had preceded the command, as all the malcontents had rapidly crossed the river into Mexico. It is now my opinion that it was not their intention to resist United States troops, but that the strength and proportions of the insurgents after Howard's death was organized only to resist the State troops.

A report that a battalion of rangers was on the way from Austin, and that the sheriff of the county was authorized to enlist one hundred men in New Mexico to assist him, in addition to the company of rangers then at El Paso, alarmed and inflamed the Mexican people upon both sides of the river, who firmly believed they were all doomed to destruction by the Texas State troops, and to an appeal to the Mexican population to arm and defend themselves. On December 12 began the annual fair at El Paso, Mexico, which always attracts a large gathering from Chihuahua and Sonora—men who always carry arms, even when pursuing their usual avocations—and, as usual, all the roving desperate characters so numerous in the northern States of Mexico. The prospect of plundering the American stores in San Elizario was an incentive added to the intense feeling that the tragic occurrences there had excited against Americans. The arrival of United States troops just then no doubt prevented further like robberies and depredations at Ysleta, Socorro, and even El Paso.

The leaders of the mob that murdered Howard were not inclined to sanction plundering, but the mob—no doubt owing to the large influx of strangers of the character described—was beyond their control.

The authorities of El Paso, Mexico, I am satisfied, have done all they could to prevent their people from engaging in the local trouble on this side of the river.

They are powerless, however, to control such a number as was in the vicinity at that time. On December 23, on my way up from San Elizario, when at Socorro, I came upon the rangers, who were there with the sheriff of the county in a sharp skirmish with a party of Mexicans, who, I was informed, had resisted arrest. Two men, Mexican citizens of Texas, were killed, two wounded, and one woman also badly wounded by the rangers. Two miles farther on I found lying on the road two dead men, shot but a short time before by the rangers. I was informed by the sheriff that they were killed when attempting to escape, but upon examination of the bodies I am satisfied they were killed by the guard without necessity or justification. The wagon in which they were being carried was reported some time afterward to be blood-stained. Major Wade arrived with the troops from Bayard, and I instructed him not to permit further outrages of this kind. On the arrival of Captain Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry, with company from Fort Davis, with orders to report to the commanding officer at the scene of disorder, I issued General Field Orders No. 1, copy inclosed, assuming command of all the troops as far below San Elizario as the Cuadrilla, 10 miles. This covers all territory over which the sheriff of El Paso County is likely to require assistance from the military to enforce law.

Undoubtedly all seriously implicated in the late disorders have fled to the Mexican side of the river. It is stated they are still well organized for armed resistance to the Texas Rangers, who they firmly believe will carry out their threats to cross the Rio Grande.

There is no doubt of the fact that a number of Mexican citizens did cross the river, and did also take an active part with the mob, yet it was, after all, but a local affair,

which can scarcely be looked upon as an act of aggression by the Mexican Republic, since the authorities on the Mexican side were active; but powerless to prevent the crossing of their own people. The robbery of stores, following the taking of the law into their own hands by the mob, was a result which usually accompanies such disorders. It is not singular that the mob was joined by citizens from the Mexican side of the river. The Río Grande, although totally unfit for any purpose of navigation, and during a great part of the year barely furnishing water enough for irrigating purposes, is, with its annual shifting of channel, by treaty, supposed to divide the territorial jurisdiction of the two countries. The people are one and the same on the two sides of the river, although subjects and citizens of different nations. They are one in race and religion, and bound by the closest ties of interest and blood. Their customs, habits, and traditions are the same, and there is hardly a family on the one side but is related by ties of blood or marriage with those on the other; hence, when you touch one you touch all, and where one is hurt, all feel it.

All had an equal interest in the salt lakes remaining public, common property, and all were equally incensed against Howard for attempting to deprive them of what they considered their rights.

Matters here are quiet at present. The sheriff can do very little in the way of making arrests, all implicated in the San Elizario affair having fled to Mexico. The district judge, the one authorized to make requisition for criminals under the extradition treaty, is absent.

The remedy for the disturbance in this region is the establishment of a military post. Had there been a garrison of even 100 men at Fort Bliss, it is not likely the present trouble would ever have occurred. A two-company post can be built with an appropriation of \$25,000.

It would be much better, however, to build a four-company post, which I believe can be done for \$40,000. The former post, known as Fort Bliss, was merely a rented ranch, and scarcely answered the purpose of a military post. As long as the frontier remains as it now is, and there is little probability of its changing, troubles of a like nature, or even more serious, are likely to occur; one which must be looked for sooner or later is in connection with the water taken from the Río Grande for irrigation. As soon as the attempt is made to largely extend cultivation in this valley, there will not be enough water for all, and both sides have an equal right. From this troubles are certain to arise, sooner or later, which may involve the two countries seriously. I inclose such evidence, obtained in the shape of affidavits and statements, as has been presented to me bearing on the subject, and which may be presented before making this report.

The report of Captain Blair, that there were no Mexicans from the other side of the river, is now readily explained in the light of later developments, the results of my investigation. The insurgents were divided into four bodies or companies, each with its own headquarters. The headquarters visited by Captain Blair was that of Chico Barela, the captain of one of the companies, and when he asserted there were none but citizens of El Paso County, Texas, with him, he was probably asserting the truth to a limited degree and in a limited sense, meaning only those in and around his headquarters and in his own company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Ninth Cavalry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

2 C.—Report of Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis.

EL PASO, TEX., *March 16, 1878.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the late troubles in this section, in compliance with your instructions of December 27, 1877. This report would have been sent at a much earlier date but for my subsequent detail on a "board" to investigate and report on these troubles.

The board has been taking testimony until a few days past, which, with the report, goes to division headquarters. I could have got all the information now in my possession and have forwarded my report in about twelve days after my arrival here had I not been compelled to await the action of the board. Matters are quiet here now, and the court and grand jury are in session, but it would not be safe to withdraw the troops from the county, as I am satisfied that troubles would again arise should this be done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. LEWIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Nineteenth Infantry.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

EL PASO, TEX., *March 12, 1878.*

In obedience to your instructions of December 27, 1877, the following report is submitted:

From all the information which it has been in my power to collect, the immediate cause of the first riot at San Elizario, Tex., last autumn, in which Mr. Howard was captured and imprisoned by a mob, was the question of the right of the people to get salt from certain salt lakes in El Paso County, Tex., situated about one hundred miles from this town. This may have been complicated with political and personal quarrels between Charles H. Howard and Luis Cardes. The salt lakes in the lower part of New Mexico and the upper part of Texas, from a period long before the separation of Mexico from the Spanish Government, have been considered as common property, to which the people of this section all have a right; and from some of these lakes they have obtained salt since the settlement of the country. The lake generally used for this purpose was situated in New Mexico, but more than twenty years since this was claimed as having been acquired by private parties, and they were forbidden to get their salt there, and were driven away when attempting to do so.

They then resorted to the lakes in Texas for their supply of salt, and a wagon-road was made to these lakes some fifteen years since. They claim that their right to the free use of salt from these sources is derived from Spanish and Mexican grants and mining laws. In my opinion, their claim is not a legal one; but however that may be, it is believed that the large majority of the Mexican population of El Paso County, Texas, think that they have a right to the free use of salt from these lakes, and from some of the lakes before mentioned the Mexican population of this section have been accustomed to get salt, both for their own use and for sale to others, almost from time immemorial.

Mexican citizens of the State of Chihuahua, on the other side of the Rio Grande, have also been in the habit of supplying themselves from this source, and there has been a considerable amount carried into the interior of that State. Some time during the summer of 1877, the lakes, to which the people of El Paso County were accustomed to go for their supply of salt, were located. Mr. Howard, who was agent for these locators, took steps to prevent individuals obtaining salt without paying for it, and to sequester the salt in case any should be so taken, appointing agents for the sale of the article, so that it could only be purchased of them, unless persons were willing to purchase in large quantities at the lake. This caused discussion, discontent, and excitement among the Mexicans of El Paso County, Texas, among whom there had previously been some bad feeling toward the American population of the same county for other causes; among which was the imprisoning of some citizens of the county of Mexican origin for refusing to send their elder daughters (approaching womanhood) to school, as it is claimed that the school laws of the State required.

These men, it is said, were willing to send their younger children to school, but refused to send the elder ones, and for this were for a time imprisoned, but, remaining firm, were finally released without compliance on their part.

Finally, Mr. Howard, learning that some Mexicans of the pueblo of San Elizario, Tex., had expressed an intention of going for salt, went before one of the county officials with affidavits, and procured the arrest of two individuals for declaring such intention. One of these men admitted that he had said that he would go provided the other people of the pueblo would do so, and, refusing to give bonds not to go, was held a prisoner.

This incensed the Mexican population of the county, and Howard would have been seized at once by the people had he not been warned by a friend.

Having received such warning, he made his way across the Rio Grande, and came up to Ysleta, where he placed himself under the protection of the sheriff of El Paso County.

While at Ysleta, Tex., Howard was taken from the sheriff by a mob and was carried to San Elizario, Tex. The official who had the men arrested at Howard's instance was also made prisoner. After keeping Howard a prisoner for some days, he was released on condition of his giving up the claim to the salt lakes, and his giving bond that he would do this and leave the county in twenty-four hours and not return to it again. In my opinion, his release was due to the influence of Luis Cardis and Mr. Bourgard, the priest of the parish, and without such influence he would have been killed. Howard did leave the county, going to La Mesilla, N. Mex., and remained there for some time, but finally came to El Paso, Tex.

On the 10th of October, 1877, Howard went into the store of S. Schutz & Brother, at El Paso, Tex., with a double-barreled shot-gun in his hand. At the time of his entrance Mr. Luis Cardis, a member of the legislature of the State of Texas, from El Paso County, was sitting in the store. As soon as Cardis learned that Howard was in the store, Cardis moved behind the desk, sitting down on an iron safe. Howard had previously made assaults on Cardis, and was at that time under an indictment for one of these.

As Cardis sat on the safe, a portion of his body was exposed under the desk. How-

ard fired at him, striking him in the lower part of the body with the charge from the first barrel, and, as Cardis staggered or fell from behind the desk, shot him with the other barrel. The wounds were mortal, and Cardis died almost immediately.

The persons present say that Cardis made no attempt to use any weapon, and that his pistol, which he carried on his person, was in the holster when his body was taken up. Cardis, at the time he was killed, had just written a letter to be sent down to San Elizario, Tex., endeavoring to quiet the excitement that existed there and urging his friends to maintain the peace of the community. Cardis was a man who was respected and trusted by the Mexican population of El Paso County, Texas, and having their affection and sympathy, they were greatly excited and enraged by the manner of his death. After killing Cardis, and on the same day, Howard started for La Mesilla, N. Mex., at which place he remained until about the 10th of November, 1877, when Major Jones, of the Texas State forces, arriving at El Paso, Tex., Howard returned, and Major Jones brought him before a local officer, and Howard, waiving an examination, gave bonds to appear before the court to answer the charge of killing Cardis.

Howard then returned to La Mesilla, N. Mex. Major Jones, while in El Paso County, organized a small body of State troops, about twenty in number, and placed it under command of Lieutenant Tays. It is presumed that the object of these troops was to assist the sheriff and civil authorities in preserving peace in the county.

Major Jones left El Paso County about November 20, 1877. About the 6th December, 1877, Howard again came to El Paso, Tex., and remained for some days. About the 12th of the same month he started for San Elizario, Tex., having an escort of State troops. It is believed that the object of this visit was to seize and sequester some wagon-loads of salt that had been brought from the lakes, until action could be taken by the courts. Arriving in San Elizario, Tex., on the evening of the 12th of December, 1877, his presence was soon known by the Mexican citizens of the pueblo, who apparently determined never to allow him to leave alive.

Howard, with the State troops and some Americans in the town, something over twenty in number, shut themselves up in their quarters, a strong adobe house with an adobe corral attached, and made preparations for defense.

An American named Ellis, living in San Elizario, Tex., was murdered on this night, December 12, 1877. He had gone out into town to learn what was going on, and was killed. He was the first person killed in the riot. A large mob collected for the attack of the house; the exact number it is difficult to ascertain, but it is probable that there were about four hundred men actively engaged in the riot. These men were from San Elizario, Socorro, and Ysleta, Tex., with probably a few from El Paso, Tex., and from the neighboring towns in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

As near as I can judge from the various statements given me, it is my opinion that there were about two hundred citizens of Mexico engaged in the riot. These people, to the best of my belief, crossed the river singly and in small parties, to assist their friends and relations on this side of the river. There has been nothing found to lead me to believe that there was any organization on the Mexican side, or that any Mexican officials aided or encouraged the rioters. One day after the commencement of the riot, on December 14, the *chief civil* (*jefe politico*) issued a notice to the citizens of Mexico notifying them of the troubles on the American side of the river, and forbidding them from meddling or taking any part whatever in the affair. He also issued orders to the commander of the local police force to prevent any such crossing.

There are no federal or State troops stationed at or near El Paso, Mexico, and with the small police force at his command it was not possible for him to guard the long line of the river to prevent the crossing of evil-disposed persons.

In my opinion, the Mexican authorities acted in good faith in the matter, but were without sufficient force to carry out their good intentions. It is undoubtedly a fact that the sympathies of a large part of the Mexican population opposite El Paso County, Texas, were and are with the rioters, and it is not unnatural that this should be so, as the people are the same by race and religion, and are near to each other by ties of blood and marriage; so that when called on by their friends and relatives on this side they responded freely. Those who came appear to have been from a low and very ignorant class, and were also probably influenced by a hope of plunder. The State troops, with Howard among them, held out until December 17th, losing in this time only one man killed, when a parley was held with the rioters, and Lieutenant Tays, Howard, and a man named Atkinson went out to talk with them.

During the time that this conversation was going on, the State forces were surrendered to the mob, and they were made prisoners. They were placed under a guard, and Howard, Atkinson, and McBride were taken out and shot to death by the rioters on the same day. I believe that the commander of the firing party was Desiderio Apolaca, a citizen of Texas. The names of the men composing the firing party have not been ascertained by me, but the party is believed to have contained citizens of both the United States and of Mexico. McBride is understood to have been one of Howard's agents in the salt business, and Atkinson was said to be unpopular with the Mexicans on various accounts, such as having been connected with the trouble on ac-

count of the "school laws," and with having performed his duty as a civil official in a harsh manner; besides this, Atkinson had in his possession a considerable amount of money, and this may have caused his murder for the sake of plunder. During and after the riot several stores were plundered, and the spoils removed, mostly, it is said, to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

The State troops were released after being kept prisoners one day, and their horses were returned to them, but their arms were kept by the rioters. They then came to El Paso, Tex., where they procured arms. During the progress of the riot at San Elizario, Tex., Sheriff Kerber, of El Paso County, being at that time in El Paso, Tex., called out an additional force of State troops by authority of the governor of Texas. After the arrival at this place of Colonel Hatch, Ninth Cavalry, with the United States troops, he, on December 22, 1877, with the small force at his command, consisting of about fifty men, went to San Elizario, Tex. When he reached that place it was found to be almost deserted, the great bulk of the population having gone across the river into Mexico. Some had also left the towns of Socorro and Ysleta, Tex., between this place and San Elizario. On the return of Colonel Hatch on the following day, on arriving at Socorro, Tex., he found the State troops there and learned from the sheriff that he had brought these troops down to make arrests of persons implicated in the riot. The sheriff claiming to have met with resistance in making arrests the State troops had fired on some of the people, and had killed two men, and wounded one woman and one man. In one of these cases, from what evidence has appeared before me, it would seem that one man was resisting arrest by force of arms, and that his being shot and killed was justifiable.

In the case of the other man who was killed, and of the man and woman who were wounded, it appears to me that the shooting was wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable. Colonel Hatch put an end to the shooting, and the State troops returned to Ysleta, Tex. On his way up from Socorro to Ysleta, Tex., Colonel Hatch found two dead bodies, one that of an Ysleta Pueblo Indian and the other a Mexican citizen of Ysleta, Tex. These bodies were found one of them in the middle of the road and the other partly in the road. The wounds from which they died were in front; one of them having been shot in the head with several balls about where the hat-band crosses the forehead, and the other in the face with a ball, and having been shot in the body also. These men had been arrested by the State troops, under Sheriff Kerber, at or near Ysleta, Tex., charged with being participators in the riot. Ysleta is the county seat of El Paso County, Texas, and is the place where it would be supposed that these prisoners would be imprisoned until they could be brought before the court. The sheriff, however, was taking them down the river under charge of a guard of State troops, he, with Lieutenant Tays and most of his troops, being a short distance in advance of the wagon. These prisoners were killed when a short distance below Ysleta, Tex., the guard claiming that they were attempting to escape at the time, and were some distance from the wagon when killed. From the place where the bodies were found, the position of the wounds on the bodies, and the fact that the prisoners were tied when placed in the wagon and when they passed through the plaza at Ysleta, and it also appearing that there were two men in the wagon with them and two men on guard behind the wagon, it appears to me highly improbable that these prisoners were making any attempt to escape when they were killed.

Other outrages were committed in Ysleta, Tex., by State troops. An American named Miller, living in that place, had in his house his wife and her mother, both of them Mexican women. His place was visited by two men of the State troops that had been raised by Sheriff Kerber. Miller was taken out of his house forcibly, and an attempt was made to get the women, who, however, made their escape.

Another house was visited by these same two men, and the owner taken out by force, and a woman sleeping in the house had her person violated by one of the men. So far as I can learn, none of the men committing any of these outrages have been arrested and held for trial by the civil authorities.

After these occurrences most of the Mexican population of Ysleta and Socorro, Tex., left their homes and crossed the river, those from San Elizario having gone shortly after the murder of Howard and others. The people of the two former towns have mostly returned. In San Elizario more than half the people are still absent.

The above I believe to be a fair description of what occurred in the late troubles in this section. The immediate causes that led to these troubles were, in my opinion, the location and attempt to hold the Salt Lakes, and the shooting of Cardis by Howard. The participators in this riot were people from this county and from the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.

In my opinion, the Mexican citizens participating came singly and in small squads and armed, but not organized. They were present and taking part both before the surrender of the State troops and at the shooting of Howard and others. So far as I can learn, the leaders were citizens of the United States or residents therein.

They were Francisco Barela, Desiderio Apodaca, Leon Grenillo, Ramon Sembrano Sisto Saludo, Jesus Garcia, Luciana Fresques, Mauro Lujan, and others, Barela being

apparently the chief and in command. I have learned of no Mexican official who encouraged or took any part in the trouble, and, in my opinion, those officials endeavored to restrain their people from crossing the river to take any part.

In my opinion, it will take some time to establish quiet and good feeling in this valley. The question of the ownership of the Salt Lakes, until finally settled, will produce ill feeling. The towns of El Paso, Ysleta, Socorro, and San Elizario, Tex., should retain their garrisons until after the civil courts shall have acted on all matters connected with the outrages committed before, during, and after the riots. I would then recommend that a garrison of about two hundred men should be kept in El Paso County, Texas, at a point near some of the towns, and a detachment of not less than fifty men of this garrison at San Elizario, until quiet and confidence shall have been restored. The troops of this garrison should be about three-fourths infantry and one-fourth cavalry. It is believed that had there been a garrison of United States troops of moderate numbers in this vicinity no riot would have occurred, or at least none that would have assumed such formidable proportions.

As long as a necessity exists for keeping troops in this county, in my opinion such troops should be United States and not State troops; and, in my belief, it would tend to the preservation of quiet and good order if the State troops now here should be ordered out of the county, provided that the United States troops be retained as a garrison.

A demand has been made on the local authorities of the "District of the Bravo," Mexico, for the extradition of seventeen of the leaders in the riot, citizens of Texas. To this demand no answer has as yet been made. Besides the trouble in regard to the salt that is likely to arise if this section is not garrisoned, I think there would be danger of raids from the other side, on the part of those who have fled into Mexico, with the object of plundering and harassing that part of the Mexican population of this county which is disposed to remain and settle down and abide by the laws.

W. H. LEWIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Nineteenth Infantry.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Missouri,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Copy of translation.

GENERAL: As you desire that I, as a resident of this frontier for forty years, express my opinion in regard to the causes which led to the dissensions as much between the nationalities of the two republics as between the Spanish and English Americans on this frontier, I will state as follows:

By the Spanish Government, and in conformity with the laws that exist in Mexico since the year 1856, Mr. Valer Cachopin, by authority of the court of Madrid, and in the names of the Kings of Spain, set apart for all these towns, under the name of common municipalities, one Spanish legus, in all directions, the central point being the portico of the church. From the same date, and in conformity with the mineral laws, possession was given of the Salt Lakes known by the name of "Salt Lakes of Guadalupe," to all the towns of the river in common. Since the year 1824, when the Salt Lake of San Andres was discovered, the government of the republic conceded, in conformity with the same laws, the enjoyment of the same.

By the treaty of the two republics, in which Mexico sold lands to the United States, the latter promised to respect all private property which may be situated on said lands. For this reason the Mexicans that became Americans, as well as those that remained on Mexican soil, have always considered themselves entitled to these rights. Furthermore, as several years passed between the occupation of the said lands and the determination of the boundaries of the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico, the government of Texas, contrary to the stipulations of the said treaty, occupied at once all the parts north of the corporation of this village, and also of those of the towns of Real and Senecio which stood on the left bank of the river, and in the years, more or less, the Salt Lake of San Andres has had three different owners, so constituted by the government of Texas, and the said property was divided by its decree. Notwithstanding that although Texas was admitted into the Union, retaining her rights as a State to her lands, those of this frontier pertained to Mexico, and Texas only acquired them from the government of the American Republic to whom Mexico had sold them, and I think, for the same reason, that these lands did not pertain to Texas but to the Union, and this (power) was the one whose duty was to fulfill its contract, or at least upon ceding the lands to see that Texas complied with the stipulations thereof. It is true that Texas fixed a certain time for the presentation of titles of property, but the people of this village, on account of the robbery of the archives

during the time of the expedition of Colonel Donovan, did not have the titles, notwithstanding that they would have been able to produce other proofs, but they are ignorant in the extreme, and, furthermore, I believe that the dispositions aforesaid were not known to them or they did not understand them.

Moreover, from what I have learned, the citizens of Elizario and of the other two towns made an agreement with Lawyer Howard that he should stand as defender (profesor) of their right, and clearly prove the same; but they were defrauded.

When they were deprived of the Salt Lake of San Andres by the government of Texas, notwithstanding that it is within the boundaries of New Mexico, the citizens made a road to the Lakes of Guadalupe, and for two or three years without contradiction they were used by the inhabitants from both sides. After this time the use of them was prohibited to the citizens of the Mexican side, and shortly afterward to those of the other side. This is the origin of the lamentable transactions that have recently been enacted.

All these people have no other elements of subsistence than stock-raising, agriculture, and the salt. The agriculture needs market. The stock-raising, with its very bad results, under the direction of Indian agents who have done nothing more than to arm the Indians and provide them with ammunition almost the same as the troops and send them out on both frontiers under the plausible pretext of giving them permission to hunt—this occupation has disappeared on both banks on account of the rapacity of the agents and the savages.

The lack of Federal forces on either frontier is the cause that neither authority on this or on the other side are able to apprehend and punish the bandits that abound on both sides, and are aided by secret intelligence in such a manner that those rob in the United States and these hide the spoils in Mexico, and these rob in Mexico while those hide their spoils in the United States; and with this kind of traffic they are ruining honest men on both sides, although their lives and properties should be protected by their respective governments.

Three distinct times the bad men from the left side of the river have attacked the jail on this side, by night, to liberate some of their companions who were confined there, and the authorities of Texas have not even inquired who they were. In one of our disturbances, headed by bad men from this side, a great many men of the same class from the left side of the river joined them, and they organized in view of the authorities from Texas, while the latter looked on in silence. An article of the treaty of Guadalupe expresses that it is agreed by the two commissioners at the time of treating that the Rio Grande should be the boundary line between the two republics, mentioning astronomically the deepest channel which the river then had, so that this should be the perpetual line between the two republics, and in this manner the treaty was signed.

In front of this village, and the town of Real, the river has come over toward Mexico, and the authorities of Texas have not only *not* allowed Mexico the use of the lands left thereby, but they have given possession of the same to some Americans. On the contrary, from San Elizario down, the river has changed channel to the American side, and the land that thus has been left by it on the right bank they defend and claim as theirs. Now, they understand as well as we do that the boundary line is not the actual deepest channel, but the one in existence at the time when the boundary lines were defined.

RAMAN ORTIZ.

General EDWARD HATCH,
Commanding, Franklin, Tex.

2 D.—*Roster of troops serving in the Department of the Missouri,* commanded by Brig. Gen. John Pope, United States Army, October, 1878.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN POPE, U. S. A., commanding headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Personal staff.

Capt. William McKee Dunn, jr., Second Artillery, aid-de-camp.

Capt. D. S. Ilsley, Seventh Cavalry, aid-de-camp.

First Lieut. W. J. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry, aid-de-camp.

* The States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Colorado, the Territory of New Mexico, the Indian Territory, and Forts Elliott and Bliss, Texas.

Department staff.

Maj. E. R. Platt, assistant adjutant-general.
 Capt. William McKee Dunn, jr., Second Artillery, aid-de-camp and acting assistant inspector-general.
 Maj. G. D. Swain, judge advocate.
 Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton, chief quartermaster.
 Capt. J. H. Gilman, chief commissary of subsistence.
 Lieut. Col. Glover Perin, surgeon, U. S. A., medical director.
 Lieut. Col. F. E. Hunt, deputy paymaster-general, chief paymaster.
 †First Lieut. Ernest H. Ruffner, Engineer officer.
 First Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Department, chief ordnance officer.
 First Lieut. W. J. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry, aide-de-camp and chief signal officer.
 †Second Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, Third Artillery, on duty in the office of the chief Engineer officer.

Troops.

Engineers: Detachment of Engineer Battalion.
 Cavalry: Ninth Regiment, three companies of the Tenth, and six companies of the Fourth.
 Infantry: Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-Third Regiments.

STATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S, SUBSISTENCE, MEDICAL, AND PAY DEPARTMENTS, AND OF POST CHAPLAINS.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.
 Capt. W. T. Howell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.
 Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., U. S. A., chief quartermaster district of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.
 Capt. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., U. S. A., depot and post quartermaster, Fort Union, N. Mex.
 Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., U. S. A., depot quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. A., governor Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Capt. G. A. Hull, military storekeeper, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Capt. F. F. Whitehead, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence, District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.
 Capt. C. A. Woodruff, commissary of subsistence, depot commissary of subsistence, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Medical Department.

Surg. Glover Perin, lieutenant-colonel, medical director.
 Surg. J. P. Wright, major, Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Surg. C. C. Gray, major, Fort Riley, Kans. (Not on duty.)
 Surg. B. E. Fryer, major, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Surg. J. W. Williams, major, Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.
 Asst. Surg. J. M. Brown, captain, Fort Garland, Colo.
 § Asst. Surg. W. E. Whitehead, captain.
 Asst. Surg. W. S. Tremaine, captain, Fort Dodge, Kans.
 Asst. Surg. Carlos Carvallo, captain, Fort Union, N. Mex.
 Asst. Surg. P. J. A. Cleary, captain, Fort Lyon, Colo.
 § Asst. Surg. W. R. Steinmetz, captain, Fort Wallace, Kans.
 Asst. Surg. J. A. Finley, first lieutenant, Fort Elliott, Tex.
 Asst. Surg. A. A. DeLoffre, first lieutenant, Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.
 Asst. Surg. T. E. Wilcox, first lieutenant, Camp Supply, Ind. Ter.
 Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, first lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kans.
 Asst. Surg. G. H. Torney, first lieutenant, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

ROSTER OF TROOPS.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Taylor, first lieutenant, Fort Bliss, Texas.
 Asst. Surg. R. E. Smith, first lieutenant, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, first lieutenant, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
 †Asst. Surg. Victor Biart, first lieutenant, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Acting Asst. Surg. F. H. Atkins, Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.
 †Acting Asst. Surg. W. Barlour, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (On temporary duty at Fort Wallace, Kans.)
 *Acting Asst. Surg. R. M. Bertolet, Santa Fé, N. Mex.
 Acting Asst. Surg. T. B. Chase, Fort Reno, Ind. Ter.
 †Acting Asst. Surg. J. H. Collins. (With troops in the field.)
 Acting Asst. Surg. A. I. Comfort, Fort Wallace, Kans.
 Acting Asst. Surg. T. A. Davis, Fort Dodge, Kans.
 Acting Asst. Surg. A. T. Fitch, Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.
 Acting Asst. Surg. C. T. Gibson, Fort Sill, Ind. Ter.
 Acting Asst. Surg. C. C. Goddard, Fort Elliott, Texas.
 Acting Asst. Surg. L. Kennon, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.
 Acting Asst. Surg. W. B. Lyon, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
 Acting Asst. Surg. J. S. Martin, Ojo Caliente, N. Mex.
 †Acting Asst. Surg. M. O'Brien, Fort Hays, Kans.
 †Acting Asst. Surg. C. A. Sewall, Fort Bliss, Texas.
 Acting Asst. Surg. A. C. Van Duyn, Leavenworth City, Kans.

Pay Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Hunt, deputy paymaster-general, chief paymaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Major W. A. Rucker, paymaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Major W. H. Johnston, paymaster, Saint Louis, Mo.
 Major W. R. Gibson, paymaster, Leavenworth City, Kans.
 Major Frank Bridgman, paymaster, Chicago, Ill.
 Major J. P. Willard, paymaster, Santa Fé, N. Mex.
 Major A. S. Towar, paymaster, Santa Fé, N. Mex.
 Major J. A. Broadhead, paymaster, Leavenworth City, Kans.

Post Chaplains.

M. N. Adams, Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.
 Charles Reynolds, Fort Riley, Kans.
 J. A. M. LaTourrette, Fort Union, N. Mex.
 John Woart, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 George A. England, Fort Wallace, Kans.
 Andrew D. Mitchell, Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 David White, Fort Hays, Kans.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

EDWARD HATCH, Ninth Cavalry, commanding. Headquarters, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

District staff: First Lieut. John S. Loud, adjutant Ninth Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general.
 Capt. J. H. Belcher, Quartermaster's Department, chief quartermaster.
 Capt. F. F. Whitehead, Subsistence Department, chief commissary of subsistence.
 First Lieut. C. A. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry, acting engineer officer.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	Col. Edward Hatch..... †Lieut. Col. Nathan A. M. Dudley..... §§Maj. James F. Wade..... †Maj. G. A. Forsyth..... †Maj. A. P. Morrow..... §Chaplain M. J. Gonzales..... First Lieut. J. S. Loud, adjutant..... First Lieut. L. H. Rucker, R. Q. M.....	Headquarters, field and staff, Ninth Cavalry.
Fort Bayard, N. Mex..	§§Capt. Michael Cooney..... †First Lieut. Patrick Cusack..... Second Lieut. Matthias W. Day..... §Capt. Oscar Hagen..... *First Lieut. W. H. Hugo..... Second Lieut. C. A. Bradley..... Capt. C. D. Beyer, commanding post..... †First Lieut. C. A. Stedman..... †Second Lieut. H. H. Wright.....	
		Company A, Ninth Cavalry. (On temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Tex.)
		Company B, Ninth Cavalry.
		Company C, Ninth Cavalry.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Bayard, N. Mex...	†Capt. J. M. Bacon †First Lieut. John Conline Second Lieut. Capt. H. H. Humphreys First Lieut. D. R. Burnham, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Second Lieut. James A. Maney *Capt. Charles Steelhammer †First Lieut. L. H. Walker Second Lieut. C. M. Shaeffer Asst. Surg. R. E. Smith. Acting Asst. Surg. Louis Kennon.	{ Company G, Ninth Cav- alry. (On temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Tex.) { Company E, Fifteenth Infantry. { Company G, Fifteenth Infantry. (On tem- porary duty at Ojo Caliente.)
Fort Craig, N. Mex...	First Lieut. T. Smith, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	Fifteenth Infantry. Detachment Fifteenth Infantry. Fifteenth Infantry.
Fort Bliss, Tex., and vicinity.	Maj. N. W. Osborne, commanding §Capt. Michael Cooney †First Lieut. Patrick Cusack Second Lieut. Matthias W. Day *Capt. J. M. Bacon First Lieut. John Conline Second Lieut. Capt. Francis Moore †First Lieut. E. D. Dimmick Second Lieut. J. R. Richards, jr. *Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff †First Lieut. George H. Kinzie Second Lieut. T. F. Davis Capt. C. H. Conrad †First Lieut. Dillard H. Clark Second Lieut. Charles E. Garst First Lieut. D. J. Gibbon, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Asst. Surg. M. E. Taylor. †Acting Asst. Surg. C. A. Sewall.	{ Company A, Ninth Cav- alry. { Company G, Ninth Cav- alry. { Company L, Ninth Cav- alry. { Company A, Fifteenth Infantry. { Company C, Fifteenth Infantry. { Company F, Ninth Cav- alry.
Fort Garland, Colo.	Capt. George Shorkley, commanding post First Lieut. J. W. Bean, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Second Lieut. George F. Cooke †Capt. Charles Parker †First Lieut. Gustavus Valois Second Lieut. B. S. Humphrey Asst. Surg. J. M. Brown.	{ Company B, Fifteenth Infantry. { Company K, Ninth Cav- alry. (In the field.)
Fort Marcy, N. Mex...	§Capt. C. McKibbin First Lieut. G. A. Cornish, commanding post Second Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton *Acting Asst. Surg. R. M. Bertolet.	{ Company I, Fifteenth Infantry.
Fort McRae, N. Mex ..	.....	Detachment of Fif- teenth Infantry.
Ojo Caliente, N. Mex ..	*Capt. Charles Steelhammer †First Lieut. L. H. Walker Second Lieut. C. M. Shaeffer First Lieut. W. O. Cory, A. C. S., and commanding .. Acting Asst. Surg. J. S. Martin.	{ Company G, Fifteenth Infantry. Fifteenth Infantry.
Fort Selden, N. Mex...	First Lieut. D. H. Clark, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	Fifteenth Infantry. Detachment of Fif- teenth Infantry.
Fort Stanton, N. Mex...	Lieut. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, commanding post Capt. Henry Carroll †First Lieut. D. J. Gibbon Second Lieut. M. F. Goodwin *Capt. G. A. Purington *First Lieut. T. C. Davenport Second Lieut. G. W. Smith §Capt. Herman Shreiner §First Lieut. Byron Dawson Second Lieut. J. H. French *Capt. Thomas Blair §First Lieut. C. M. DeLany Second Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel. Acting Asst. Surg. W. B. Lyon.	{ Company F, Ninth Cav- alry. { Company H, Ninth Cav- alry. { Company M, Ninth Cavalry. { Company H, Fifteenth Infantry.
Fort Union, N. Mex ...	Maj. A. P. Morrow, commanding post *Capt. F. S. Dodge †First Lieut. M. B. Hughes Second Lieut. J. E. Guilfoyle Capt. A. E. Hooker First Lieut. F. B. Taylor Second Lieut. R. T. Emmet Capt. E. W. Whittemore †First Lieut. Theodore Smith Second Lieut.	Ninth Cavalry. { Company D, Ninth Cav- alry. (In the field.) { Company E, Ninth Cav- alry. { Company F, Fifteenth Infantry.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Union, N. Mex.	First Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, A. C. S. Capt. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., U. S. A. Asst. Surg. C. Carvallo. Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourrette.	Company L, Ninth Cavalry.
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	§Col. George A. Woodward Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, commanding post †Maj. N. W. Osborne Second Lieut. Basil N. Waters, adjutant First Lieut. S. R. Stafford, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S. Capt. F. T. Bennett *First Lieut. W. W. Tyler Second Lieut. C. W. Merritt *Capt. Horace Jewett First Lieut. G. K. McGunagle Second Lieut. John F. C. Hegewald Capt. Wilson T. Hartz †First Lieut. W. O. Cory Second Lieut. David D. Mitchell Asst. Surg. G. H. Torney.	Headquarters, field and staff, Fifteenth Infantry. Company I, Ninth Cavalry. Company D, Fifteenth Infantry. Company K, Fifteenth Infantry.

INDEPENDENT POSTS.

Fort Dodge, Kans.	*Capt. J. H. Smith First Lieut. C. A. Vernon Second Lieut. W. P. Evans Capt. P. H. Remington, commanding post First Lieut. John Harold Second Lieut. Cornelius Gardener †Capt. J. H. Bradford §§First Lieut. George K. Spencer Second Lieut. A. McC. Guard First Lieut. John G. Leefe, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Asst. Surg. W. S. Tremaine. †Acting Asst. Surg. T. A. Davis. Lieut. Col. J. P. Hatch, commanding post †Capt. Clarence Mauck First Lieut. F. D. Grant †Second Lieut. J. W. Martin §Capt. Wirt Davis §First Lieut. F. L. Shoemaker Second Lieut. Alexander M. Patch §§Capt. W. T. Gentry First Lieut. Simon C. Vedder Second Lieut. T. H. Eckerson Capt. E. H. Liscom First Lieut. Thomas M. Wenle, A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S. Second Lieut. George B. Read Asst. Surg. J. A. Finley. Acting Asst. Surg. C. C. Goddard. Capt. Caleb R. Layton, commanding post First Lieut. E. S. Ewing, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Second Lieut. George E. Bacon Acting Asst. Surg. F. H. Atkins. *Chaplain M. N. Adams.	Company D, Nineteenth Infantry. Company F, Nineteenth Infantry. Company G, Nineteenth Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.) Nineteenth Infantry. Fourth Cavalry. Company B, Fourth Cavalry. (On temporary duty in the field.) Company F, Fourth Cavalry. Company C, Nineteenth Infantry. Company I, Nineteenth Infantry. Company K, Sixteenth Infantry.
Fort Elliott, Tex.		
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.		
Fort Harker, Kans.		Detachment Sixteenth Infantry.
Fort Hays, Kans.	†Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge †Capt. James Henton †First Lieut. John F. Trout, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. †Second Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles †Capt. Otis W. Pollock †First Lieut. Charles Hay †Second Lieut. J. Rozier Claggett Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, commanding post †First Lieut. Edward B. Pratt Second Lieut. Stephen O'Connor †Acting Asst. Surg. M. O'Brien. Chaplain David White.	Twenty-third Infantry. Company B, Twenty-third Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.) Company C, Twenty-third Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.) Company K, Twenty-third Infantry.
Fort Larned, Kans.		Detachment Nineteenth Infantry.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Col. Jefferson C. Davis, commanding post †Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge †Maj. Alexander J. Dallas First Lieut. P. T. Brodrick, adjutant First Lieut. William F. Rice, R. Q. M. and A. A. Q. M.	Headquarters, field and staff, Twenty-third Infantry.

INDEPENDENT POSTS—Continued.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	†Capt. John J. Coppinger	Company A, Twenty-third Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.)
	†First Lieut. William C. Manning	
	†Second Lieut. Lea Febiger	
	†Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith	Company D, Twenty-third Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.)
	†First Lieut. Julius H. Pardee	
	†Second Lieut. James B. Lockwood	
	Capt. George K. Brady	Company E, Twenty-third Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.)
	†First Lieut. Louis R. Stille, A. C. S.	
	†Second Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton	
	††Capt. Joseph T. Haskell	Company F, Twenty-third Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.)
	†First Lieut. Charles Bird	
	†Second Lieut. S. Allen Dyer	
	Capt. Charles Wheaton	Company G, Twenty-third Infantry.
	†First Lieut. William L. Clarke	
	Second Lieut. C. H. Heyl	
Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	†Capt. R. I. Eskridge	Company H, Twenty-third Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.)
	†First Lieut. Orlando L. Wieting	
	†Second Lieut. William A. Nichols	
	*Capt. George M. Randall	Company I, Twenty-third Infantry.
	First Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge	
	Second Lieut. ———	
	Surg. B. E. Fryer	Fifth Infantry.
	†Asst. Surg. Victor Blart	
	†Acting Asst. Surg. W. Barbour	
	Chaplain John Woart	Sixth Infantry.
	Capt. Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. A., governor.	
	First Lieut. Granville Lewis, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	
	†First Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell	Twelfth Infantry.
	First Lieut. J. J. Clague	
	Surg. J. P. Wright	
Fort Lyon, Colo.	Chaplain Andrew D. Mitchell	Detachment General Service Guards.
	Col. C. H. Smith, commanding post	
	Lieut. Col. ———	
	†Maj. H. A. Hambright	Headquarters, field and staff, Nineteenth Infantry.
	First Lieut. George H. Cook, adjutant	
	First Lieut. Charles B. Hall, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.	
	Capt. C. W. Hotsenpiller	Company E, Nineteenth Infantry.
	†First Lieut. C. T. Witherill	
	Second Lieut. W. M. Williams, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	
	Capt. Luke O'Reilly	Company H, Nineteenth Infantry.
	First Lieut. John A. Payne	
	Second Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor	
	Capt. George E. Towle	Company K, Nineteenth Infantry.
	First Lieut. T. B. Robinson	
	Second Lieut. C. C. Hewitt	
Fort Reno, Ind. T.	Asst. Surg. P. J. A. Cleary	Fourth Cavalry.
	Maj. J. K. Mizner, commanding post	
	†Capt. Joseph Rendlebrock	
	†First Lieut. A. E. Wood	Company G, Fourth Cavalry. (On temporary duty in the field.)
	†Second Lieut. W. E. Wilder	
	†Capt. Sebastian Gunther	
	First Lieut. Henry Sweeney	Company H, Fourth Cavalry. (On temporary duty in the field.)
	†Second Lieut. D. N. McDonald	
	††Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr.	
	††First Lieut. Merritt Barber	Company E, Sixteenth Infantry.
	Second Lieut. W. C. McFarland	
	Capt. William H. Clapp	
	First Lieut. T. W. Morrison	Company I, Sixteenth Infantry.
	Second Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	
	Asst. Surg. A. A. DeLoffre	
Fort Riley, Kans.	Acting Asst. Surg. T. B. Chase	Headquarters, field and staff, Sixteenth Infantry.
	Col. G. Pennypacker, commanding post	
	†Lieut. Col. James Van Voast	
	Maj. ———	Company A, Sixteenth Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.)
	First Lieut. William V. Richards, adjutant	
	First Lieut. Henry C. Ward, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.	
	†Capt. Charles E. Morse	Company C, Sixteenth Infantry.
	†First Lieut. Wallace W. Barrett	
	*Second Lieut. R. R. Steedman	
	Capt. Thomas E. Rose	Company C, Sixteenth Infantry.
	First Lieut. F. Rosencrantz	
	§Second Lieut. Eugene Cushman	

INDEPENDENT POSTS—Continued.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Riley, Kans.	†Capt. Clayton Hale..... †First Lieut. William H. Vinal..... *Second Lieut. Isaac O. Shelby..... Surg. C. C. Gray. (Not on duty.) Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne. Chaplain Charles Reynolds. Lieut. Col. J. W. Davidson, commanding post.....	{ Company H, Sixteenth Infantry. (On temporary duty in the field.)
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	†Capt. J. A. Wilcox..... †First Lieut. L. Warrington..... *Second Lieut. Fred Wheeler..... Capt. Nicholas Nolan..... First Lieut. C. L. Cooper, A. C. S..... Second Lieut. H. O. Flipper..... †Capt. P. L. Lee..... §First Lieut. S. R. Colladay..... Second Lieut. T. W. Jones..... †Capt. T. A. Baldwin..... †First Lieut. R. H. Pratt..... Second Lieut. J. S. Jonett..... *Capt. Arthur W. Allyn..... §First Lieut. Stephen K. Mahon..... Second Lieut. William Lassiter..... Capt. Hugh A. Theaker..... First Lieut. Charles H. Noble..... Second Lieut. S. R. Whitall..... Capt. W. T. Howell, A. Q. M., U. S. A. Surg. J. W. Williams. Acting Asst. Surg. A. T. Fitch. Acting Asst. Surg. C. T. Gibson. Maj. H. A. Hambright, commanding post.....	{ Tenth Cavalry. Company C, Fourth Cavalry. (On temporary duty in the field.) Company A, Tenth Cavalry. Company G, Tenth Cavalry. Company I, Tenth Cavalry. Company B, Sixteenth Infantry. Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.
Camp Supply, Ind. T. ...	†Capt. W. C. Hemphill..... First Lieut. O. W. Budd, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S..... †Second Lieut. M. Leeper, Jr..... *Capt. J. S. Wharton..... First Lieut. Richard Vance..... Second Lieut. Abel L. Smith..... Capt. William J. Lyster..... †First Lieut. John G. Leefe..... Second Lieut. Edward B. Ives..... Asst. Surg. T. E. Wilcox. Lieut. Col. James Van Voast, commanding post.....	{ Nineteenth Infantry. Company I, Fourth Cavalry. (On temporary duty in the field.) Company A, Nineteenth Infantry. Company B, Nineteenth Infantry.
Fort Wallace, Kans.	†First Lieut. George H. Palmer..... *Second Lieut. Charles R. Tyler..... †Capt. Duncan M. Vance..... First Lieut. George M. Love, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S..... †Second Lieut. L. C. Allen..... §Asst. Surg. W. R. Steinmetz. Acting Asst. Surg. A. I. Comfort. Chaplain George A. England.	{ Sixteenth Infantry. Company F, Sixteenth Infantry. Company G, Sixteenth Infantry.

STATIONS OF TROOPS BY COMPANIES.

Regiment.	Company.	Stations.
Fourth Cavalry	†B. Fort Elliott, Tex. †C. Fort Sill, Ind. T. F. Fort Elliott, Tex. †G. Fort Reno, Ind. T. †H. Fort Reno, Ind. T. †I. Camp Supply, Ind. T.	
Tenth Cavalry	A. Fort Sill, Ind. T. G. Fort Sill, Ind. T. I. Fort Sill, Ind. T.	
Ninth Cavalry (headquarters, Santa Fé, N. Mex.).	†A. Fort Bayard, N. Mex. (On temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Tex.) B. Fort Bayard, N. Mex. C. Fort Bayard, N. Mex. †D. Fort Union, N. Mex. (In the field.) E. Fort Union, N. Mex. F. Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	

STATIONS OF TROOPS BY COMPANIES.—Continued.

Regiment.	Company.	Station.
Ninth Cavalry (headquarters, Santa Fé, N. Mex.).	†G.	Fort Bayard, N. Mex. (On temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Tex.)
	H.	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
	I.	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
	†K.	Fort Garland, Colo. (In the field.)
	L.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
	†M.	Fort Stanton, N. Mex. (On temporary duty at Fort Union, N. Mex.)
Fifteenth Infantry (headquarters, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.).	A.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
	B.	Fort Garland, Colo.
	C.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
	D.	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
	E.	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.
	F.	Fort Union, N. Mex.
	†G.	Fort Bayard, N. Mex. (On temporary duty at Ojo Caliente.)
	H.	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
	L.	Fort Marcy, N. Mex.
	K.	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
Sixteenth Infantry (headquarters, Fort Riley, Kans.).	†A.	Fort Riley, Kans.
	B.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
	C.	Fort Riley, Kans.
	D.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
	E.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
	F.	Fort Wallace, Kans.
	G.	Fort Wallace, Kans.
	†H.	Fort Riley, Kans.
	I.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
	K.	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.
Nineteenth Infantry (headquarters, Fort Lyon, Colo.).	A.	Camp Supply, Ind. T.
	B.	Camp Supply, Ind. T.
	C.	Fort Elliott, Tex.
	D.	Fort Dodge, Kans.
	E.	Fort Lyon, Colo.
	F.	Fort Dodge, Kans.
	†G.	Fort Dodge, Kans.
	H.	Fort Lyon, Colo.
	I.	Fort Elliott, Tex.
	K.	Fort Lyon, Colo.
Twenty-third Infantry (headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.).	†A.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
	†B.	Fort Hays, Kans.
	†C.	Fort Hays, Kans.
	†D.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
	†E.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
	†F.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
	G.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
	†H.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
	I.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
	K.	Fort Hays, Kans.

* Absent with leave.

† On detached service within the department.

‡ On detached service without the department.

§ Absent sick.

¶ In arrest or undergoing sentence of general court-martial.

§§ On recruiting service.

No changes of station of troops since date of last roster.

3.—REPORT OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, GENERAL GIBBON COMMANDING.

• HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 4, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the report of the military operations in this department during the past year:

Since the date of the last annual report (12th of November last) matters in this department have been remarkably quiet and peaceful, with the exception of the region between the Missouri River and the Black Hills, in which raiding parties of Indians continued their predatory operations during the fall, and Western Montana during the past summer.

During the winter numerous reports were received, first of the intention of Sitting Bull and the other Sioux, who, in the fall and winter of 1876, sought safety in British territory, to cross the line into this country and resume their hostile operations; and, second, that they had actually crossed. These repeated reports doubtless arose from the passage north of the parties which broke away from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands, and to these, too, were probably due the raids in the vicinity of Deadwood.

Early in February these reports of the presence of a large body of the hostile Sioux south of the line became so frequent as to give rise to apprehensions of serious trouble, but the receipt of more reliable intelligence developed the fact that such Indians as were south of the British territory were simply small parties following the herds of buffalo in search of food. They, however, committed no acts of hostility, and their presence on American soil was very transient and for temporary purposes. On the supposition, however, that the reports received indicated a hostile intent, and that the large number of Sioux who had been forced to seek refuge on a neutral soil might, in a spirit of revenge, take the first favorable opportunity to invade our territory and inflict injury upon the scattered and exposed settlements of Montana, the troops in Western Montana and the Yellowstone region were held in readiness to take the field at short notice; those on the Yellowstone to move north, those in Western Montana to move east, on the first reliable information of a formidable movement on the part of the Sioux. The chiefs of these were undoubtedly making every effort to induce the various bands of Indians on American soil in that region (the Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, &c.) to join them in their hostile operations against the whites. The condition of these peaceful tribes was, so far as regards their supplies, such that it was much feared they would be but too ready to listen to these overtures. Most of the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines were in a starving condition. The Sioux, by their constant pursuit of the buffalo, kept the herds from roaming toward the headwaters of Milk River, and the amount of metallic ammunition allowed to be traded to our Indians was so small that these latter were afraid to make long expeditions in search of necessary food, which the Indian Department failed to supply at the agencies. Under these circumstances, to prevent actual starvation and induce these Indians to turn a deaf ear to the propositions of the Sioux, an urgent request was made for permission to issue to these bands from the military stores such provisions as were absolutely needed. This authority was granted by the War Department,

provisions were issued under the direction of a commissioned officer of the Army, and the threatened danger for a time averted.

In the mean time, and whilst preparations were being made to move the troops north and east against the threatened invasion, the letter of the General-in-Chief of the 9th of February was received, laying down the policy of not making any hostile movement against the Indians north of the Missouri so long as navigation on that river was not interfered with and the white settlements were not molested.

Orders were accordingly issued suspending the movement of troops.

The results of the establishment of the two posts in the Yellowstone region, Forts Custer and Keogh, are even more important than were anticipated. By means of these posts (both large and self-sustaining) that whole region of country has been rid of the roving bands which infested it after the campaign of 1876, and the country practically opened to white settlements. The country, however, is so extensive that, although no very large force of Indians can ever again obtain a foothold and a home there, small bands will still be able to carry on their predatory warfare and for a time check the growth of settlement, but with strong garrisons at those posts this kind of warfare can always be made dangerous and be restricted within narrow limits.

With the same objects in view, and to still further protect settlements from these incursions, a large post is now being established near Bear Butte, to the northeast of the Black Hills, on a site selected by the Lieutenant-General, commanding the division, in July last, and another is to be established next year in the vicinity of the Bear Paw Mountains, northeast of Fort Benton. These two posts will aid very materially in giving protection to the large and thriving interests of the surrounding regions, by furnishing starting-points for military bodies acting against hostile bands, as well as depots of supplies, both in winter and summer, for troops in the field. In this connection I desire to invite attention to the very great advantage of large garrisons. Not only is it the fact that large posts and large garrisons are more economical in the long run, but that when the troops are kept together in large bodies (say of not less than a regiment), their discipline and efficiency for all purposes are promoted in a very marked degree. The policy of scattering a large number of small posts over an extensive country should no longer be pursued.

Early in the spring the threatened attitude of the Bannocks, in Idaho, and the close proximity of these Indians to Southwestern Montana, whose people suffered so severely from the incursions of last summer, rendered it advisable to send two companies of cavalry from Fort Ellis to establish a summer camp in the vicinity of the town of Bannock, Mont., near which place is a pass through the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, much used by the Indians, through which the Nez Percés made their escape last year, and noted as the one over which the Lewis and Clarke expedition first made the passage of the mountains in 1806. A part of this Bannock tribe, under Chief Ten-Dox, being at the time at Fort Ellis on its return from the yearly buffalo-hunt on the Yellowstone, two companies of the Second Cavalry, under Capt. Edward Ball, were directed to accompany these Indians back to their agency near Lemhi, and then return to this department and establish a summer camp in a favorable position to the pass on Horse Prairie Creek. This was accomplished early in April, and the force has remained there ever since, giving protection to that part of the department, and quieting the very natural apprehensions of the people of that region, as well as scouting to the southward in Idaho for the protection of trains and settlers in that region. Here, again, the question of the subsistence of the Indians upon

their reservation by the Indian Department became one of importance, and as food was not provided for them at the Lemhi Agency, the poor wretches had either to starve, turn hostile and join their brethren operating against our troops in the Department of the Columbia, or appeal to the military for protection. They adopted the last course, and under instructions from the Lieutenant-General, Ten-Doy and his band were escorted back to Fort Ellis, subsisted on the road, and started toward the Muscleshell in search of buffalo, leaving the balance of their tribe to continue the struggle in the Department of the Columbia.

It soon became apparent, however, that a part at least of the hostiles from the Department of the Columbia were coming this way, in imitation of the Nez Percés' movement of last year; and on the report of an attack on a train on Lost River, Idaho Territory, Captain Ball moved with his force in that direction from his camp near Bannock. About the same time, the commanding officer of Fort Ellis dispatched Captain Egan with his company, Second Cavalry, up the Madison in the direction of Henry's Lake, near which, on the 27th of August, Captain Egan struck one of the Bannock camps and captured fifty-six head of stock. From there the Indians appear to have followed substantially the Nez Percés' route of last year.

The energetic commander of the district of the Yellowstone, Col. N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, left Fort Keogh on the 15th of August, with authority from the department commander to visit the National Park. On his arrival at the Crow Agency with a force of about one hundred men on the 29th of August he learned of the approach of a party of Bannocks, and at once took steps to intercept them. Sending a part of his force under Lieutenant Clark, Second Cavalry, up the Rosebud in the direction of Index Peak, he, with Captain Andrew S. Bennett, Fifth Infantry, a small party of soldiers, and a few Crow allies, moved up Clarke's Fork. Lieutenant Clark encountered a party near Index Peak on the 29th of August, and struck them again the next morning, inflicting upon them some damage. On the morning of September 4, Colonel Miles, with his small party, surprised a camp of the Bannocks near Heart Mountain, killing eleven and capturing thirty-one Indians, and about two hundred horses, mules, and ponies. Unfortunately in the fight Captain Bennett was killed, as were also one Crow Indian and the interpreter, and one soldier was wounded. The prompt action of Colonel Miles and the gallant way in which he performed his work entitle him to the highest praise. A small party of those Indians, who were making their way toward Wind River, have since been captured by Lieutenant Bishop, Fifth Cavalry, so that the most of the Indians coming into the department from the west of the mountains have been killed or captured.

Early in May six companies of the Third Infantry were ordered to form a summer camp on the north side of Máriás River, but the condition of the roads in that part of the country was unprecedentedly bad, and the waters high, so that this force was not able to get into position until late in July. In the mean time, to provide against hostile contingencies from the north, and enable the district commander in Montana to make extensive reconnaissances with a view to selecting a site for the new post on or near Milk River, four additional companies of the Seventh Infantry from Fort Shaw and two companies of the Second Cavalry from Fort Ellis were ordered to the same point. With these Lieutenant Colonel Brooke, Third Infantry, the district commander, made the reconnaissance, and in his report forwarded to division headquarters on the 21st of August recommended a site for the new post near the west-

ern end of the Bear Paw Mountains. I recommend that the construction of this post be commenced as early in the spring as possible; that estimates and plans be prepared for it this winter, and everything necessary be shipped up the river by the first boats in the spring. Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke reports great scarcity of good timber in the Bear Paw Mountains, and suggests that the post be built of "adobe" or "grout," which I approve. The establishment of this post is a matter of very great importance in connection with the defense of our Montana settlements, and as a fitting-out place and starting-point against any hostile incursions from the north, and it should be large enough to contain at least ten companies, a part of which should be cavalry. A suitable landing for stores can be had at the "Coal Banks," with a good road of not to exceed forty miles to the proposed site. When this post is established the company now stationed at Fort Benton should be withdrawn, saving the rent now paid there.

The headquarters of the Seventh Infantry and six companies of that regiment are now being withdrawn from Montana, and it is proposed to withdraw the balance of the regiment in the spring. This will leave an inadequate force in Western Montana, and I strongly urge that an additional regiment of infantry be sent up the river as soon after the opening of navigation as possible, so as to have a considerable force disposable during the building of the new post, as well as to enable us to leave competent garrisons in the other posts in that region. The display of a force in the section north of Fort Benton this summer had a very beneficial effect, not only upon the Indians now peaceful, but upon the hostiles across the border.

In July a number of murders were committed on the Dearborn River, to the westward of Fort Shaw, and but little doubt exists that they were committed by parties of Nez Percés seeking to make their way back from British territory to their late homes in Idaho. Orders were at once given to occupy the two passes of "Cadottes" and "Lewis and Clarke," and to send parties in pursuit. One of these, under Lieut. Thomas S. Wallace, Third Infantry, from Fort Missoula, made a rapid pursuit after a party which was making its way from the valley of the Bitter Root toward the Clearwater in Idaho, after committing additional murders on Bear Gulch and Rock Creek. After a very rapid pursuit, Lieutenant Wallace overtook the party at 1.30 p. m. on the 21st of July, on the middle fork of the Clearwater, I. T., and with his small party of 13 soldiers and 3 citizens immediately opened fire on the Indians, completely surprising them. He killed 6 of their number and wounded 3, besides killing in the fight 23 mules and ponies, and capturing 31 which he successfully brought off. For the energy and pluck displayed in this handsome affair Lieutenant Wallace and his party deserve the highest commendation, and whilst he reports his whole party as behaving with the greatest gallantry he especially mentions First Sergt. Edwin Phoenix, Company H, Third Infantry, as particularly conspicuous for his brave conduct. This successful punishment of this band of murderers and marauders produced a most salutary effect upon the Indians, and constitutes another brilliant example for the imitation of our other troops. Early in July ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry, four of the First, and two of the Eleventh Infantry, were dispatched to establish a summer camp near Bear Butte, north of Deadwood, to scout the region lying north, northeast, east, and southeast from that point and keep the country clear of Indians. Four of these companies (two of cavalry and two of infantry) have since been assigned to constitute this winter's garrison for the new post near that place now being constructed under the direc-

tion of Maj. H. M. Lazelle, First Infantry. The balance of this command is still occupying its camp.

A most unprovoked murder was committed on the 6th of August last, at a point on the Missouri River about 20 miles from Fort Berthold. The victim was recruit Edward Frazier, of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, on his way up the river on steamer Josephine, under charge of Lieutenant Groesbeck, Sixth Infantry. A small party of Indians was seen on the shore as the steamer rounded a point. A single shot was fired and Frazier fell mortally wounded. Every endeavor is being made to discover the perpetrator of this foul outrage and bring him to justice, but so far but little information has been obtained.

As was to be expected, any attempt to place the control of Indian affairs under two departments so radically opposed in principle as the Military and Indian Departments, has resulted in clashing of authority and a state of affairs which is working to the detriment of the Indian. The average Indian agent, intent upon the spiritual welfare of the red man, desirous of elevating his *soul*, and achieving what has never yet been reached in a single generation—making a civilized man of him—but too frequently neglects his *bodily* wants, and while the agent is preparing him for heaven, as he thinks, is actually making a hell for him upon earth by leaving him unclothed and unfed, whilst but too frequently the price of his clothing and food is put into the agent's pocket. The Army officer, on the other hand, compelled by the system of responsibility under which he has been educated to account strictly for every cent's worth of property he receives from the government, and anxious, by feeding and clothing the Indian, to keep him peaceful, and thus avoid wars in which he and not the soul-saving Indian agent takes part, and which are not only tedious and harassing, but without glory, attends first to the Indian's bodily wants, and hence gains credit in the minds of a great many well-meaning people of being not only utterly regardless of his spiritual needs, but entirely opposed to any steps being taken toward advancing him in the scale of civilization. If the system of responsibility which prevails in the Army existed in the Indian Department, much of the now well-founded charge of looseness and fraud would be avoided. But under the total lack of system in that department, the responsibility is so loose and fraud so easy, that the wonder is not that peculation should sometimes occur, but that it does not happen in *all* cases. Nor does the attempt to intermingle the two systems by requiring Army officers to inspect Indian supplies and witness the issuing of annuities work favorably, for the reason that, whilst the country at large is led to believe there can be no frauds now that officers of the Army are performing this inspection duty, but few are aware of the fact that from the defective system of responsibility in the Indian Department these inspections form no check whatever upon the operations of the Indian agents, whose accounts seem to pass scrutiny in Washington just as well without these inspections as with them. In several instances in this department officers of the Army have, at the request of the Interior Department, been assigned to duty in charge of Indian agencies to put a stop to frauds apparently inseparable from the system which has prevailed for so many years. In other instances a sort of divided responsibility is exercised by the military and the civil agents of the Interior Department, which has resulted in inevitable clashing between the two. In one case it was openly charged by the agent that a prominent and distinguished officer of the Army in command near the agency had instigated an assault upon him by the Indians, when, in fact, the

officer had personally rescued the agent from violence at the hands of the incensed Indians of his agency.

In consequence of this state of affairs the question as to how best to provide for the red man, now surely and rapidly being pressed off this continent by advancing civilization, still remains unsolved. The reservation system, as heretofore followed, does not work toward the protection of the Indian, for the reason that the moment the white man wants the land assigned to the Indian he goes and takes it, and the laws of the country and the force at its disposal are entirely inadequate to protect the Indians against encroachment and imposition. More especially is this the case whenever gold is discovered, whether in paying quantities or not, to exist on the reservation. A recent and prominent example of this is the case of the Black Hills, and influences are now at work which sooner or later will force every peaceful tribe in the western country into a hostile attitude toward the whites. Gradually but surely the Crows, friendly for so many years, are being encroached upon by miners and settlements, and more recently the Blackfeet reservation north of the Missouri River has been invaded by an influx of miners in search of gold in the Bear Paw Mountains. In this last case the President of the United States has directed a force to be placed at the disposal of the United States marshal of the district of Montana for the removal of the intruders, and orders were accordingly issued from the headquarters of this department on the 28th of August last.

Parties of men are now at work putting up the telegraph line, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, between Bismarck and Forts Stevenson, Buford, and Keogh, and from the latter post to Deadwood. This line, it is supposed, will be finished this year, and it is proposed in the spring to connect the posts of Fort Keogh and Custer, and the town of Bozeman, Mont., with a continuation of the line, thus bringing all posts on the Missouri River above Bismarck, the two posts on the Yellowstone, Keogh and Custer, and Fort Ellis, Mont., in telegraphic communication with department headquarters, a matter which will very much facilitate departmental work.

In addition to this I would strongly urge that an appropriation be asked for to construct a telegraph line from Helena, Mont., via Fort Shaw and Fort Benton, to the site of the proposed new post near the Bear Paw Mountains. The advantage of these telegraph lines in communicating orders and insuring a prompt co-operation in the movement of troops to intercept roving bands of hostile Indians in the vast region through which they run cannot be overestimated.

In December last the force in the department was decreased by the departure of the Twentieth Infantry, ordered to the Department of Texas, and this is the only change made in the strength of the command since the date of the last annual report. There are now in this department seven regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, besides four additional companies of cavalry, temporarily on duty at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, from the Department of the Platte. These ninety-eight companies are located at twenty-two different posts scattered over an immense expanse of country, extending over a length of more than twenty-three degrees of longitude, and varying in width from four to over six degrees of latitude. Something more than 375,000 square miles of territory is to be defended by troops which, in the aggregate, amount to 5,000 men, or one soldier to 75 square miles.

Surely no other country on the face of the globe expects so great a service from so small a number of men, and yet this is about one-fifth the total strength of the Army allowed by act of Congress.

The smallest of these twenty-two posts is occupied by single companies, the largest one by fourteen companies. Many of these posts were originally established for the protection of some particular locality as the necessity for such protection developed itself. Some kind of temporary shelter had to be put up at once for the protection, in a rigorous climate, of the troops and stores, and in numerous instances these buildings have been but little, if any, improved upon, and many of the officers and men are to-day occupying buildings but little better than those with which the hardy pioneer of the wilderness shelters his head for a single winter.

Of course such a system is expensive in the extreme, both in material and blood, and Congress apparently can never be made to open its eyes to the fact. When it does, after repeated and urgent solicitations, make appropriations for posts deemed of vital importance for the protection of our rapidly growing settlements, they are usually so small as to compel the military authorities to keep the particular sum appropriated for the posts for the purchase of *the necessary material*, and to eke out the scanty sum by drawing upon the transportation-fund to transport the material out to the place where it is required; and this is one reason which makes the annual appropriation for transportation in the Army so large. No one can form the slightest conception of the vast extent of the country which our small force is called upon to occupy and expected to defend until he comes to travel over it, and still less can any one form an estimate of the cost of building material, labor, and the common necessities of life until he is called upon, as our officers and soldiers have been for years, to live in that region, much of it cut off from all the ordinary facilities surrounding civilized life. The vast region of which this department forms only a part, and which a few years ago was designated on all geographies as "unexplored," has, since the advance of the Pacific railroads, been rapidly filling up with an enterprising population, apparently searching out that "Great American Desert," which then was supposed to occupy so large a part of this continent. Up to this time the explorers have failed to find it, but in its place have discovered vast grazing-fields, upon which countless heads of wild buffalo and other game have been subsisting for ages, and which are found just as suitable for the use of domestic cattle. Much of the ground, too, is found adapted to agricultural purposes, and yields, especially in small grains, enormous crops which it requires at first irrigation to produce. But the necessity for irrigation lessens year by year as civilization advances, and man by his labors produces those climatic changes which are known to follow his footsteps. Besides these pastoral and agricultural interests there are vast mineral deposits which necessarily are much more gradually developed.

This extensive region our small Army is called upon to protect and defend against savages, who are all the more formidable to the miner and settler, and all the more difficult to catch by the military, as their marauding parties become smaller.

On the 6th of July, I assumed command of the department, pursuant to Special Orders No. 140, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, and General Terry having returned to his headquarters, he resumed command on the 30th July.

On the 15th of August, I again assumed command in the absence of General Terry.

The temporary character of my position, the non-receipt of subordinate reports, and the short time allowed me in which to prepare this report, will, I trust, account for its incompleteness in details. These,

however, will be given in the subordinate reports which will be forwarded when received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,

Bvt. Maj. Gen., United States Army, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

3 A.—*Roster of troops serving in the Department of Dakota, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, headquarters Saint Paul, Minn., October, 1878.*

TROOPS.

Second Cavalry.

Headquarters and band at Fort Custer, Mont.	Company F, at Fort Ellis, Mont.
Company A, at Fort Keogh, Mont.	G, at Fort Custer, Mont.
B, at Fort Keogh, Mont.	H, at Fort Ellis, Mont.
C, at Fort Custer, Mont.	I, at Fort Keogh, Mont.
D, at Fort Custer, Mont.	K, at Fort Ellis, Mont.
E, at Fort Keogh, Mont.	L, at Fort Ellis, Mont.
	M, at Fort Custer, Mont.

Third Cavalry.

Company E, at New Red Cloud Agency, Dak.	Company L, at New Red Cloud Agency, Dak.
H, at New Spotted Tail Agency, Dak.	M, at New Spotted Tail Agency, Dak.

Seventh Cavalry.

Headquarters and band at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	Company G, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.
Company A, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	H, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.
B, at Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	I, at Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
C, at Fort Totten, Dak.	K, at Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
D, at Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	L, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.
E, at new post near Bear Butte, Dak.	M, at new post near Bear Butte, Dak.
F, at Fort Totten, Dak.	

First Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Fort Randall, Dak.	Company F, at new post near Bear Butte, Dak.
Company A, at Fort Randall, Dak.	G, at Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.
B, at Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	H, at Fort Sully, Dak.
C, at Fort Randall, Dak.	I, at Fort Randall, Dak.
D, at Fort Sully, Dak.	K, at new post near Bear Butte, Dak.
E, at Fort Randall, Dak.	

Third Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Fort Shaw, Mont.	Company E, at Fort Shaw, Mont.
Company A, at Fort Benton, Mont.	F, at Fort Shaw, Mont.
B, at Fort Missoula, Mont.	G, at Fort Shaw, Mont.
C, at Fort Shaw, Mont.	H, at Fort Missoula, Mont.
D, at Fort Missoula, Mont.	I, at Fort Missoula, Mont.
	K, at Camp Baker, Mont.

Fifth Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Fort Keogh, Mont.	Company E, at Fort Keogh, Mont.
Company A, at Fort Keogh, Mont.	F, at Fort Keogh, Mont.
B, at Fort Keogh, Mont.	G, at Fort Keogh, Mont.
C, at Fort Keogh, Mont.	H, at Fort Keogh, Mont.
D, at Fort Keogh, Mont.	I, at Fort Keogh, Mont.
	K, at Fort Keogh, Mont.

Sixth Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Fort Buford, Dak.	Company E, at Fort Buford, Dak.
Company A, at Fort Rice, Dak.	F, at Fort Buford, Dak.
B, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	G, at Fort Buford, Dak.
C, at Fort Buford, Dak.	H, at Fort Stevenson, Dak.
D, at Fort Buford, Dak.	I, at Fort Buford, Dak.
	K, at Fort Stevenson, Dak.

Seventh Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Fort Snelling, Minn.	Company E, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
Company A, at Fort Shaw, Mont.	F, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
B, at Fort Snelling, Minn.	G, at Fort Ellis, Mont.
C, at Fort Snelling, Minn.	H, at Fort Snelling, Minn.
D, at Camp Baker, Mont.	I, at Fort Shaw, Mont.
	K, at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Eleventh Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	Company E, at Cheyenne Agency, Dak.
Company A, at Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	F, at Fort Custer, Mont.
B, at Fort Custer, Mont.	G, at Cheyenne Agency, Dak.
C, at Fort Custer, Mont.	H, at Fort Custer, Mont.
D, at Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	I, at Cheyenne Agency, Dak.
	K, at Cheyenne Agency, Dak.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	Company F, at Fort Sisseton, Dak.
Company A, at Fort Sisseton, Dak.	G, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.
B, at Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	H, at Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
C, at Fort Totten, Dak.	I, at Standing Rock Agency, Dak.
D, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	K, at Fort Pembina, Dak.
E, at Fort Pembina, Dak.	

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON, commanding, headquarters southeast corner Fourth and Wabasha streets, Saint Paul.

† Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A.

Aides-de-camp.

Capt. Edward W. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp.

† Capt. R. P. Hughes, Third Infantry, aide-de-camp.

First Lieut. E. B. Gibbs, Sixth Infantry, aide-de-camp.

Department staff.

Maj. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant-General's Department, adjutant-general.

Maj. Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate, U. S. A., judge-advocate.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Quartermaster's Department, chief quartermaster.

Maj. M. R. Morgan, Subsistence Department, chief commissary of subsistence.

Col. W. J. Sloan, surgeon, Medical Department, medical director.

Maj. C. J. Sprague, Pay Department, chief paymaster.

First Lieut. Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer.

Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, chief ordnance officer.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS, IN ADDITION TO DEPARTMENT STAFF AND AIDES-DE-CAMP, SERVING IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster's Department.

Maj. W. B. Hughes, depot quartermaster, Yankton, Dak.
 Capt. Henry W. Janes, chief quartermaster district of Montana; station, Helena, Mont.
 Capt. James G. C. Lee, depot and post quartermaster, Saint Paul, Minn.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. William A. Elderkin, purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at Yankton, Dak.
 Capt. John F. Weston, purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at Helena, Mont.

Medical Department.

Officers of the Medical Department serving at military posts in the department are accounted for in this roster at those posts.

Pay Department.

Maj. H. B. Reese, station, Saint Paul, Minn.—Charged with payments at independent posts, Fort Buford excepted.
 Maj. William Smith, station, Saint Paul, Minn.—Charged with payments at posts on Missouri River, from Standing Rock Agency to Fort Stevenson, Dak., inclusive.
 Maj. J. E. Blaine, station, Helena, Mont.—Charged with payments in the district of Montana.
 Maj. William Arthur, station, Fort Buford.—Charged with payments at Fort Buford and in the district of the Yellowstone.
 Maj. Alexander Sharpe, station, Yankton, Dak.—Charged with payments at posts on Missouri River, from Yankton to Cheyenne Agency, Dak., inclusive, and at Bear Butte, Dak.

ROSTER OF TROOPS.

Independent posts.

Stations.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Snelling, Minn....	†Col. John Gibbon	Headquarters Seventh Infantry.
	Lieut. Col. C. C. Gilbert, commanding post	
	First Lieut. L. F. Burnett, regimental and post adjutant	
	First Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. A. C. S.	
	§Capt. T. S. Kirtland	
	First Lieut. C. A. Booth	Company B, Seventh Infantry.
	Second Lieut. Lewis D. Greene	
	§Capt. D. W. Benham	Company C, Seventh Infantry.
	First Lieut. William Quinton	
	Second Lieut. C. A. Worden	Company E, Seventh Infantry.
	Capt. Walter Clifford	
	||First Lieut. W. I. Reed	Company F, Seventh Infantry.
	Second Lieut. G. S. Young	
	Capt. Constant Williams	Company H, Seventh Infantry.
	§First Lieut. W. H. Nelson	
	†Second Lieut. E. E. Hardin	Company K, Seventh Infantry.
	Capt. H. B. Freeman	
	First Lieut. H. M. Benson	Company A, Seventh Infantry.
	Second Lieut. J. B. Jackson	
	†Capt. J. M. J. Sanno	Company F, Seventh Infantry.
	First Lieut. A. H. Jackson	
Fort Sisseton, Dak.....	Second Lieut. D. A. Frederick	Company A, Seventh Infantry.
	Maj. C. C. Byrne, Medical Department	
	Capt. W. M. Van Horne	Company F, Seventh Infantry.
	First Lieut. J. M. Burns, adjutant, A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S.	
	Second Lieut. Edgar W. Howe	Two Indian scouts.
	Capt. C. E. Bennett, commanding post	
	First Lieut. D. H. Brush	
	Second Lieut. A. E. Kilpatrick	
	Acting Asst. Surg. C. E. McChesney	

ROSTER OF TROOPS—Continued.

Stations.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Totten, Dak.....	†Capt. Henry Jackson..... †First Lieut. W. S. Edgerly..... †Second Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, jr..... Capt. J. M. Bell..... First Lieut. W. W. Robinson, jr., A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S..... †Second Lieut. H. J. Slocum..... Capt. Malcolm McArthur, commanding post..... First Lieut. F. D. Garretty..... Second Lieut. J. D. Nickerson, adjutant..... *Post Chaplain Moses J. Kelley..... First Lieut. William B. Davis, Medical Department. Acting Asst. Surg. H. H. Ruger.....	†Company C, Seventh Cavalry. Company F, Seventh Cavalry. Company C, Seven- teenth Infantry.
Fort Pembina, Dak....	Capt. Ed. Collins, commanding post..... †First Lieut. George Ruhlen..... Second Lieutenant. (Vacancy)..... Capt. Thomas G. Troxel..... †First Lieut. C. H. Greene..... Second Lieut. Ormentiz J. C. Hock..... First Lieut. Harry O. Perley, Medical Department.	Company E, Seven- teenth Infantry. Company K, Seven- teenth Infantry.
Fort Buford, Dak.....	*Col. W. B. Hazen..... Lieut. Col. Daniel Huston, jr., commanding post..... First Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, regimental adjutant..... First Lieut. C. G. Penney, R. Q. M..... Capt. J. W. Powell, jr..... †First Lieut. E. B. Gibbs..... Second Lieut. B. A. Byrne, A. A. C. S..... *Capt. D. H. Murdock..... First Lieut. F. W. Thibaut..... Second Lieut. T. G. Townsend..... *Capt. Thomas Britton..... †First Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell..... Second Lieut. R. T. Jacob, jr..... *Capt. W. W. Sanders..... First Lieut. R. H. Day..... Second Lieut. Charles Byrne..... *Capt. H. S. Hawkins..... First Lieut. Nelson Bronson..... Second Lieut. A. L. Wagner..... *Capt. W. M. Wherry..... First Lieut. Jacob F. Munson..... Second Lieut. G. B. Walker..... Capt. Ezra B. Kirk, Quartermaster's Department, depot and post quartermaster..... Capt. P. F. Harvey, Medical Department. Acting Asst. Surg. G. A. Skinner..... Post Chaplain George Robinson..... Maj. H. M. Lazelle, First Infantry, commanding post.	Headquarters, Sixth Infantry. Company C, Sixth In- fantry. Company D, Sixth In- fantry. Company E, Sixth In- fantry. Company F, Sixth In- fantry. Company G, Sixth In- fantry. Company I, Sixth In- fantry. Six Indian scouts.
New post near Bear Butte, Dak.	Capt. C. S.asley..... First Lieut. C. C. De Rudlo..... Second Lieut. J. D. Mann..... Capt. T. H. French..... First Lieut. A. H. Nave..... Second Lieut. Baldwin D. Spillman..... Capt. Leslie Smith..... *First Lieut. Douglas M. Scott..... Second Lieut. Charles G. Starr..... *Capt. Kinzie Bates..... First Lieut. Matthew Markland..... Second Lieut. F. H. Edmunds..... First Lieut. George Ruhlen, Seventeenth Infantry, attached, A. A. Q. M..... First Lieut. Louis Brechemin, Medical Department.	Company E, Seventh Cavalry. Company M, Seventh Cavalry. Company F, First In- fantry. Company K, First In- fantry.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	†Col. S. D. Sturgis..... †Maj. J. G. Tilford..... †Maj. Lewis Merrill..... †Maj. Marcus A. Reno..... †First Lieut. E. A. Garlington, regimental adjutant..... †First Lieut. C. A. Varnum, R. Q. M..... †Capt. Myles Moylan..... †First Lieut. E. B. Fuller..... †Second Lieut. W. H. Baldwin..... †Capt. J. E. Tourtelotte..... †First Lieut. G. D. Wallace..... †Second Lieut. W. J. Nicholson.....	Headquarters, Seventh Cavalry. †Company A, Seventh Cavalry. †Company G, Seventh Cavalry.
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ROSTER OF TROOPS—Continued.

Stations.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak.	†Capt. F. W. Benteen †First Lieut. F. M. Gibson †Second Lieut. A. J. Russell †Capt. M. V. Sheridan †First Lieut. J. W. Wilkinson †Second Lieut. James F. Bell Maj. R. E. A. Crofton, Seventeenth Infantry, com- manding post and middle district. Capt. Stephen Baker First Lieut. John Carland Second Lieut. C. H. Ingalls, A. A. C. S. Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts First Lieut. Thomas Sharp Second Lieut. James Brennan Capt. L. H. Sanger First Lieut. Josiah Chance Second Lieut. H. P. Walker, A. A. G. middle district. Maj. W. D. Wolverton, Medical Department Capt. E. D. Baker, Q. M. Department, post Q. M. †First Lieut. H. O. Paulding, Medical Department. Acting Asst. Surg. C. C. Miller. Post Chaplain J. W. Jackson.	†Company H, Seventh Cavalry. †Company I, Seventh Cavalry. Company B, Sixth In- fantry. Company D, Seven- teenth Infantry. Company G, Seven- teenth Infantry. Four Indian scouts.
Fort Abraham Lincoln ordnance depot.	First Lieut. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, commanding depot.	Detachment enlisted men.
Fort Rice, Dak.	Capt. John S. Poland, commanding post First Lieut. Wm. Badger, A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S. Second Lieut. Robert R. Stevens, adjutant First Lieut. B. D. Taylor, Medical Department Maj. O. H. Moore, Sixth Infantry, commanding post. Capt. J. P. Schindel First Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S. Second Lieut. C. L. Gurley Capt. D. Mortimer Lee First Lieut. D. L. Craft Second Lieut. R. E. Thompson, adjutant *First Lieut. T. A. Cunningham, Medical Department *Col. T. L. Crittenden *Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin *First Lieut. W. P. Rogers, regimental adjutant Regimental quartermaster. (Vacancy) Capt. E. P. Pearson, commanding post *First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien Second Lieut. W. A. Mann, A. A. C. S. Capt. H. S. Howe First Lieut. Alexander Ogle *Second Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb †Capt. Carille Boyd First Lieut. George H. Roach Second Lieut. Edward Chynoweth †Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, Seventh Cavalry. Capt. T. M. McDougall †First Lieut. John C. Gresham Second Lieut. T. H. Barry Capt. E. S. Godfrey †First Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick †Second Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer †First Lieut. L. R. Hare †Second Lieut. Charles M. Carrow †Capt. E. G. Mathey †First Lieut. Hugh L. Scott †Second Lieut. Heber M. Croel *Second Lieut. F. F. Kialingbury, attached. First Lieut. L. M. Maus, Medical Department Acting Asst. Surg. J. B. Ferguson.	Company A, Sixth In- fantry. Two Indian scouts. Company H, Sixth In- fantry. Company K, Sixth In- fantry. Three Indian scouts. Headquarters Seven- teenth Infantry. Company B, Seven- teenth Infantry. Company H, Seven- teenth Infantry. Company I, Seven- teenth Infantry. Company B, Seventh Cavalry. †Company D, Seventh Cavalry. †Company I, Seventh Cavalry. †Company K, Seventh Cavalry. Eleventh Infantry. Eight Indian scouts.
Standing Rock Agency, Dak.		

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	Col. W. H. Wood, commanding post and Southern District †Maj. C. G. Bartlett First Lieut. G. G. Lott, regimental and post adjutant and A. A. G., Southern District Regimental quartermaster. (Vacancy) †First Lieut. Ira Quimby, Eleventh Infantry Capt. G. L. Choisy First Lieut. John Whitney Second Lieut. J. E. Macklin	Headquarters Eleventh Infantry. Company A, Eleventh Infantry.
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ROSTER OF TROOPS—Continued.

Stations.	Officers.	Troops.
Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	Capt. W. C. Beach	†Company D, Eleventh Infantry.
	†First Lieut. C. F. Roe	
	*Second Lieut. F. W. Mansfield	Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
	Capt. C. A. Wikoff	
	First Lieut. William Hoffman	†Company G, Eleventh Infantry.
	Second Lieut. G. Le R. Brown	
	†Capt. Theodore Schwan	Company I, Eleventh Infantry.
	†First Lieut. L. A. Matile	
	†Second Lieut. J. J. Dougherty	Company K, Eleventh Infantry.
	Capt. E. C. Bowen	
	First Lieut. Albert L. Myer	Ten Indian scouts.
	Second Lieut. J. H. Philbrick	
	Capt. Mason Jackson	Eleventh Infantry.
	*First Lieut. W. N. Sage	
Fort Randall, Dak.	Second Lieut. R. W. Hoyt, A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S.	Headquarters First Infantry.
	Acting Asst. Surg. S. T. Weirick	
	First Lieut. D. B. Taylor, attached.	Company A, First Infantry.
	Colonel. (Vacancy)	
	Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, commanding post.	†Company C, First Infantry.
	First Lieut. Allen Smith, regimental and post adjutant	
	First Lieut. F. E. Pierce, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. A. C. S.	Company E, First Infantry.
	†Capt. I. D. DeRussy	
	†First Lieut. J. J. O'Connell	†Company I, First Infantry.
	Second Lieut. Nat. P. Phister	
	†Capt. W. N. Tisdall	Company D, First Infantry.
	†First Lieut. F. M. Lynde	
	Second Lieut. Frank de L. Carrington	Company H, First Infantry.
	Capt. R. H. Offley	
	*First Lieut. D. F. Callinan	Three Indian scouts.
	*Second Lieut. Louis Wilhelmi	
	†Capt. Fergus Walker	Company B, First Infantry.
	†First Lieut. R. G. Heiner	
	†Second Lieut. H. G. Squiers	Company G, First Infantry.
	Capt. L. W. Crampton, Medical Department.	
	§Post Chaplain J. F. Fish	Company E, Third Cavalry.
	†Capt. Garrick Mallory	
Fort Sully, Dak.	First Lieut. James Humbert	Company I, Third Cavalry.
	*Second Lieut. M. P. Maus	
	Cap. T. M. Tolman, commanding post.	Fifteen Indian scouts.
	†First Lieut. John Hamilton	
	Second Lieut. James S. Pettit	†Company H, Third Cavalry.
	Capt. W. S. King, Medical Department	
	Post Chaplain G. D. Crocker	†Company M, Third Cavalry.
	†Capt. W. E. Dougherty	
	†First Lieut. C. A. Booth	Fifteen Indian scouts.
	†Second Lieut. H. T. Reed	
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	Capt. R. E. Johnson, commanding post.	†Company H, Third Cavalry.
	First Lieut. R. G. Armstrong, adjutant, A. A. Q. M., and A. A. C. S.	
	*Second Lieut. John R. Totten	†Company M, Third Cavalry.
	Acting Asst. Surg. A. C. Bergen	
	Capt. Joseph Lawson	Fifteen Indian scouts.
	†First Lieut. A. H. Von Luettwitz	
	†Second Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley	†Company H, Third Cavalry.
	Capt. Peter D. Vroom, jr., commanding post	
	†First Lieut. John G. Bourke	†Company M, Third Cavalry.
	†Second Lieut. James Allen	
Red Cloud Agency, Dak. Address via Yankton, Dak.	Acting Asst. Surg. V. T. McGillycuddy	Fifteen Indian scouts.
	Second Lieut. George A. Dodd, attached, adjutant, A. A. Q. M., and A. A. C. S.	
	†Capt. Henry W. Wessella, jr.	†Company H, Third Cavalry.
	†First Lieut. Royal E. Whitman	
	†Second Lieut. George W. Baxter	†Company M, Third Cavalry.
	†Second Lieut. F. H. Hardie, attached, adjutant.	
	†Capt. George E. Ford	Fifteen Indian scouts.
	†First Lieut. Augustus C. Paul	
	†Second Lieut. Frederick Schwatka	First Infantry.
	†Acting Asst. Surg. A. L. Flint	
Spotted Tail Agency, Dak. Address via Yankton, Dak.	First Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, attached, in charge of station.	First Infantry.
		First Infantry.
		First Infantry.
		First Infantry.
		First Infantry.

DISTRICT OF MONTANA.

Fort Shaw, Mont.	*Col. DeL. Floyd-Jones	Headquarters Third Infantry.
	Lieut. Col. John R. Brooke, commanding post and District of Montana	
	First Lieut. Joseph Hale, regimental and post adjutant and A. A. G. District of Montana	First Infantry.
	*First Lieut. Francis B. Jones, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. A. C. S.	

ROSTER OF TROOPS—Continued.

Stations.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	Capt. James A. Snyder..... First Lieut. Joseph David A. Griffith..... Second Lieut. Henry F. Kendall..... Capt. Robert P. Hughes..... First Lieut. William Mitchell..... Second Lieut. William C. Buttler..... Capt. John H. Page..... First Lieut. George W. H. Stouch..... Second Lieut. Frederick Thies..... Capt. Jacob F. Kent..... First Lieut. John W. Hannay..... Second Lieut. Fayette W. Roe..... Capt. C. A. Coolidge..... First Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick..... Second Lieut. Francis Woodbridge..... Capt. C. C. Rawn..... First Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale..... Second Lieut. A. B. Johnson..... Maj. Charles R. Greenleaf, Medical Department. First Lieut. P. R. Brown, Medical Department.	Company C, Third Infantry. Company E, Third Infantry. Company F, Third Infantry. Company G, Third Infantry. Company A, Seventh Infantry. Company I, Seventh Infantry.
Fort Benton, Mont.....	Capt. Edward Moale..... First Lieut. William Krause, commanding post..... Second Lieut. Addis M. Henry..... Acting Asst. Surg. W. E. Turner.	Company A, Third Infantry.
Fort Ellis, Mont.....	Maj. J. S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, commanding post. Capt. G. L. Tyler..... First Lieut. F. C. Grugan..... Second Lieut. A. M. Fuller..... Capt. Edward Ball..... First Lieut. James G. MacAdams..... Second Lieut. L. H. Jerome..... Capt. James Egan..... First Lieut. F. U. Robinson..... Second Lieut. J. N. Allison..... Capt. Randolph Norwood..... First Lieut. G. C. Doane..... Second Lieut. C. B. Schofield..... Capt. G. L. Browning..... First Lieut. G. H. Wright, adjutant and A. A. C. S.. Second Lieut. S. R. Douglas, A. A. Q. M.. First Lieut. S. T. Hamilton, Second Cavalry, attached. First Lieut. E. F. Gardner, Medical Department. Acting Asst. Surg. D. S. Snively.	Company F, Second Cavalry. Company H, Second Cavalry. Company K, Second Cavalry. Company L, Second Cavalry. Company G, Seventh Infantry.
Camp Baker, Mont.	Maj. Guido Ilges, Seventh Infantry, commanding post. Capt. Richard Comba..... First Lieut. Daniel Robinson..... Second Lieut. Samuel H. Loder..... Capt. Daingerfield Parker..... First Lieut. William C. Bartlett..... Second Lieut. William Gerlach..... Acting Asst. Surg. J. B. Newman.	Company D, Seventh Infantry. Company K, Third Infantry.
Fort Missoula, Mont., (address via Deer Lodge, Mont.)	Maj. Henry L. Chipman, Third Infantry, commanding post. Capt. George E. Head..... First Lieut. John P. Thompson..... Second Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cook, A. A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S.. Capt. James S. Gageby..... First Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson..... Second Lieut. Frank P. Avery..... Capt. Charles Hobart..... First Lieut. Thomas S. Wallace..... Second Lieut. Philip Reade..... Capt. William H. Penrose..... First Lieut. Edward A. Belger..... Second Lieut. Arthur Williams, adjutant. First Lieut. S. Q. Robinson, Medical Department.	Company B, Third Infantry. Company D, Third Infantry. Company H, Third Infantry. Company I, Third Infantry.

DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Fort Keogh, Mont. (Address via Fort Buford, Dak.)	Col. N. A. Miles, commanding District of the Yellowstone. Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, commanding post..... Maj. George Gibson..... First Lieut. G. W. Baird, regimental adjutant..... Second Lieut. F. H. Hathaway, R. Q. M.. Capt. James S. Casey..... First Lieut. Henry Romeyn..... Second Lieut. William H. C. Bowen..... Capt. Mason Carter..... First Lieut. Edmond Rice..... Second Lieut. T. M. Woodruff.....	Headquarters Fifth Infantry. Company A, Fifth Infantry. Company B, Fifth Infantry.
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ROSTER OF TROOPS—Continued.

Stations.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Keogh, Mont.	:Capt. Edmond Butler..... First Lieut. C. E. Hargous..... Second Lieut. Oscar F. Long..... §Capt. Henry B. Bristol..... First Lieut. Robert McDonald, A. A. C. S..... Second Lieut. Hobart K. Bailey..... Capt. E. P. Ewers..... First Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, acting regimental adjutant..... Second Lieut. J. W. Pope, acting ordnance officer..... Capt. Simon Snyder..... First Lieut. E. L. Randall..... §Second Lieut. C. B. Thompson..... Capt. Samuel Owenshine..... First Lieut. T. F. Forbes..... Second Lieut. D. Q. Rousseau..... :Capt. W. G. Mitchell..... First Lieut. T. H. Logan..... Second Lieut. John C. F. Tillson..... †Capt. Wyllys Lyman..... First Lieut. G. P. Borden..... Second lieutenant. (Vacancy.)..... Capt. D. H. Brotherton..... :First Lieut. Granville Lewis..... Second lieutenant. (Vacancy.)..... Maj. Eugene M. Baker, Second Cavalry..... Capt. Thomas B. Dewees..... :First Lieut. Colou Augur..... Second Lieut. D. C. Pearson, post adjutant..... Capt. James T. Peale..... First Lieut. Martin E. O'Brien..... *Second Lieut. C. F. Roe..... §Capt. Elijah R. Wells..... First Lieut. William P. Clark..... Second Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley..... :Capt. Henry E. Noyes..... First Lieut. Christopher T. Hall..... Second Lieut. Fred W. Kingsbury..... Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, Quartermaster's Department, post quartermaster and district quartermaster, Dis- trict of the Yellowstone..... Capt. A. C. Girard, Medical Department..... Acting Asst. Surg. W. E. Sabin..... Acting Asst. Surg. R. G. Redd..... Lieut. Col. G. F. Buell, Eleventh Infantry, command- ing post.....	Company C, Fifth Infantry. Company D, Fifth In- fantry. Company E, Fifth In- fantry. Company F, Fifth In- fantry. Company G, Fifth In- fantry. Company H, Fifth In- fantry. Company I, Fifth In- fantry. Company K, Fifth In- fantry. Company A, Second Cavalry. Company B, Second Cavalry. Company E, Second Cavalry. Company I, Second Cavalry. Twenty Indian scouts.
Fort Keogh, Mont. (Ad- dress via Fort Buford, Dak.)	Capt. Joseph Conrad..... †First Lieut. D. B. Taylor..... †Second Lieut. Henry O. S. Helstand..... Capt. G. K. Sanderson..... *First Lieut. A. M. Raphael..... Second Lieut. W. H. Wheeler..... Capt. Ogden B. Read..... First Lieut. W. E. Kingsbury..... *Second Lieut. Harry Tiffany..... Capt. E. C. Gilbreath..... First lieutenant. (Vacancy)..... *Second Lieut. F. F. Kinslingbury..... §Col. Innis N. Palmer..... Lieut. Col. Albert G. Brackett..... Maj. David S. Gordon..... First Lieut. William C. Rawolle, regimental adjutant..... First Lieut. Joshua L. Fowler, R. Q. M. and A. A. Q. M..... Capt. Edward J. Spalding..... *First Lieut. John H. Cole..... Second Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin..... Capt. Thomas J. Gregg..... First Lieut. Samuel M. Swigert..... Second Lieut. Henry D. Huntington..... Capt. J. N. Wheelan..... †First Lieut. S. T. Hamilton..... Second Lieut. E. J. McClelland..... Capt. John Mix..... :First Lieut. William A. Dinwiddie..... Second Lieut. Henry C. La Point..... First Lieut. L. S. Tesson, Medical Department..... Act. Asst. Surg. T. H. Terry.....	Company B, Eleventh Infantry. Company C, Eleventh Infantry. Company F, Eleventh Infantry. Company H, Eleventh Infantry. Headquarters Second Cavalry. Company C, Second Cavalry. Company D, Second Cavalry. Company G, Second Cavalry. Company M, Second Cavalry. Ten Indian scouts.
Fort Custer, Mont. (Address via Boze- man, Mont.)		

* Absent without leave.

† On detached service within the department.

‡ On detached service without the department.

§ On sick leave

|| In suspension.

4—REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *October 2, 1878.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my annual report, with abstracts and documents marked A to G inclusive.

* A. Roster of troops, indicating posts, subposts, &c., and their garrisons.

B. Movement of troops since my last annual report.

C. Statement of expeditions and scouts and the distances marched—total, 20,360 miles.

* D. Copy of a letter from Judge Paschal, relating to the alleged attack upon a certain Lipan camp which had remained, for over a year, in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, a Mexican town, and under the protection of the towns-people who were profiting by traffic of the plunder brought by the Indians from Texas. It will repay perusal and explain some of the peculiarities which are not generally understood of a Mexican frontier town, referring to which, Emory, page 86 of his Report of Mexican Boundary Survey, has said:

The relations between the Indians of this region and several of the Mexican towns, particularly San Carlos, a small town twenty miles below, are peculiar and well worth the attention of both the United States and Mexican Governments. The Apaches are usually at war with the people of both countries, but have friendly leagues with certain towns, where they trade and receive supplies of arms, ammunition, &c., for stolen mules. This is undoubtedly the case with the people of San Carlos, who also have amicable relations with the Comanches, who make San Carlos a depot of arms in their annual excursions into Mexico. While at Presidio we had authentic accounts of the unmolested march through Chihuahua, toward Durango, of four hundred Comanches under Bajo Sol. It seems that Chihuahua, not receiving the protection it was entitled to from the central government of Mexico, made an independent treaty with the Comanches, the practical effect of which was to aid and abet the Indians in their war upon Durango.

In the fall of 1851, I had the honor of entertaining at my camp the excellent and reverend Bishop Leamy, who was then on his return from a visit to the bishop of Durango, to adjust the territorial limits of their respective dioceses, to make them conform to the altered boundaries of New Mexico and Texas. He stated, as his opinion, that the wealthy State of Durango must soon be depopulated by the Indians. Haciendas within a few leagues of the city, that once numbered one hundred thousand animals, are now abandoned.

This condition of things, together with the three years' drought, had overwhelmed the inhabitants of that State, and had driven them to unmanly despair. On the occasion of a great fiesta in the city of Durango, where no less than ten thousand people were assembled in and around the plaza, the cry was heard, "Los Indios! Bajo Sol!" and in a very short time every one had retreated to his house, leaving no one to face the enemy. The enemy, however, did not appear on the occasion, for it turned out to be a false alarm.

E. An address of citizens residing between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, with an account of one of the raids of the same Lipans referred to in Judge Paschal's letter, aided, perhaps, by a few Kickapoos and Mexicans. It contains the official report of the damages and murders committed by them.

* F. An extract from the "Periodico Oficial," or official gazette of Monterey, the capital of New Leon, and headquarters of the military commandante of the army of Northern Mexico; the statements thereof are regarded as *ex cathedra*. It shows that the Indians we have so continually complained of are a terror to that country; that they have "always lived in an immense unexplored and rugged region," contiguous to the United States; are natural robbers and murderers; and that the Mexican Government, notwithstanding that three or four of its northern

* NOTE.—Documents marked * are appended to this report.

States were so long exposed to and raided upon by them, did not, or could not, send any relief until now. Also, that these Indians raided and murdered indiscriminately, in Texas and Mexico, as has been reported by me heretofore.

In July, 1877, some fifteen months ago, I telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the Army as follows:

"I don't wish my telegram of yesterday to be understood as asking new instructions. Those I have will achieve the desired result, for rather than endure the expense and unpopularity consequent upon keeping nearly everybody in the field to meet the respectable force I am collecting to follow the raiders (back), Trevino will soon feel disposed to follow and settle with them himself, and thus make it unnecessary for me to do so. The grazing near Fort Clark is so good this season that it is economy to assemble my cavalry there. The troops move with government transportation," and now General Trevino has said, in his official gazette, that the campaign against these raiding Indians will have to be made, and will *stop* United States troops crossing after raiders. As a matter of course the order for the United States troops to cross only in pursuit of them will no longer be operative *when* there are no raiders to pursue.

The character of the country in Mexico, occupied and raided over by them, is correctly described in the official gazette, but its immense extent can only be understood by a study of Mexican archives and reports. We have a good deal of the same sort of country, and the small command I have available gives me about one soldier to every 120 square miles of it. Therefore it will be a great satisfaction if the campaigns of General Trevino are successful, and we can be relieved of the necessity of hunting savages who do not belong to us but to Mexico; and it will be a pleasure as well as a duty for us to contribute to his success by every means in our power.

In this connection I have to report that the explorations by scouting parties of the mountain country west of the Pecos have developed, unexpectedly, well-watered and quite extensive grazing lands, both plain and valley. Silver-lead, iron, and copper districts have been discovered, and specimens of both silver and gold ores brought in. A map of the country, which will give most valuable information, is now in preparation.

Abstract *G contains a list of persons killed, wounded, &c., by Indians, since October 1, 1877. It is self-explanatory and a very sad commentary upon the efforts made at one time to reduce the forces upon which we depend for defending our frontiers. I would like to impress upon the government that the officers and men who stay and scout with their commands, out in the desert districts of Texas, and perform their full duties, are entitled to something more than commendation.

The climate of these deserts is, for the most part, rigorous, and the troops are subject to extremes of heat in summer and cold in winter, with frequent privations, such as hunger and thirst. It would not be regarded by them as a hardship, and would redound to the advantage of all concerned, if the regiments that have, for so many years, endured such service, could take their turn for duty in the vicinity of civilization. I refer especially to the Tenth Infantry and the colored troops.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL
Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

4 A.—*List of persons killed, wounded, and captured in Department of Texas since October 1, 1877.*

Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	
			FORT CLARK.
2			Unknown (Mexican herders), near Sans ranch, Texas, November 18, 1877; by Indians.
2			R. W. Barry and Juan Diaz, about 23 miles below Fort Duncan, Tex., on Laredo road, February 23, 1878; by Mexicans.
1			Unknown (Mexican), near Indian Creek, about 10 miles from Uvalde, Tex., November 16, 1877; by Indians.
2			George Taylor and Dick Taylor, at Mr. Steele's ranch, "Palo Alto," Nueces River, Texas, April 17, 1878; by Lipan and Kickapoo Indians from Mexico.
1	1		Two herders, at Mr. Nicholas Colson's sheep-ranch, 12 miles west of Camp Wood, June 1, 1878.
			FORT DAVIS.
1			Henry Dill (stage-driver), at El Muerto, Tex., August 1, 1877; supposed by Indians.
1			Sandy Ball, 4 miles west of El Muerto, Tex., August 1, 1877; supposed by Indians.
2			Gabriel Valdez and Horan Parsons, in Bass Cañon, near Van Horn's Wells, Tex.; by Apache Indians, December 23, 1877.
2			Victorius Rios and Severiano Elivario, at Point of Rocks, in Limpia Cañon, Texas, 15 miles from Fort Davis, February 16, 1878; by Mescalero Apache Indians from Fort Stanton Indian reservation.
6			Librado Gallindo, Petro Rentirio, Julian Molino, Martin Lara, Remulo Meontoga, and Madaleno Villalobos, about 63 miles northwest of Presidio del Norte, Tex., January 5, 1878; by Mescalero Apache Indians from Fort Stanton Indian reservation.
1			W. McCall, in Nine-mile Cañon, 9 miles from Fort Quitman, Tex., April 17, 1878; by Mescalero Apache Indians from Fort Stanton Indian reservation.
1			Lonjino Gonzales (Mexican mail-rider), near Point of Rocks, 18 miles northeast of Fort Davis, Tex., April 20, 1878; by Mescalero Apache Indians from Fort Stanton Indian reservation.
2			— Florentino and one unknown, at Point of Rocks, about 18 miles northeast of Fort Davis, Tex., April 20, 1878; supposed by Mescalero Apache Indians from Fort Stanton Indian reservation.
			FORT M'KAVETT.
1			— Doty, near Brady City McCullough County, Texas, January 16, 1878; by Indians.
2			Unknown, in Mason County, Texas, January 16, 1878; by Indians.
			FORT STOCKTON.
1			John Sanders (stage-driver), near Flat Rocks, Tex., October 22, 1877; by unknown parties.
			SAN DIEGO.
1			Frederick B. Moore, at San Ignacio, McMullen County, near the line of Duval County, Texas, 3 p. m., April 17, 1878; by Indians.
1			Vicenti Robeldo (Gillett's head shepherd), near Brown's ranch, Duval County, Texas, 4 p. m., April 17, 1878; by Indians.
1			Guadalupe Basan, at Rancho Solidad, Duval County, 12 m., April 18, 1878; by Indians.
2			Mexican shepherd and wife shot, tied together, and thrown across a horse, near the Solidad ranch, Duval County, Texas, April 18, 1878; by Indians.
1			John Jordan, at Charco Escondido, Duval County, Texas, 5 p. m., April 18, 1878; by Indians.
1			Antonio Valdez, at Charco Escondido, Duval County, Texas, 5 p. m., April 18, 1878; by Indians.
1			Margarito Rodriguez, 10 miles west of Charco Escondido, Encinal County, Texas, at 8 a. m., April 19, 1878; by Indians.
1			José M. Canales, at Quijotes Gordes, Tex., 12 m., April 19, 1878, by Indians; his body was thrown on his camp-fire and his lower extremities consumed.
37	1		
			The foregoing statement includes only those as have been officially reported by post-commanders.
			THOMAS M. VINCENT, <i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i>
			HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, <i>San Antonio, Tex., September 30, 1878.</i>
9	5		NOTE.—See address of the committee of the people to the honorable Secretary of State as to others killed, &c.
46	6		Forty-six killed and 6 wounded would thus be the total, 9 killed and 5 wounded not being embraced in reports from post-commanders.

4 B.—*Judge Paschal's letter relative to alleged attack upon Lipan camp.*

CASTROVILLE, MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS,
August 26, 1878.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The want of credulity, on the part of those high in authority, both in civil and military life, touching the true condition of our much-vexed border relations with Mexico, has induced me to give you the following brief account of my observations and experience while recently visiting Santa Rosa, Mexico.

On or about the 1st of last June, in conjunction with several members of the bar, I determined on a pleasure trip to the celebrated San Lucas Springs, situated in the State of Coahuila, and distant about 150 miles from Piedras Negras. Believing it to be unsafe for so small a party of Americans, having their families with them, to make this journey, I requested the late General Anachito Falcon to furnish us with an escort; this he ordered General Nuncio to do, General Falcon then being *en route* to San Antonio. Just prior to our departure for Mexico, I met General Nuncio at the quarters of Colonel Shafter, at Duncan, General Mackenzie being present. Referring to our proposed trip General Nuncio tendered the escort, but, at the same time, assured me that it was wholly unnecessary, as the Indians were quiet, and that we could with entire safety make the trip. However, while we apparently acquiesced in this assurance, it was determined not to venture alone any farther than Morales, some 35 miles from Piedras Negras. Accordingly we left Eagle Pass for the latter place, Morales, meeting there an American who resided at and practiced medicine in said town, and whose wife was a Mexican lady of distinguished family, and we determined to proceed to Santa Rosa.

We arrived there in safety, and found a quaint, dilapidated-looking place of some 2,000 inhabitants, situated at the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains—a branch of the Sierra Madres—and distant 110 miles from Piedras Negras. Like all towns throughout Northern Mexico, irrigating-ditches bisected every lot in the town, and fruit and forest trees (the latter as well as the former planted by the Spaniards years ago) were found growing in the most luxuriant profusion, and apparently without the least care. These ditches cause no sickness, so pure and rare is the atmosphere at this altitude; and yet the constant evaporation therefrom, in connection with the dense shades, produces a most delightful temperature, such as nowhere else in the south exists. Here, too, the "northerners" of Western Texas are not felt, principally by reason of the contiguity of the mountains, from whose sides and gorges sources of clear, cool streams of water burst forth. There are no hotels in any of these towns in Northern Mexico, except such places as Monterey or Saltillo. The majority of the inhabitants will receive travelers, accepting such compensation as they may see fit to give; hence it was that our friends, the doctor and his wife, who had joined our party, took us to the house of a wealthy Spanish widow, Donna Terreo.

One fact had impressed itself very forcibly upon our minds throughout our whole journey, the seeming astonishment and curiosity with which our presence was regarded by the natives of all ages and sexes. Perhaps a dozen Americans embraced the entire number in all the towns, Piedras Negras, La Villeta, Morales, Zaragossa, San Juan Nava, San Juan de Sabinas, and Santa Rosa, along our route, containing in the aggregate some 10,000 or 12,000 people. We were told that we had not made a movement in any of the towns enumerated in which we stopped that had not been noted. Troops of little children and some larger ones followed us in our drives and rambles about the long, narrow streets of the towns, and more than once we felt how entirely at the mercy of this unlettered people were we should any untoward event compel us to resent an injury or insult to ourselves or families, for escape from this land of homogeneous people would be simply impossible, nature itself having stamped her seal of physical distinction upon the Saxon and the Aztec in letters unmistakable. With bated breath the few Americans residing at Santa Rosa would tell us of the daily and open doings of the little body of Lipans and remnant of Kickapoos encamped a few miles from Santa Rosa in one of the mountain gorges and then beg of us strict secrecy; for the reason that to talk of these things (the selling by an Indian, in open day, upon the public square of Santa Rosa, to prominent Mexican-merchants, of large American horses, with even undefaced brands, for sums varying from \$5 to \$10, or, as in some instances, a few bottles of mescal), was attended with imminent risk to themselves or property.

Was it, under such circumstances, of any use to put the query that arose upon our lips, "Why do you not inform General Mackenzie of these contemplated raids openly fitted out in Santa Rosa?" I think not.

As we were informed, the number of Lipans encamped near Santa Rosa was about thirty-four, exclusive of women and children. Of these, at the time of our visit, ten were off on a smuggling expedition at or near the mouth of Devil's River; ten (supposed to be the same party who killed Nick Colson's two boys recently) were on a raid in Texas, and the remainder were in camp. The Kickapoos number a few more than the Lipans at this place, and are camped only a few miles apart. They make some pretense of farming and stock-raising, and it seems conceded that, of the remnant of that

tribe remaining in Mexico, only a few of the worst openly participate with the Lipans in their raiding, stealing, killing, and smuggling. On the day of our arrival six Lipan Indians, mounted and painted, rode through the principal streets of Santa Rosa, but on seeing our party left town, after making inquiries as to who we were and what we came for. That day several Kickapoos came to town, and manifested much concern at our presence, and on being assured by the alcalde and by Don Jesus Galan, a prominent merchant and ex-member of the legislature, that we were only visitors, incidentally, however, mentioning our occupation, they ominously shook their heads, and declared their belief that our visit was of an official nature; that we were spies of Mackenzie (whom they dread), and that very shortly Mackenzie would attack them.

They stated, further, that ten of the Lipans were then in Texas stealing and others smuggling, and that they, the Kickapoos, had always opposed bitterly the advent some years before of the Lipans to the vicinity of their camp, because all raiding and stealing in Texas was ascribed to them, whereas in fact they were not engaged in it; also, that whenever Mackenzie came the Lipans would vanish, leaving no flocks, herds, or fixed abodes, and that they, the Kickapoos, would be the sufferers. Thereupon the Kickapoo chief flatly told the alcalde, a weak, uneducated man, and Don Jesus Galan, the power behind the throne, that either the authorities must, within twenty-four hours, capture the Lipans, else they would silently fold up their tents and leave. As their trade was worth more by far than that of the Lipans, there was no alternative but to agree to make the attack. It may be remarked in this connection that the Kickapoos, who seem to have been well posted, reminded the alcalde that orders from President Diaz, through Trevinio and Nuncio, had been given the alcalde to do this long before, and yet, with the Lipans in town every day, no effort had been made to carry them out. The Kickapoos, anticipating treachery on the part of the alcalde and Galan, had picketed the road to the Lipan camp to prevent any warning, and thus they caught half a dozen special runners sent from Santa Rosa to the Lipan camp with warning to leave. As a result, the attack was a real surprise all around, save to the Kickapoos, and led to the killing of five or six Lipans and the capture of eight or nine, all men, I think. I have learned since that these captives are still held, and, if so, they ought to be delivered to you or myself under a requisition from me months ago for them on Falcon, who promised to try to capture and deliver them over, but subsequently claimed that one of Bullis's raids had scared them all off to San Carlos, near Chihuahua, assigning this as his reason for non-compliance with the demand.

This, my dear general, is a reliable inside history of an event based almost entirely on the personal observation of our party, and otherwise on the statement of as reliable and responsible American and English residents of Santa Rosa as are to be found anywhere. And yet I doubt not, with characteristic flourish and an artful *suppressio veri*, it will be made to redound to the credit and good faith of Mexico.

Of the wonderful fertility of the soil, yielding the most fabulous results, under a system of cultivation borrowed from ancient Rome, the ceaseless and innumerable flowing streams of pure water, the health-giving climate, scenery that for grand sublimity or picturesque beauty equals, if it does not surpass, anything on the continent, and, finally, the untold richness of those mines with their exhaustless beds of rich bituminous coal and streams of water within three hundred yards of the shaft and smelting-works, you are doubtless familiar. Mr. Cook, an eminent Chicago smelter (sent for by the Cedral or San Rafael Mining Company to start the smelting with the new coal just recently taken out), has said, "I have never seen or heard of this phenomenon in silver-mining—coal, water, and silver in limitless quantities, and almost in a stone's throw of each other." Mr. Murdock, the president of the company, giving me at random a handful of specimens taken from a huge mass of rough ore, said: "Could I melt that mountain, in the side of which I have sunk my shaft, I could run a stream of silver as large as the Mississippi, for two hours and a half." 'Tis indeed, a "land where all save the spirit of man is divine." To the statesman and American citizen, who instinctively feels the manifest destiny of his country when he hears the muttered rumblings of discontent rolling from Maryland to California, from the lakes to the Gulf, and who is not satisfied with the surface explanation of selfish and ignorant politicians, but would in time open the escape valve; to American manhood that would indicate its honor and protect, at all hazards, the lives and property of its citizens from wrongs that from their very frequency cease to cause the popular pulse to beat with increased quickness; and, finally, to him who would eliminate the thread of sectional discontent at home ere it widens into an impassable chasm and by means of American capital and enterprise make Northern Mexico to us what India is to England, I say to each and all of these, this Mexican problem demands a prompt and peremptory settlement. Shall we have it? and will our rulers lead or follow the people? If they lack the courage or nerve to do either, they must "move on" and give way to those who have both.

Your friend and servant,

THOMAS M. PASCHAL.

General E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, October 1, 1878.

Official copy:

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

4 C.—*Translation of an editorial in a Monterey paper dated September 7, 1878.*

[Official organ of the government of the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico.]

MONTEREY, SATURDAY, September 7, 1878.

EDITORIAL.

The fortunate manner by which the revolution which had commenced to develop itself in this part of the frontier has satisfactorily terminated. General Treviño, with the forces under his command and the auxiliary troops that are being raised in the towns, will be exclusively devoted to the destruction of the Lipan and Mescalero Indians, who by their frequent raids are giving pretexts to the neighboring nation for difficulties with ours.

The general government, with the prudence which up to now it has treated the questions relative to this subject, insists on this measure for the good of the country; and this, at the same time, will put a stop to the unjust invasions of our territory by Americans.

The Indians, whose extermination will be undertaken, are the marauders whom the press, unfriendly to this country, are making such an outcry against, and trying to bring about a rupture between the two countries, for the purpose of making capital; not as exaggerated or expressed by the Texians, who are the ones that complain, it is nevertheless also true that in Mexico they burn the pastures and destroy the corn-fields, rob and murder wherever they go, and afterwards take refuge on American territory.

These Indians are the common enemies of both nations, and *ought to be followed up until exterminated*. They are not Mexicans, as some Texan periodicals, who hate Mexico, wrongly assert, but barbarians, savages, who rob and murder all that are not of their color and of their species, indifferent whether they be Mexicans or Americans—eternal enemies of propriety and of social institutions. It is some time since they have been pursued, and an opportunity is sought for their entire extermination or banishment from our country, but as they have a thorough knowledge of the country, of the deserts, and rugged lands where they always have lived, has rendered it an easy matter for them to evade pursuit. Our government, with this in view for many years past, have tried by other means to colonize them on the lands nearest to their villages; and this neither has given the result desired, because the frequent and distressing trials which the Mexican nation have been subjected to has prevented the formation of these colonies, and has scarcely been able to maintain a small force in each frontier State, sufficiently large to guarantee security to the settlers.

Now, that the idea of so many years will be carried out in a serious and definite manner, we await good results therefrom, and the attainment of many advantages in the same connection; therefore, with the destruction of these bands of savages, who have caused so much distress, and continue yet to cause by their raids in the States of Durango, Chihuahua, and even in Coahuila, the great losses and numerous misfortunes caused by these terrible enemies, in process of time will be prevented; likewise the guarantee to give security to those who wish to cultivate those desert lands, so fertile and rich for agricultural purposes, which certainly up to now have not been worked, because the prevalence of the savages or their frequent visits to those places has rendered their cultivation dangerous and almost impossible. Also the effect of this determination will result in the aggrandizement of the population of the Mexican frontier deserts; because in them are many sources of wealth, that were, and are yet, untouched and unexplored.

And, lastly, this resolution will convince those who have believed the official speculators and enemies of Mexico that our government is impressed with the best and most positive desire to be in accord with that of the United States, and prevent the expediting of the orders that lead to abuse by those whose duty it is to execute them, which being wrongly interpreted, liberties are taken contrary to the rights of the people and highly offensive to Mexican hearts, who have already been their victims. Therefore we await, because we cannot believe that it is possible to conciliate the permanence of that order with good harmony and the obligations which are consistent with the

rights of peoples, and which ought to exist between two nations who call themselves friends, and without doubt that between the United States and Mexico there cannot be nor has there been anything up till now but feelings of friendship, however much the speculators of that nation who execrate us and try by false and scandalous reports to embroil us.

If, against our hope and in opposition to the intentions of the Mexican Government, the United States Government, unmindful of the abuses that are committed under the pretext of compliance with orders, and continue tolerating the same, it will be their fault, and they the only ones responsible for the consequences.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, October 1, 1878.

Official :

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

4 D.—Roster of troops, Department of Texas, October, 1878.

[Headquarters at San Antonio, Tex.]

Brig. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, United States Army, commanding.

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. H. G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry, aide-de-camp.
Second Lieut. J. C. Ord, Twenty-fifth Infantry, aide-de-camp.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Maj. Thomas M. Vincent, Adjutant-General's Department, assistant adjutant-general.
† Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, Fourth Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general.
§ First Lieut. E. O. Gilbeon, adjutant Tenth Infantry, acting judge-advocate.
Maj. Benjamin C. Card, Quartermaster's Department, chief quartermaster.
Capt. C. H. Penrose, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence, depot and purchasing commissary of subsistence, San Antonio, Tex.
Surg. John Moore, Medical Department, medical director.
Maj. C. M. Terrell, Pay Department, chief paymaster.
Capt. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer officer.
Capt. Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department, chief ordnance officer, and commanding San Antonio Arsenal.
First Lieut. A. M. Raphall, Eleventh Infantry, on special duty at department headquarters.

OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S, MEDICAL, AND PAY DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

Quartermaster's department.

Capt. T. J. Eckerson, Fort Brown, Tex.
Capt. E. J. Strang, Fort Worth, Tex.
* Capt. N. S. Constable, Fort Concho, Tex.
Capt. E. B. Atwood, depot quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex.

Medical department.

Surg. C. E. Goddard, Fort McKavett.
Asst. Surg. W. E. Waters, Fort Clark.
Asst. Surg. H. E. Brown, San Antonio.
* Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor, San Antonio.
Asst. Surg. Frank Meacham, Fort Brown.
Asst. Surg. J. V. DeHanne, Fort Concho.
Asst. Surg. R. H. White, Ringgold Barracks.
Asst. Surg. A. A. Yeomans, Fort Griffin.
§ Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King, Fort Clark.
Asst. Surg. Ezra Woodruff, Fort Davis.
Asst. Surg. J. D. Hall, Fort Stockton.
Asst. Surg. C. B. Byrne, Fort Duncan.
† Asst. Surg. G. W. Adair, Ringgold Barracks.
Asst. Surg. H. S. Turrill, San Felipe.
† Asst. Surg. E. T. Comegys, Fort Clark.
§ Asst. Surg. J. C. Merrill, Fort Brown.
Asst. Surg. W. C. Shannon, Fort Clark, temporarily.

Acting assistant surgeons: J. P. Arthur, Fort McIntosh; J. B. Baggett, San Diego; A. L. Buffington, Ringgold Barracks; Moses Cooper, Fort Brown; J. A. Wolf, Fort McKavett; M. F. Price, Fort Stockton; S. L. S. Smith, Fort Concho; † J. R. Harmer, Fort Duncan; † T. B. Davis, Ringgold Barracks; † I. J. Culver, Fort Stockton; † E. McLoon, Fort Clark; J. F. Ward, Fort Davis; † William Craig, Fort Clark; J. S. McLain, Fort Clark; † P. Brumund, Fort Davis; † A. J. Wolf, Fort Brown; † W. C. Henderson, Fort Concho; S. M. Finley, San Antonio, Tex.

Pay department.

Maj. Frank M. Cox, Fort Brown.
Maj. A. E. Bates, San Antonio.
Maj. C. I. Wilson, Fort Concho; temporarily at San Antonio.
Maj. J. R. Wesson, San Antonio.

Post chaplains.

§ E. B. Tuttle, Fort Duncan.
B. L. Baldrige, Fort Stockton.
G. W. Dunbar, Fort Concho.

Additional lieutenant.

‡ First Lieut. T. J. Spencer, Tenth Cavalry.

DISTRICTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

District of the Rio Grande.

[Headquarters at Fort Brown, Tex.]

Col. George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, commanding.
 First Lieut. J. B. Rodman, adjutant Twentieth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.
 Capt. T. J. Eckerson, A. Q. M., U. S. A., chief and disbursing quartermaster.

District of the Nueces.

[Headquarters at Fort Clark, Tex.]

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, commanding.
 Second Lieut. J. H. Dorst, adjutant Fourth Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

District of the Pecos.

[Headquarters at Fort Concho, Tex.]

Col. B. H. Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, commanding.
 First Lieut. R. G. Smither, Tenth Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

District of North Texas.

[Headquarters at Fort McKavett, Tex.]

Col. H. B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry, commanding.
 First Lieut. J. F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Subposts.

Santa Maria to Fort Brown, Company D, Eighth Cavalry.
 Edinburgh to Ringgold Barracks, detachment of Company G, Eighth Cavalry.
 Carrizo to Ringgold Barracks, detachment of Company H, Eighth Cavalry.
 New Springs, detachment of Company F, Twentieth Infantry, and detachment of Tenth Cavalry; Pina Blanco, Company L, Tenth Cavalry; Seven Springs, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, and detachment of Tenth Cavalry; Five Springs, Company F, Tenth Cavalry; Eagle Springs, Company K, Tenth Cavalry; to Forts Concho, Davis, and Stockton.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS, BY REGIMENTS.

Field and staff, Fourth Cavalry.

[Headquarters at Fort Clark, Tex.]

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, Fort Clark, Tex.
 Lieut. Col. J. P. Hatch, Fort Elliott, Tex.
 Maj. A. E. Latimer, Fort Clark, Tex.
 Maj. J. K. Mizner, Fort Reno, Ind. T.
 Maj. H. C. Bankhead, Fort Clark, Tex.
 Second Lieut. J. H. Dorst, adjutant, Fort Clark, Tex.
 First Lieut. H. W. Lawton, regimental quartermaster, Fort Clark, Tex.

Field and staff, Eighth Cavalry.

[Headquarters at Ringgold Barracks, Tex.]

Col. J. I. Gregg, Saint Louis Barracks, Mo.
 Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweitzer, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
 Maj. A. J. Alexander, Fort Brown, Tex.
 Maj. W. R. Price, Fort McIntosh, Tex.
 Maj. D. R. Clendenin, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
 First Lieut. J. H. Mahnken, adjutant, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
 First Lieut. G. F. Foote, regimental quartermaster, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Field and staff, Tenth Cavalry.

[Headquarters at Fort Concho, Tex.]

Col. B. H. Grierson, Fort Concho, Tex.
 Lieut. Col. J. W. Davidson, Fort Sill, Ind. T.
 Maj. G. W. Schofield, Fort Sill, Ind. T.
 Maj. N. B. McLaughlin, Fort Stockton, Tex.
 Maj. Anson Mills.
 First Lieut. R. G. Smither, adjutant, Fort Concho, Tex.
 First Lieut. W. Davis, jr., regimental quartermaster, Fort Concho, Tex.
 Chaplain Elijah Gulon, Tenth Cavalry, Fort Concho, Tex.

Field and staff, Tenth Infantry.

[Headquarters at Fort McKavett, Tex.]

Col. H. B. Clitz, Fort McKavett, Tex.
 Lieut. Col. A. McD. McCook, Washington, D. C.
 Maj. T. M. Anderson, Fort McKavett, Tex.
 First Lieut. E. O. Gibson, adjutant, San Antonio, Tex.
 First Lieut. G. Barrett, regimental quartermaster, Fort McKavett, Tex.

Field and staff, Twentieth Infantry.

[Headquarters at Fort Brown, Tex.]

Col. George Sykes, Fort Brown, Tex.
 Lieut. Col. L. C. Hunt, Fort Clark, Tex.
 Maj. J. E. Yard, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
 First Lieut. J. B. Rodman, adjutant, Fort Brown, Tex.
 First Lieut. T. W. Lord, regimental quartermaster, Fort Brown, Tex.

Field and staff, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

[Headquarters at Fort Duncan, Tex.]

Col. J. H. Potter, Washington, D. C.
 Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, Fort Duncan, Tex.
 Maj. Robert Nugent, Fort Duncan, Tex.
 First Lieut. Helenus Dodd, adjutant, Fort Duncan, Tex.
 First Lieut. B. M. Custer, regimental quartermaster, Fort Duncan, Tex.
 Chaplain J. C. Lavery, Fort Duncan, Tex.

Field and staff, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

[Headquarters at Fort Davis, Tex.]

Col. G. L. Andrews, Fort Davis, Tex.
 Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Stockton, Tex.
 Maj. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Clark, Tex.
 First Lieut. D. B. Wilson, adjutant, Fort Davis, Tex.
 First Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, regimental quartermaster, Fort Davis, Tex.
 Chaplain G. G. Mullins, Fort Davis, Tex.

COMPANY OFFICERS AND STATIONS.

Fourth Cavalry.

Company A, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. E. B. Beaumont, First Lieut. W. A. Thompson, Second Lieut. Alexander Rodgers.
 Company D, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. John Lee, First Lieut. C. M. Callahan, Second Lieut. S. A. Mason.
 Company E, at Fort Duncan, Tex.—Capt. D. A. Irwin, First Lieut. C. A. P. Hatfield, Second Lieut. H. H. Bellas.
 Company K, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. E. M. Heyl, First Lieut. H. H. Crews, Second Lieut. James Parker.

Company L, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. T. J. Wint, First Lieut. W. C. Miller, Second Lieut. C. H. Murray.
 Company M, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. William O'Connell, First Lieut. L. O. Parker, Second Lieut. J. R. Richards, jr.

Eighth Cavalry.

Company A, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. A. B. Wells, First Lieut. William Stephenson, Second Lieut. J. Guest, jr.
 Company B, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. William McCleave, First Lieut. O. B. Boyd, Second Lieut. E. A. Ellia.

Company C, at Fort Brown, Tex.—*Capt. G. W. Chilson, First Lieut. H. W. Sprole, Second Lieut. C. H. Lester.
 Company D, at Fort Brown, Tex.—†Capt. J. F. Randlett, *First Lieut. A. G. Hennisee, †Second Lieut. J. H. King.
 Company E, at San Diego, Tex.—Capt. A. B. Kauffman, §First Lieut. H. S. Weeks, Second Lieut. S. W. Fountain.
 Company F, at Fort McIntosh, Tex.—Capt. A. P. Caraher, †First Lieut. J. W. Pullman, †Second Lieut. G. E. Pond.
 Company G, at Ringgold Barracks, Tex.—†Capt. E. G. Fechet, *First Lieut. Edmund Luff, Second Lieut. Q. O. M. Gillmore.
 Company H, at Ringgold Barracks, Tex.—†Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, First Lieut. R. A. Williams, †Second Lieut. J. W. Pinder.
 Company I, at Fort Brown, Tex.—†Capt. J. H. Coster, †First Lieut. E. E. Wood, Second Lieut. J. B. Hickey.
 Company K, at Fort Clark, Tex.—†First Lieut. J. D. Stevenson, Second Lieut. F. E. Phelps.
 Company L, at Fort Brown, Tex.—Capt. L. T. Morris, First Lieut. E. A. Godwin, Second Lieut. W. J. Elliott.
 Company M, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. S. B. M. Young, †First Lieut. J. M. Rozea, Second Lieut. C. M. O'Connor.

Tenth Cavalry.

Company B, at Fort Stockton, Tex.—§Capt. J. B. Vande Wiele, §First Lieut. L. H. Orleman, Second Lieut. John Bigelow, jr.
 |||Company C, at Fort Davis, Tex.—Capt. C. D. Vile, †First Lieut. W. H. Beck, Second Lieut. R. E. Safford.
 Company D, at Fort Concho, Tex.—Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, First Lieut. C. R. Ward.
 Company E, at San Felipe, Tex.—Capt. J. M. Kelley, *First Lieut. L. P. Hunt, Second Lieut. G. H. Evans.
 |||Company F, at Fort Concho, Tex.—Capt. W. B. Kennedy, †First Lieut. J. T. Morrison, Second Lieut. H. J. Gasmann.
 Company H, at Fort Davis, Tex.—Capt. L. H. Carpenter, §First Lieut. W. R. Harmon, Second Lieut. C. G. Ayres.
 |||Company K, at Fort Davis, Tex.—Capt. T. C. Lebo, †First Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Second Lieut. R. D. Read, jr.
 Company L, at Fort Stockton, Tex.—Capt. G. A. Armes, First Lieut. M. M. Maxon, Second Lieut. Calvin Esterly.
 Company M, at Fort Concho, Tex.—Capt. S. T. Norvell, First Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, Second Lieut. M. F. Eggleston.

Second Artillery.

Company E, at San Antonio, Tex.—†Capt. W. McK. Dunn, jr., First Lieut. Barnett Wager, †First Lieut. E. S. Dudley, †Second Lieut. W. P. Edgerton.
 ||Company F, at San Antonio, Tex.—Capt. E. B. Williston, †First Lieut. W. B. Vose, First Lieut. J. H. Gifford, Second Lieut. W. T. Howard.
 Company G, at San Antonio, Tex.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, †First Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, †First Lieut. E. S. Curtis, §Second Lieut. H. D. Borup.
 §§Company L, at San Antonio, Tex.—Capt. J. I. Rodgers, †First Lieut. G. S. Grimes, †First Lieut. M. Crawford, jr., Second Lieut. V. H. Bridgman.

Tenth Infantry.

||Company A, at Fort McKavett, Tex.—Capt. F. E. Lacey, First Lieut. C. S. Burbank, Second Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn.
 ||Company B, at Fort McKavett, Tex.—†Capt. E. G. Bush, First Lieut. C. L. Davis, †Second Lieut. T. J. Clay.
 Company C, at Fort McKavett, Tex.—§Capt. Nathaniel Prime, §First Lieut. D. H. Kelton, Second Lieut. E. H. Plummer.
 Company D, at Fort McIntosh, Tex.—Capt. E. E. Sellers, First Lieut. W. T. Duggan, Second Lieut. B. Eldridge.
 Company E, at Fort Griffin, Tex.—Capt. S. H. Lincoln, †First Lieut. J. F. Stretch, Second Lieut. Donald Winston.

||Company F, at Fort McKavett, Tex.—†Capt. R. H. Hall, First Lieut. Alured Larke, Second Lieut. Henry Kirby.
 Company G, at Fort Clark, Tex.—†Capt. J. N. Craig, First Lieut. J. T. Kirkman, Second Lieut. William Paulding.
 Company H, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. W. L. Kellogg, †First Lieut. C. E. Bottsford, Second Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet.
 Company I, at Fort McKavett, Tex.—Capt. J. B. Parke, First Lieut. John Drum, Second Lieut. Frederick Wouley.
 Company K, at Fort Clark, Tex.—†Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, First Lieut. D. F. Stiles, Second Lieut. J. R. Cranston.

Twentieth Infantry.

Company A, at San Antonio, Tex.—Capt. J. H. Patterson, First Lieut. Herbert Cushman, §Second Lieut. Palmer Tilton.
 Company B, at Fort Brown, Tex.—Capt. J. C. Bates, First Lieut. W. H. Hammer, Second Lieut. J. L. Cox.
 Company C, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. R. M. Taylor, First Lieut. Alexander Wishart, Second Lieut. H. F. Kendall.
 Company D, at Fort Brown, Tex.—Capt. C. O. Bradley, First Lieut. J. F. Huston, Second Lieut. H. S. Foster.
 Company E, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. William Fletcher, †First Lieut. H. W. Howgate, Second Lieut. F. D. Sharp.
 Company F, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. J. S. McNaught, First Lieut. Paul Harwood, *Second Lieut. F. X. Kinzie.
 Company G, at Fort Brown, Tex.—Capt. W. S. McCaskey, First Lieut. J. A. Manley, Second Lieut. J. C. Dent.
 Company H, at Fort Clark, Tex.—Capt. J. N. Coe, First Lieut. John Bannister, Second Lieut. G. L. Rousseau.
 Company I, at Fort Brown, Tex.—†Capt. Loyd Wheaton, First Lieut. W. R. Maize, Second Lieut. J. G. Gates.
 Company K, at Fort Brown, Tex.—†Capt. A. A. Harbach, First Lieut. W. H. Low, jr., Second Lieut. Alfred Reynolds.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Company A, at Fort Duncan, Tex.—Capt. F. M. Crandal, First Lieut. Henry Wygant, †Second Lieut. F. H. Mills.
 Company B, at Fort Duncan, Tex.—Capt. J. B. Nixon, First Lieut. W. H. W. James, Second Lieut. C. J. Crane.
 Company C, at Ringgold Barracks, Tex.—†Capt. H. C. Corbin, †First Lieut. A. C. Markley, Second Lieut. A. A. Augur.
 Company D, at Fort McIntosh, Tex.—†Capt. C. N. W. Cunningham, First Lieut. J. R. Pierce, Second Lieut. J. S. Maratello.
 Company E, at Fort McIntosh, Tex.—†Capt. J. W. Clous, First Lieut. H. F. Leggett, Second Lieut. S. P. Wayman.
 Company F, at Fort Duncan, Tex.—Capt. C. C. Hood, †First Lieut. M. C. Wessells, Second Lieut. J. J. Brereton.
 Company G, at Ringgold Barracks, Tex.—Capt. Lewis Johnson, †First Lieut. J. L. Bullis.
 Company H, at Fort McIntosh, Tex.—Capt. J. C. Gilmore, First Lieut. J. L. Clem.
 Company I, at Ringgold Barracks, Tex.—First Lieut. J. M. Thompson.
 Company K, at Ringgold Barracks, Tex.—Capt. J. N. Morgan, †First Lieut. T. E. Merritt, Second Lieut. J. I. Kane.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Company A, at Fort Concho, Tex.—Capt. John W. French, †First Lieut. Harry Reade, *Second Lieut. J. H. Lane.
 Company B, at San Felipe, Tex.—Capt. Charles Bentzoni, First Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, Second Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough.
 Company C, at Fort Stockton, Tex.—Capt. C. F. Robe, First Lieut. O. J. Sweet, †Second Lieut. E. F. Glenn.
 Company D, at Fort Stockton, Tex.—Capt. D. D. Van Valzah, †First Lieut. F. A. Kendall.

Company E, at Fort Davis, Tex.—Capt. David Schooley, § First Lieut. E. J. Stivera.

Company F, at Fort Stockton, Tex.—Capt. Andrew Geddes, First Lieut. H. B. Quimby, † Second Lieut. J. McMartin.

Company G, at Fort Concho, Tex.—§ Capt. Jacob Paulus, First Lieut. Wallace Tear, Second Lieut. C. L. Hodges.

||| Company H, at Fort Davis, Tex.—Capt. M. L. Courtney, § First Lieut. C. N. Gray, Second Lieut. W. S. Scott.

||| Company I, at Fort Davis, Tex.—§ Capt. Gaines Lawson, First Lieut. H. H. Landon, Second Lieut. George Andrews.

Company K, at Fort Concho, Tex.—§ Capt. J. S. Tomkins, First Lieut. James Pratt, † Second Lieut. J. C. Ord.

NOTE.—Maj. James McMillan, Second Artillery, commanding battalion Second Artillery and the post of San Antonio, Tex.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, Tex., October 1, 1878.

* On leave of absence.

§ On sick-leave.

† On detached service within the department.

‡ On detached service without the department.

|| In arrest or undergoing trial by general court-martial.

||| On temporary duty in the district of the Nececa.

§§ On field-service in the district of the Pecos.

§§§ One platoon on temporary duty in the district of the Nececa.

||| On temporary duty at Fort Duncan, Tex.

5.—REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. GEO. CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha Barracks, Nebr., September 23, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this department during the year just ended:

After Crazy Horse and his people surrendered (in May, 1877) they were placed on the reservation near Camp Robinson, Nebr., where they remained for some time, apparently peaceable and well disposed; but after the lapse of a few months the restraints of their new position became irksome to Crazy Horse, who daily grew more and more restless, and fomented plans for involving his people in trouble with us and recommencing a general war. To prevent any serious difficulty it was found necessary to arrest Crazy Horse and confine him as a prisoner. While on his way to the guard-house he broke loose from those about him, and attempted to make his escape by hewing his way with a knife through the circle of sentinels and other bystanders. In the mêlée which resulted he was fatally wounded, and died the same night (September 5, 1877). After his death general harmony reigned, and the main body of the Indians acted as if anxious to establish and maintain the most friendly relations with our people.

The removal of all those bands of the Sioux Nation known as the "Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians" to a new agency on the banks of the Missouri River having been determined upon by the Interior Department, I received instructions early in the fall to render every assistance. The lack of proper facilities in the Indian Bureau caused much delay, so that it was not until the beginning of November that the movement was commenced, the transportation used for the purpose being such Army wagons as could be spared by the military authorities and the pack-animals belonging to the Indians themselves. (See my report on this movement appended, and marked A.) Owing to the lateness of the season, this march was attended with much suffering, and the removal itself was the source of great dissatisfaction to the people of these tribes.

During the month of August the Nez Percés, under their chief, Joseph, were reported as moving down from the Yellowstone Park toward the

Big Horn Mountains. In accordance with instructions received from the Lieutenant-General, I at once commenced to assemble such troops as were available, to intercept them, using for that purpose Major V. K. Hart's battalion, of three companies of the Fifth Cavalry and detachment of Sioux and Arapahoe scouts, which was at that time near old Fort Kearney, on Goose Creek, and eleven companies of the Third and Fifth Cavalry, which had rendezvoused at Camp Brown, in the Wind River Mountains. I enlisted for service with the latter battalion a detachment of Shoshone Indian scouts, and placed this command under General Wesley Merritt, to whom I also ordered Major Hart to report for orders. The two commands effected a junction on the Stinking Water River, Wyoming, and carefully scouted the country for 200 miles to the north of Camp Brown, but discovered no trace of the hostiles, who had turned to the northeast instead of to the south, as at first expected. Upon completion of this reconnaissance, the cavalry returned to the stations of the respective companies, reaching them about the 1st of November.

During the progress of General Howard's pursuit of the Nez Percés fifty Bannocks were enlisted, at his request, at Fort Hall, Idaho, and ordered to report to him for duty with his command.

The condition of affairs among the Shoshones and Bannocks at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, early last winter, indicated the prevalence of disquietude, and some bad feeling. The general opinion of the agent, military officials, and citizens of the vicinity was that trouble might be apprehended at any moment, and they recommended that to frustrate, as much as possible, any hostile intentions, the arms and ponies of these two tribes should be taken from them. This was done as effectually as circumstances would admit, but, as it afterwards appeared that the number of ponies taken was in such a small ratio to the total possessed by the tribe, and as most of the ill-disposed had succeeded in secreting their animals, thus leaving the burden of the loss to fall more heavily upon our friends, it was considered good policy, as well as an act of justice, to return the ponies, which was done early in April, upon the recommendation of the agent, approved by the military authorities.

I visited this agency in March and April, holding conferences with the Indians, their agent, Mr. Danielson, and the military officers. While the Indians talked well and asserted very earnestly that they were our friends, it was easy to see that they had good cause of complaint of the treatment received.

The apportionment of rations for the supply of this agency was ridiculously inadequate; the Indians complained that three days out of seven they had nothing to eat, and the agent told me that the allowance had never been sufficient. I at once telegraphed of the state of affairs, and urged that something be immediately done to remedy it. (See copy of telegram appended, marked B.)

It was a matter of surprise to no one acquainted with the facts that some of these Indians should so soon afterward break out into hostility; the great wonder is that so many have remained on the reservation. With the Bannocks and Shoshones our Indian policy has resolved itself into a question of war-path or starvation, and, being merely human, many of them will always choose the former alternative, where death shall at least be glorious. They cannot hunt for subsistence, as the influx of immigration is each day adding to the cordon of settlements about them; and if for any purpose they leave their agency it is only by the merest accident in the world that they can avoid a conflict of some kind with the whites.

These savages know nothing and can be made to understand nothing of such things as the "failure of an appropriation" or the cumbersome and dilatory complications of administrative "red tape"; they only know that we have promised faithfully to feed and clothe them, and teach them to earn their own living, and they insist upon our living up to our contract, or they will, if driven to the war-path, wreak vengeance upon the unprotected ranchmen and miners near them.

Then, too, they are dissatisfied because while they, who have been for years our steadfast friends and allies, are nearly starving, the Sioux, so lately our bitter enemies, have twice the amount of supplies provided for them.

I made a second visit to this agency last month and gave careful attention to the disposition of the Indians belonging there. I am satisfied that not more than 150 of the warriors of the Bannock tribe are absent from the reservation, supposably, of course, with the hostiles, and of this number many are armed very poorly.

The eight companies of the Second Cavalry, serving in this department, were ordered last September to be transferred to the Department of Dakota. The movement was effected as speedily as possible—six companies marching by way of Fort McKinney, and the two companies stationed at Camp Brown, direct from that point.

The posts of Fort Bridger, Camp Stambaugh, and North Platte have been abandoned during the past year, and the location of Fort McKinney changed to the Clear Fork of Powder River, about fifty miles to the northwest. The old site was found to be unhealthy, and in many other respects objectionable. Appended to this will be found, marked C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, the reports of the chiefs of the several staff departments, on duty at these headquarters, to which I respectfully invite attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Omaha, Nebr., December 6, 1877.

SIR: As there has been some unfavorable comment on the removal of the Sioux to the Missouri River, and as my connection with it seems to be misunderstood, I have the honor to say that in September last, after several conferences with the President and Secretary of the Interior, the Sioux delegation, in almost positive terms, refused to remove from the Old Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to their new ones on the Missouri River. The President and the Secretaries of War and Interior Departments wished me to make this removal. Subsequently, in my interviews with these Indians, they seemed distrustful of the promises made them by the President and others, fearing they would not be carried out in good faith. After many personal assurances that the promises made them would be carried out, they consented to their removal.

Upon my arrival at the agencies, October 11, I found part of the Indian supplies exhausted, and the remainder would be so at the end of the month. I also found that the transportation being provided by the Indian Department for the removal of the Indians could not possibly reach there in time; therefore prompt action was necessary. With the consent of higher authority, I assisted the Indians by scraping together all the available Army transportation within reach, improvising many teams of broken-down cavalry horses by much effort (many of the Indians going on foot); and by their consenting to subsist mostly on beef during the march, I was able finally to get

them off. Had I been required to send any additional troops with them, it would have been impossible for the move to have been made in time.

I respectfully call attention to the fact that one of the promises made by the President was the positive assurance that they would not be required to go directly on the Missouri River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Commanding Department.
 ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
 ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Omaha Barracks, Nebr., September 23, 1878.

Official copy.

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General

B.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, April 2, 1878.

I would recommend that the Indians at this agency be given the same rations as those furnished the Sioux; the present allowance is entirely inadequate. These Indians are now surrounded on all sides by white settlements, and can no longer depend upon game to eke out their supplies.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

To Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, *Chicago.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
 ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Omaha Barracks, Nebr., September 23, 1878.

Official copy.

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

- 5 A.—*Roster of troops serving in the Department of the Platte, commanded by Brigadier-General George Crook, headquarters Omaha Barracks, Nebr., September, 1878.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding; headquarters, Omaha Barracks, Nebraska.

Personal Staff.

First Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

First Lieutenant Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

Department Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, assistant adjutant-general, United States Army, adjutant-general of the department.

Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Royall, Third Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general of the department.

Major Horace B. Burnham, judge-advocate, United States Army, judge-advocate of the department.

Major Marshall I. Ludington, quartermaster, United States Army, chief quartermaster of the department.

Major John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, United States Army, chief commissary of subsistence of the Department.

Major John E. Summers, surgeon, United States Army, medical director of the department.

Major Henry C. Pratt, paymaster, United States Army, chief paymaster of the department.

Captain William S. Stanton, Corp of Engineers, United States Army, chief engineer officer of the department.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS, IN ADDITION TO THE DEPARTMENT STAFF, SERVING IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster's Department.

Captain James Gilliss, assistant quartermaster, depot quartermaster, Cheyenne, W. T.

Captain Charles W. Foster, depot quartermaster, Ogden, Utah.

Captain John V. Furey, depot quartermaster, Omaha, Nebr.

Captain John Livers, military storekeeper, quartermaster's department, in charge of clothing depot, Omaha.

Subsistence Department..

Captain William H. Nash, commissary of subsistence, depot commissary, Cheyenne, W. T.

Medical Department.

Major and Surgeon Charles Page, Omaha Barracks, Neb.

Major and Surgeon Bennett A. Clements, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter.

Major and Surgeon Samuel A. Storrow, Fort Laramie, W. T. |||

Major and Surgeon Joseph R. Gibson, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon John W. Brewer, Fort Sanders, W. T.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Egon A. Koerper, Fort McKinney, W. T.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Calvin De Witt, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Munn, Sidney Barracks, Neb.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Stevens G. Cowdrey, Fort Cameron, U. T.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Winne, Fort McPherson, Neb. §

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon John V. R. Hoff, Fort Fetterman, W. T.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Edward B. Moseley, Camp Robinson, Neb. |||

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon R. Barnett, Fort McKinney, W. T.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Marshall W. Wood, Fort McPherson, Neb.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon William H. Corbusier, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Shufeldt, Fort Laramie, Wyo.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert B. Grimes, Camp Brown, W. T.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William T. Owsley, Fort Hall, Idaho Ter.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles V. Petteys, Camp Robinson, Neb.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George Tilden, Omaha, Neb.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. J. Gray, Fort Laramie, W. T. ||||

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. P. Frick, Fort McKinney, W. T.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. S. Boyer, Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. P. Leecompte, Camp Douglas, U. T. ¶

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Marston, Camp Devin.

Pay Department.

Major Simeon Smith, pay department, Fort Saunders, W. T.

Major T. H. Stanton, pay department, Camp Douglas, U. T.

Major Robert D. Clarke, pay department, Omaha Neb.

Major Henry G. Thomas, pay department, Sidney Barracks, Neb.

Major Joseph W. Wham, pay department, Cheyenne, W. T.

Ordnance Department.

First Lieutenant William B. Wier, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Third Cavalry.

Headquarters, Fort Laramie W. T. |||

Company A, Fort Laramie, W. T. |||

B, Fort Laramie, W. T. |||

C, at Camp Robinson, Neb.

D, Fort Laramie, W. T. |||

Company F, Fort Laramie, W. T. |||

G, at Camp Sheridan, Neb.

I, at Fort Fetterman, W. T.

K, Fort Laramie, W. T. |||

Fifth Cavalry.

Headquarters, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. ||||

Company A, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. ||||

B, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. ||||

C, Fort McKinney, W. T.

D, Sidney Barracks, Neb. ||||

E, Fort McKinney, W. T.

F, Fort Fred Steele, W. T. ||||

Company G, at Camp Brown, W. T.

H, at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. ¶

I, at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. ¶

K, Camp Brown, W. T. ||||

L, at Fort McPherson, Neb.

M, Fort McKinney, W. T.

Fourth Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Fort Sanders, W. T.	Company E, at Fort McKinney, W. T.
Company A, at Fort Fred Steele, W. T.	F, at Fort Sanders, W. T.†
B, at Fort McKinney, W. T.	G, at Fort Sanders, W. T.
C, at Fort Fetterman, W. T.	H, at Fort Fred Steele, W. T.
D, at Fort Laramie, W. T.	I, at Fort McKinney, W. T.
	K, at Fort Laramie, W. T.

Ninth Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Omaha Barracks, Neb.	Company E, at Fort McKinney, W. T.
Company A, at Fort McPherson, Neb.	F, at Omaha Barracks, Neb.
B, Sidney Barracks, Neb. ¶¶	G, at Omaha Barracks, Neb.
C, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T. ¶¶	H, Omaha Barracks, Neb. ¶¶
D, at Sidney Barracks, Neb.	I, Omaha Barracks, Neb. ¶¶
	K, at Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Headquarters and band at Camp Douglas, U. T.	Company E, at Camp Douglas, U. T.
Company A, at Fort Hall, Idaho.	F, at Camp Douglas, U. T. ¶
B, at Fort Cameron, U. T.	G, at Camp Douglas, U. T. ¶
C, at Fort Cameron, U. T.	H, at Camp Douglas, U. T.
D, at Camp Douglas, U. T.	I, at Camp Douglas, Utah. ¶
	K, at Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Bridger, Wyo.	In charge of quartermaster's agent.	Company G, Fifth Cavalry.
Camp Brown, Wyo.	Maj. John J. Upham, Fifth Cavalry, commanding ...	
	Capt. Edward M. Hayes	
	*First Lieut. Earl D. Thomas	
	Second Lieut. Joel S. Bishop, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., and post adjutant.	
Fort Cameron, Utah ...	Acting Asst. Surg. Robert B. Grimes.	Company B, Fourteenth Infantry.
	Lieut. Col. Henry Douglass, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding	
	Capt. James Kennington	
	First Lieut. John Murphy, postadjutant, A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.	
	Second Lieut. Charles F. Lloyd	Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.
	Capt. Daniel W. Burke	
	*First Lieut. James A. Buchanan	
	Second Lieut. William P. Goodwin	
Camp at Cheyenne depot, Wyo.	Capt. and Asst. Surg. Stevens G. Cowdrey	Company K, Ninth Infantry.
	*Capt. Leonard Hay	
	First Lieut. Alpheus H. Bowman, commanding	
	Second Lieut. George Palmer	
Camp Douglas, Utah ..	Col. John E. Smith, commanding	Headquarters Fourteenth Infantry.
	*Maj. Montgomery Bryant	
	First Lieut. William W. McCammon, regimental and post adjutant.	
	Second Lieut. George T. T. Patterson, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.	
	*Capt. Joseph H. Van Derslice	Company D, Fourteenth Infantry.
	First Lieut. Albert Austin	
	Second Lieut. Robert A. Lovell	
	Capt. Frederick E. Trotter	
	*First Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen	Company E, Fourteenth Infantry.
	Second Lieut.	
	Capt. Thomas F. Tobey	
	*First Lieut. Charles A. Johnson	
	Second Lieut. Frederick S. Calhoun	Company F, Fourteenth Infantry. ¶
	Capt. David Krause	
	First Lieut. Patrick Haason	
	Second Lieut. William A. Kimball	
	*Capt. Samuel McConihe	Company G, Fourteenth Infantry. ¶
	*First Lieut. Julius E. Quentin	
	Second Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall	
	*Capt. George W. Davis	
	First Lieut. Frank Taylor	Company H, Fourteenth Infantry.
	Second Lieut. Richard T. Yeatman (post adjutant, Fort Hall, Idaho).	
	Maj. and Surg. Bennett A. Clements.	
	Maj. T. H. Stanton, Pay Department.	
	Post Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne.	Company I, Fourteenth Infantry. ¶
	First Lieut. Charles H. Warrens.	
	¶Act. Asst. Surg. E. P. Lecompte.	

5 A.—Roster of troops serving in the Department of the Platte, &c.—Continued.

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	} Capt. William H. Andrews } *First Lieut. Albert D. King } Second Lieut. James E. H. Foster, post adjutant } Capt. Edwin M. Coates, commanding } First Lieut. George O. Webster } Second Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, A. A. Q. M. and } A. C. S. } First Lieut. and Asst. Surg. John V. R. Hoff. } Maj. Montgomery Bryant, Fourteenth Infantry, com- } manding } Capt. Augustus H. Bainbridge } First Lieut. Thomas B. Briggs, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S. .. } Second Lieut. Joseph Hall } Act. Asst. Surg. William T. Owaley. } Companies H and I, Fifth Cavalry, from Fort D. A. } Russell, Wyo., and Second Lieut. William A. Kim- } ball, Fourteenth Infantry (commanding detachment } 10 men Fourteenth Infantry, at Fort Hall Agency, } Idaho). } Companies F, G, and I, Fourteenth Infantry, on tem- } porary duty from Camp Douglas.	Company I, Third Cav- alry. Company C, Fourth In- fantry.
Fort Hall, Idaho	} Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, commanding } First Lieut. Charles B. Western, post adjutant } Second Lieut. Joseph H. Gustin, A. A. Q. M. and A. } C. S. } Act. Asst. Surg. S. S. Boyer. } Capt. Avery B. Cain, commanding } First Lieut. Henry Seton, post adjutant } Second Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb } Capt. William S. Collier } First Lieut. Rufus P. Brown } Second Lieut. Lewis Merriam } First Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Robert W. Shufeldt. } Second Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds, Third Cavalry, } A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. } Col. Wesley Merritt, commanding } Maj. Verling K. Hart } First Lieut. William P. Hall, R. Q. M. } Capt. } First Lieut. Jacob A. Angur } Second Lieut. George O. Eaton } Capt. R. H. Montgomery } First Lieut. William J. Volkmar } Second Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., A. R. A. } *Capt. Emil Adam } *First Lieut. George P. Davis } Second Lieut. Henry J. Goldman } Capt. Samuel S. Sumner } *First Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler } Second Lieut. James S. Paddock } *Capt. George F. Price } First Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard } Second Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst } *Capt. J. Scott Payne } First Lieut. Frank Michler } Second Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry } Capt. Albert E. Woodson } *First Lieut. William C. Forbush } Second Lieut. Fred. W. Foster } Capt. John B. Babcock } *First Lieut. Adolphus W. Greeley } Second Lieut. Charles H. Watts } Capt. Thomas F. Quinn } First Lieut. Edward L. Bailey } Second Lieut. Carver Howland } *Capt. Charles J. von Herrmann } First Lieut. Butler D. Price } *Second Lieut. John J. O'Brien } Capt. Samuel P. Ferris } First Lieut. John W. Bubb, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. .. } Second Lieut. Charles W. Mason } Capt. Edwin Pollock } First Lieut. James Regan } *Second Lieut. William F. Norris } Capt. and Asst. Surg. Egon A. Koerper. } First Lieut. and Asst. Surg. R. Barnett. } Second Lieut. A. C. Macomb, Fourth Infantry. } Act. Asst. Surg. A. J. Gray. } Act. Asst. Surg. A. P. Frick. } Post-office address, Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	Company A, Four- teenth Infantry. Company K, Four- teenth Infantry. Company D, Fourth Infantry. Company K, Fourth Infantry. Headquarters Fifth Cavalry. Company A, Fifth Cav- alry. Company B, Fifth Cav- alry. Company C, Fifth Cav- alry. Company D, Fifth Cav- alry. Company E, Fifth Cav- alry. Company F, Fifth Cav- alry. Company K, Fifth Cav- alry. Company M, Fifth Cav- alry. Company B, Fourth In- fantry. Company E, Fourth In- fantry. Company I, Fourth In- fantry. Company E, Ninth In- fantry.

5 A.—Roster of troops serving in the Department of the Platte, &c.—Continued.

TROOPS COMPOSING CAMP DEVIN, WYO.

(Post-office address: Deadwood, Dak.).

Posts.	Officers.	Troops.
	Lieut. Col. Luther P. Bradley, Ninth Infantry, commanding	
	§ Col. Washington L. Elliott	
	* Maj. Andrew W. Evans	
	Maj. Caleb H. Carlton, commanding regiment	Headquarters Third Cavalry.
	* Maj. Julius W. Mason	
	First Lieut. A. D. Bache Smead, regimental adjutant	
	First Lieut. George A. Drew, regimental quartermaster	
	§ Capt. William Hawley	Company A, Third Cavalry.
	First Lieut. Charles Morton	
	Second Lieut. George F. Chase	
	Capt. J. B. Johnson	Company B, Third Cavalry.
	§ First Lieut. John P. Walker	
	Second Lieut. G. K. Hunter	
	§ Capt. Guy V. Henry	Company D, Third Cavalry.
	First Lieut. John C. Thompson	
	Second Lieut. Francis H. Hardie	
	* Capt. Alexander Moore	Company F, Third Cavalry.
	First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, jr.	
	§ Second Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds	
	Capt. Gerald Russell	Company K, Third Cavalry.
	First Lieut. Oscar Elting	
	Second Lieut. George A. Dodd	
	† Capt. John D. Devin	Company B, tNinth Infantry.
	First Lieut. Morris C. Foot	
	Second Lieut. James McB. Stembel	
	Capt. Samuel Munson	Company C, Ninth Infantry.
	First Lieut. Thaddeus H. Capron, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.	
	* Second Lieut. Elijah H. Merritt	
	† Capt. Andrew S. Burt	Company H, Ninth Infantry.
	First Lieut. William E. Hofman	
	Second Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson, post adjutant	
	† Capt. Frederick Mears	Company I, Ninth Infantry.
	First Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller	
	Second Lieut. John Baxter, jr.	
	Maj. E. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry	
	Maj. and Surg. Samuel A. Storrow, chief medical officer	
	First Lieut. and Assist. Surg. Edward B. Moseley	
	Second Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, Third Cavalry	
	Act. Assist. Surg. J. J. Marston	

||| Camp Devin, W. T.

|||| Fort McKenney, W. T.

* Absent with leave.

† Absent within the Department.

‡ On detached service without the Department.

§ On sick leave.

¶ On temporary duty at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.

6.—REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. W. S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR,
October 23, 1878.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for information of the General of the Army, the following report of operations within the Military Division of the Atlantic during the past year:

The geographical limits of the division remain the same as last year; but some changes in its departmental organization have been made. By General Orders No. 101, of November 8, 1877, from Headquarters of the Army, the Department of the East was constituted, embracing that portion of the division which at date of last report had no departmental organization, but over which I exercised the functions of a department commander. The order merely corrected an informality and made no material change in my duties or power. By General Orders No. 38, of June 21, 1878, Headquarters of the Army, the Departments of the Gulf and South were consolidated under the name of the Department of the South, and Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur assigned to command with headquarters at Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

The division, therefore, at this date is divided into two military departments, viz: Department of the East, commanded by me in addition to my duty as commander of the Division of the Atlantic, and Department of the South, commanded by Brigadier-General Augur.

In compliance with existing orders requiring division and department commanders to visit the posts embraced within the limits of their command as soon as practicable after their assignment thereto, I made application in the early part of January, 1878, to the General of the Army for his approval of an intended tour of inspection by me to the posts in the Departments of the South and Gulf, the former commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and the latter by Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, headquarters at New Orleans, La. (The Department of the Gulf had been added to the Division of the Atlantic by General Orders No. 23, of May 3, 1877, from the Headquarters of the Army.)

My application received the sanction of the General of the Army, and, accordingly, on the 19th of January, 1878, I left New York to make the proposed inspection. Some of the posts in these departments had been visited by me in former years, others of them I had not seen.

My inspections commenced in the Department of the Gulf, at Key West Barracks, and Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., and embraced Fort Jefferson (Dry Tortugas), and all other posts in that command, terminating at Little Rock, Ark.

During my tour I also visited the "jetties" at the mouth of the South Pass, Mississippi River, where I was offered an opportunity to make an examination of that great work.

Upon concluding my inspections in the Department of the Gulf, at Little Rock, Ark., I entered the Department of the South, and visited and inspected the posts at Chattanooga, Tenn., and McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.; then proceeding to the Atlantic coast, at Brunswick, Ga., I turned south to Fort Marion and Saint Francis Barracks, Saint Augustine, Fla., and, returning north from that point, inspected Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga., and Forts Jackson and Pulaski, on the Savannah River below that city. My original intention when starting on this

tour was to have visited and examined all of the posts on the Atlantic coast as far north as Fort Macon, N. C., but I found while at Savannah that, on account of unavoidable delays during my journey and important official business at my headquarters in New York requiring my immediate personal presence and action there, I would have to defer the inspections north of Savannah until some future date. As I made special reports during this tour from different points to the General of the Army, I do not consider a more detailed mention of the subject necessary at this time.

The aggregate of troops serving in the division on the 30th of September last was, by the returns of that date, as follows:

Department.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.
Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic	8	11
Department of the East	234	2, 042
Department of the South	154	1, 157
Total	396	3, 210

I inclose a tabular statement showing the distribution at this date of these troops.

At the date of my last report (October 24, 1877) almost the entire available force under my command was on duty in the coal regions of Pennsylvania (Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, and Easton, Pa.), having been sent there on account of the mining troubles in that section which followed so close on the heels of the memorable railroad strikes of the summer of 1877. The disturbances in question came to an end about the middle of October of that year, and on the 19th of that month Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, wrote to the President of the United States "that the necessity for the presence of troops in the field in Pennsylvania has passed, and they can be assigned to quarters or other duties without risk."

They were accordingly returned to their proper stations, the Thirteenth Infantry to the Department of the Gulf; the Eighteenth Infantry to the Department of the South, and the batteries of artillery to their posts on the Atlantic.

On the withdrawal of the troops from the mining regions, I stationed four companies (Dunn's, E; Williston's, F; Woodruff's, G, and Roger's, L, of the Second Artillery, at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.

Pursuant to instructions, however, of December 4, 1877, from Headquarters of the Army, these companies were transferred, on the 7th of that month, to the Department of Texas for temporary service. They have not as yet been ordered back to this command.

Specific reports of these movements were made at the time of their occurrence.

There have been no transfers of troops to the division during the year.

Section 6 of the act of June 18, 1878, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, directs—

That hereafter, in time of peace, all military headquarters, except Army Headquarters, shall be established and maintained at posts where the government own buildings or barracks within the several departments and divisions, and in such buildings or barracks, and not otherwise, unless the Secretary of War shall by an order in writing otherwise direct.

And General Orders No. 42, Headquarters of the Army, dated June 26, 1878, directed the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic and of the Department of the East to be established at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and the headquarters Department of the South at Newport Barracks, Kentucky. I moved my headquarters accordingly on the 1st of July to Governor's Island, New York Harbor, establishing them in the building theretofore used as a hospital. The headquarters of the Department of the South were similarly established at Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

The headquarters of divisions and departments being established at military posts, it seems to me that it might be well to make some special provision for their proper maintenance in the annual appropriation bills, at least until the additional buildings, &c., still needed shall have been erected.

Brigadier-General Augur gives in his report herewith, marked "A," a chronological statement of the movement of the troops in the Department of the South during the past year, and reports in detail as to the establishment of his headquarters at Newport Barracks under the act above quoted.

The usual precautions against yellow fever in his department were taken in the early part of the summer, the troops at Charleston being moved into camp at Summerville, S. C., about the middle of June; those at Fort Barrancas into camp on line of Pensacola Railroad, fifteen miles from Pensacola, on the 22d of June, and those at Key West to Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas. The troops at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, were also, as customary at this season of the year, moved to Holly Springs, Miss., on the 29th of July, a small detachment of acclimated men to protect public property being left at the post. The fever at this time had not become epidemic, nor was it generally anticipated that it would become so, but in accordance with custom the troops were moved to locations heretofore considered perfectly safe from the ravages of the disease. But the fever soon became epidemic in its worst form. It made its appearance at Holly Springs, and so the troops at that point from Jackson Barracks were at once sent to Chattanooga. There, too, the fever soon appeared, necessitating another move by these troops to Atlanta, Ga., at which point they now are, and will remain until all danger from the disease for this year has passed.

The troops at Baton Rouge, La., were moved into camp on Amite River, 15 miles east of Baton Rouge, and those at Little Rock, Ark., into camp near Dardanelle, 100 miles farther up the Arkansas River.

These summer camps have proved to be in healthy locations, and no further movements of these troops have been necessary. In every instance the movements were made in due time, and, with the exception of the small guard left at Jackson Barracks, have entirely escaped the fever.

I invite especial attention to the following remarks of Brigadier-General Augur on the subject of the yellow fever in connection with the health of the troops:

I am very happy to be able to report that, with the exception of the detachment left at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, there has not been a single case of yellow fever among the troops in the department so far as known at this date; and generally the health of the command has been exceptionally good. When the troops left Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, the commanding officer was directed to "leave at the post a small detachment of *acclimated men*, under a good non-commissioned officer," and it is fair to presume he did his best to comply with that order in selecting acclimated men; but they do not appear to have been proof against the fever any more than the acclimated population of New Orleans. Acting Asst. Surg. Isaac W. Scott, the at-

tending surgeon in New Orleans, was directed to attend the sick at the barracks, and, there being no officer present, to exercise a general supervision over the detachment, duties which he has performed with the most commendable fidelity, visiting the post, a distance of six miles, twice a day, and at a time when every member of his own family was sick with the yellow fever. The non-commissioned officer left in charge was the first to die of the fever, leaving the detachment somewhat demoralized by the fever and the absence of his restraining authority. At this time (15th) Lieutenant Baldwin, of the Fifth Artillery, had in an application for leave of absence to visit his home in New Orleans. He was offered the alternative of going on duty in command at Jackson Barracks, an offer he very readily accepted, and, after much difficulty, reached the post and took command September 16. Of the detachment left there (four non-commissioned officers and ten privates, including hospital-steward and ordnance-sergeant) one non-commissioned officer and five privates have died; the others are convalescing. Lieutenant Baldwin's opportune arrival at Jackson Barracks I regard as very fortunate for the interests of the government at the point.

I fully concur in the recommendation of General Augur, made in his annual report for 1875 and reiterated in that for the present year, as to the advisability of appointing a commission "to determine upon safe and suitable points to which troops stationed in the yellow fever country can be moved during the season of its prevalence, and that this commission fix the proper time for removal of the troops in different localities, and that such points be properly prepared, in advance, for the reception of troops, and that their removal thereto be obligatory at the time fixed."

I inclose the reports of the chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters, exhibiting in detail the operations of their departments during the past year.

Inspection duty, in all branches of the service within my command, has been thoroughly performed by the inspector-general of the division, (Col. Nelson H. Davis), and by the acting assistant inspectors-general of the East and South (Maj. Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, in the former, and Capt. George B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, aide-de-camp to General Augur, in the latter).

I ask attention to the various suggestions made by Colonel Davis in his report, especially that in regard to the adoption of some general plan by which a greater efficiency in rifle practice by the troops can be attained.

Under authority from the Secretary of War, a team of twelve (12) men of the Regular Army from each of the military divisions (Missouri, Atlantic, and Pacific) was selected to compete in the "international military match" shot at Creedmoor in September last, during the annual autumn competitions of the National Rifle Association of America. The team from the Division of the Pacific arrived too late to enter, but had the benefit of visiting the range, observing the practice, and becoming acquainted with the rules and requirements.

The teams from the divisions of the Missouri and Atlantic were entered for the "match;" and, notwithstanding their want of practice, unfamiliarity with the range, &c., acquitted themselves very creditably, and proved conclusively that, with greater opportunity for practice and incentives to proficiency, our soldiers will be well able to hold their own against all comers and do credit to the service. The precedent is a good one for encouraging rifle practice throughout the Army, and for bringing into friendly competition the regulars and volunteer forces to their mutual advantage.

I commend the subject to the consideration of higher authority, believing that the adoption of some general plan throughout the entire Army will achieve the desired result. Perhaps it might be well to authorize annual company prizes from the company fund, and post prizes from the post fund.

The medical director of the division, Colonel Cuyler, reports the health of the troops and the general sanitary condition of the garrisons as good. In commenting upon the yellow-fever ravages he makes similar recommendations to those of General Augur, above quoted, as to the selection and preparation, in advance, of suitable camps in healthy locations for the troops during the sickly season.

The reports of the chief paymaster and chief commissary of subsistence indicate a satisfactory condition of matters in their departments.

There are valuable suggestions in the reports of the staff officers, inclosed herewith, which will repay perusal; but the customary limits of an annual report preclude more than this brief notice of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFD. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

6 A.—*Report of Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Newport Barracks, Ky., October 8, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movement and operations of troops within the Department of the South for the past year:

Early in November, 1877, eight companies of the Thirteenth Infantry returned to the Department of the Gulf from Pennsylvania, where they had been sent early in July in connection with the riots prevailing in that State.

They were distributed as follows:

Headquarters, band and companies A, H, and I to Jackson Barracks, La. The lieutenant-colonel, with companies C and E, to Little Rock Barracks, Ark., and the major, with companies B, F, and K, to Baton Rouge Barracks, La. Companies D and G of the regiment had remained at Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, where they had been sent to assist the United States civil authorities who were threatened and embarrassed in connection with their seizure and disposition of lumber illegally cut in that parish. Affairs, however, assumed such shape there in the latter part of August, that Company D was relieved and ordered to Jackson Barracks, where it arrived September 2d, and in December Company G, except the second lieutenant and 24 enlisted men, was also relieved and sent to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., where it arrived December 11th. In June the timber troubles in Calcasieu had reached such a state of solution that troops were considered no longer necessary, and the detachment was relieved and joined its company at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., on the 10th of that month.

On June 21, by direction of the President, the Departments of the Gulf and the South were consolidated under the name of the Department of the South, with myself to command, to take effect July 1. Headquarters of the new department were subsequently fixed at Newport Barracks, Kentucky. On the date fixed I assumed command in the following order:

[General Orders No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
New Orleans, La., July 1, 1878.

Pursuant to the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 38, current series, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the South, embracing the territorial limits lately included in the Departments of the South and Gulf, headquarters at Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

The following-named officers compose the staff:

Personal.

Capt. George B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, A. D. C.
First Lieut. Colon Augur, Second Cavalry, A. D. C.

Department.

Maj. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general, United States Army, adjutant-general. Capt. George B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, A. D. C., acting inspector-general.

Maj. John G. Chandler, quartermaster, United States Army, chief quartermaster. Maj. George Bell, commissary of subsistence, United States Army, chief commissary of subsistence. Lieut. Col. John Campbell, surgeon United States Army, medical director. Maj. William B. Rochester, paymaster United States Army, chief paymaster. First Lieut. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, United States Army, chief ordnance officer.

The above-named officers and Maj. George E. Glenn, paymaster United States Army, will repair without delay from their respective present stations to Newport Barracks, and report in person to the department commander for further orders.

The general-service clerks and messengers, the hospital steward and enlisted men now on duty, detailed at headquarters of the (late) Department of the Gulf, will also repair to Newport Barracks without delay and report for duty to their respective chiefs.

The records of the (late) Department of the Gulf, the office furniture, and the public property appertaining to the headquarters, will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for shipment to the new headquarters.

The records of the (late) Department of the South will be carefully arranged for reference, properly boxed, and shipped to the same point without unnecessary delay.

All existing orders, general and special, of the two departments consolidated will remain in force unless otherwise hereafter ordered.

C. C. AUGUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Newport Barracks, Kentucky, belonged to the old Department of the South, and was garrisoned by two companies of the Eighteenth Infantry, commanded by the major of that regiment.

In order to make room for the department headquarters, the major and one company were sent to the headquarters of the regiment at Atlanta, Ga., and in August, to still further diminish the demand for quarters, the other company was also sent to the same place, and a detachment consisting of one man from each company in the department was organized for the necessary guard and other duty at department headquarters.

In consequence of the appearance of yellow fever at points on the Gulf coast, the troops in quarters at Charleston, S. C., went into camp at Summerville, S. C., about the middle of June, those at Fort Barrancas went into camp June 22d, on line of Pensacola Railroad, fifteen miles from Pensacola, and the command at Key West removed to Fort Jefferson, Fla., July 12th. The troops at Jackson Barracks, La., left their post for camp at Holly Springs July 29th, the commanding officer being directed to leave behind a small detachment of acclimated men to protect public property at the post. The troops at Baton Rouge Barracks went into camp on the Amite River, about fifteen miles east of Baton Rouge, the latter part of August. The garrison of Little Rock Barracks, Ark., went into camp in the Magazine Mountains near Dardanelle, about a hundred miles by the river from Little Rock, August 28. Subsequently to the arrival of the troops at Holly Springs, Miss., the yellow fever appeared there and soon became epidemic in its worst form, rendering it again necessary to move the troops.

Chattanooga, Tenn., was regarded as combining very satisfactory facilities for obtaining supplies, with healthiness of location, and they were accordingly sent into camp near that place September 8, where they remained until September 27, when yellow fever being declared epidemic in Chattanooga, they were again sent into camp near Atlanta, Ga., where they now are. The company of the Eighteenth Infantry, constituting the garrison of the barracks at Chattanooga, went into camp on Missionary Ridge, three miles from Chattanooga, September 27.

I am very happy to be able to report that, with the exception of the detachment left at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, there has not been a single case of yellow fever amongst the troops in the department, so far as known at this date, and generally the health of the command has been exceptionally good. When the troops left Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, the commanding officer was directed to "leave at post a small detachment of *acclimated men*, under a good non-commissioned officer," and it is fair to presume he did his best to comply with that order in selecting acclimated men, but they do not appear to have been proof against the fever any more than the acclimated population of New Orleans.

Acting Asst. Surg. Isaac W. Scott, the attending surgeon in New Orleans, was directed to attend the sick at the barracks, and, there being no officer present, to exercise a general supervision over the detachment, duties which he has performed with the most commendable fidelity, visiting the post, a distance of six miles, twice a day, and at a time when every member of his own family was sick with the yellow fever. The non-commissioned officer left in charge was the first to die of the fever, leaving the detachment somewhat demoralized by the fever and the absence of his restraining authority. At this time Lieutenant Baldwin, of the Fifth Artillery, had in an application for leave of absence to visit his home in New Orleans. He was offered the alternative of going on duty in command at Jackson Barracks, an offer he very readily accepted, and after much difficulty reached the post and took command September 16th. Of the detachment left there—four non-commissioned officers and ten privates,

including hospital-steward and ordnance-sergeant—one non-commissioned officer and five privates have died; the others are convalescing. Lieutenant Baldwin's opportune arrival at Jackson Barracks I regard as very fortunate for the interests of the government at the point.

In my annual report for 1875, from New Orleans, I stated that "every point of the Gulf coast, from Key West to the Rio Grande, and every thoroughfare leading thereto, within certain limits, is liable at any moment during the summer to be visited by this fever, and no amount of precaution seems able entirely to exclude it, or to give certain warning of its approach. Capricious and uncertain, one year it seizes upon certain points, the next upon others, and, like all probable calamities, is a subject of dread and terrible anxiety to all compelled to remain within the sphere of its possible visitation. Of course the government does not wish to have its troops unnecessarily exposed each year to the chances of death from this terrible disease, and commanding officers are now authorized to remove their commands to other localities whenever the approach of fever renders it advisable. But this does not fully meet with the requirements of the case. There is danger that disinclination to subject his command to the inconvenience of moving, a fear of being considered too timid, a dislike of the place to which the command is to go, and many other causes may lead a commanding officer to defer availing himself of this authority until it is too late. I respectfully advise that a commission be appointed to determine upon safe and suitable points to which troops stationed in the yellow fever country can be removed during the season of its prevalence, and that this commission fix the proper time for removal of the troops in different localities, and that such points be properly prepared in advance for the reception of troops, and that their removal thereto be obligatory at the time fixed."

I am still of the opinion that timely and general preparations should be made for disposition during summer of troops exposed to visitations of yellow fever, though after its course this year it seems impossible to say where the fever will not go. Troops have been driven by it from the mountain region of Chattanooga, while those in camp, fifteen miles from Pensacola, have been entirely free from it. Still, there can undoubtedly be found numerous convenient and healthy localities near, but not on line of railroads, where troops can be collected in camp during the unhealthy season, and from which, by strict quarantine, the fever can be kept away. At the date of my report in 1875 my department embraced but a portion of the country liable to visitations of yellow fever. My present command includes all the country east of the Mississippi where fever takes its start, and I propose myself to order a board of officers to examine and report as to the propriety and practicability of the main features suggested in the foregoing extract.

When completed the matter will be submitted for the consideration and determination of higher authority.

On September 28th I was directed from the War Department to order an officer from my department—in case one should volunteer for the duty—to proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., and take charge of the distribution of supplies to be sent from that city by steamer to sick and needy at points on the river below. I made this known to but one post, as there was not time for distant officers to reach Saint Louis at the time prescribed. Two officers, Lieutenant Benner, Eighteenth, and Lieutenant Hall, Thirteenth Infantry, at once volunteered for the duty and went to Saint Louis, whence the steamboat laden with these supplies sailed October 4th.

On October 4th orders from War Department were received, through division headquarters, to send a detachment from the nearest post to Hot Springs, Ark., for the preservation of peace on the government reservation at that place, and to protect the property of the United States. Captain Pratt, with a detachment from Little Rock garrison, in camp at Dardanelle, Ark., was ordered by telegraph, same day, to proceed immediately to Hot Springs, with instructions to effect the object of his mission.

I inclose reports from the chief quartermaster, chief commissary, chief ordnance officer, chief paymaster, and medical director of the department, which show a satisfactory condition of their offices. To all the officers of the general staff departments at my headquarters, as well as to my personal staff, I continue to be indebted for faithful and efficient services.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. AUGUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

6 B.—*Memorandum for general staff officers.*

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, October 23, 1878.

Memorandum for general staff officers.

The following are the departments of the division and the location of troops in each :

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., commanding, headquarters at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Names of posts.	Location.	Post-office address.	Batteries and companies.			Designation of batteries and companies.
			Commanding officers.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.
Posts garrisoned:						
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	2½ miles below Detroit.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Lieut Col. Elwell S. Otis, 22d Inf- fantry.	1	3	3
Fort Gratiot, Mich.....	1 mile northwest of Port Huron City.....	Port Huron, Mich.....	Capt. Francis Clarke, 22d Inf.....	1	1	1
Fort Brady, Mich.....	Village of Sault Ste. Marie.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d Inf.....	1	2	2
Fort Mackinac, Mich.....	Michilimackinac Island.....	Mackinac, Mich.....	Maj. Alfred L. Hough, 22d Inf.....	1	2	2
Fort Porter, N. Y.....	City of Buffalo.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Infantry.....	2	2	2
Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	1 mile from Youngstown.....	Youngstown, N. Y.....	Maj. G. A. DeRussy, 3d Artillery.....	1	1	1
Fort Ontario, N. Y.....	City of Oswego.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	First Lieut. J. F. Mount, 3d Art.....	1	1	1
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	Sackett's Harbor.....	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.....	Maj. J. M. Robertson, 3d Artillery.....	1	1	1
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....	1 mile south from Plattsburg.....	Plattsburg, N. Y.....	Capt. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art.....	1	1	1
Fort Preble, Me.....	Portland Harbor, 1½ miles east from Port- land.....	Portland, Me.....	Maj. John Hamilton, 1st Artillery.....	1	1	1
Fort Independence, Mass.....	Castle Island, Boston Harbor.....	Boston, Mass.....	Maj. Clermont L. Best, 1st Art.....	1	1	1
Fort Warren, Mass.....	Governor's Island, Boston Harbor.....	do.....	Maj. John Mendenhall, 1st Art.....	1	1	1
Fort Adams, R. I.....	1 mile west of Newport.....	Newport, R. I.....	Col. Israel Vogdes, 1st Artillery.....	4	4	4
Fort Trumbull, Conn.....	1 mile south from New London.....	New London, Conn.....	Lieut. Col. J. M. Brannan, 1st Art.....	2	2	2
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	Long Island, at "Narrows," New York Har- bor.....	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.....	Lieut. Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, 3d Artillery.....	4	4	4
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.....	Staten Island, at "Narrows," New York Harbor.....	Stapleton, Staten Island, New York Harbor.....	Maj. Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Art.....	2	2	2

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—Continued.

Names of posts.	Location.	Post-office address.	Batteries and companies.			Designation of batteries and companies.
			Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.	
Posts garrisoned: Fort Wood, New York Harbor.	Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.	New York, N. Y.	First Lieut. J. C. White, 1st Arty.	...	...	Detachment of eleven men, 3d Artillery.
Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.	On Governor's Island, New York Harbor.	do.	Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Artillery.	2	2	A and D, 1st Artillery.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	Throg's Neck, New York Harbor, 13 miles from New York.	West Chester, N. Y.	Capt. G. F. Barstow, 3d Artillery.	1	1	G, 3d Artillery.
Fort McHenry, Md.	Patapsco River, 3 miles south of Baltimore.	Baltimore, Md.	Col. William F. Barry, 2d Artillery.	3	3	Headquarters, and Batteries A, D, and M, 2d Artillery.
Fort Foote, Md.	Potomac River, 2 miles south of Alexandria.	Fort Washington, Md.	Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d Artillery.	1	1	I, 2d Artillery.
Fort Monroe, Va.	Old Point Comfort.	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Col. George W. Getty, 3d Artillery.	5	5	G, 1st, K, 2d, A, 3d, I, 4th, and C, 5th Artillery.
Posts not garrisoned: Washington Arsenal, D. C.	Southern extremity of Four-and-a-half street.	Washington Arsenal, D. C.	Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, 2d Arty.	2	2	Band H, 2d Artillery.
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	1 mile northeast of Carlisle.	Carlisle, Pa.	First Lieut. J. C. Scantling, 2d Arty.	...	...	Detachment seven men, 2d Artillery.
Fort Lafayette, Pa.	At the "Narrows," New York Harbor.	Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.	Ord. Sergt. W. H. Williams.	...	...	...
Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J.	18 miles from New York City.	New York, N. Y.	Ord. Sergt. Adolph Koch.	...	...	...
Fort Griswold, Conn.	3 mile east from New London.	Groton, Conn.	Ord. Sergt. M. W. Smith.	...	...	...
Fort Montgomery, N. Y.	Rouse's Point.	Rouse's Point, N. Y.	Ord. Sergt. Martin Casavan.	...	...	...
Fort Winthrop, Mass.	Governor's Island, Boston Harbor.	Boston, Mass.	Ord. Sergt. J. Schwartz.	...	...	...
Fort Standish, Mass.	4 miles from Plymouth, by water.	Plymouth, Mass.	Ord. Sergt. Martin Keefe.	...	...	...
Fort Andrews, Mass.	Plymouth Harbor, 9 miles from Plymouth, by water.	do.	Ord. Sergt. M. McGarry.	...	...	...
Fort Sewall, Mass.	Marblehead.	Marblehead, Mass.	Ord. Sergt. P. McDonald.	...	...	...
Fort Phoenix, Mass.	Harbor of New Bedford.	Fairhaven, Mass.	...	...	...	...
Fort at Clark's Point, Mass.	3 miles south of New Bedford.	New Bedford, Mass.	Ord. Sergt. G. S. P. Bradford.	...	...	...
Fort Constitution, N. H.	Crook Island, Portsmouth Harbor.	Newcastle, N. H.	Ord. Sergt. Adolph Franz.	...	...	...
Fort McCleary, Me.	Kittery, Portsmouth Harbor.	Kittery Point, Me.	Ord. Sergt. F. Gallagher.	...	...	...
Fort Scammel, Me.	Rouse Island, Portland Harbor.	Portland, Me.	Ord. Sergt. J. W. Duffy.	...	...	...
Fort Georges, Me.	Portland Harbor.	do.	...	...	...	...
Fort Knox, Me.	3 mile from Bucksport.	Bucksport, Me.	Ord. Sergt. Luke Walker.	...	...	...
Fort Sullivan, Me.	Eastport.	Eastport, Me.	Ord. Sergt. W. Williams.	...	...	...
Fort Popham, Me.	24 miles from Parker's Head.	Parker's Head, Me.	Ord. Sergt. W. Williams.	...	...	...
Fort on Dutch Island, R. I.	44 miles west from Newport.	Jamestown, R. I.	Ord. Sergt. G. Sullivan.	...	...	...
Fort Delaware, Del.	Pea Patch Island, Delaware, 42 miles below Philadelphia.	Delaware City, Del.	Ord. Sergt. James Maxwell.	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brig. Gen. CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR, U. S. A., commanding, headquarters at Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

Fort Mifflin, Pa.....	Delaware River, 5 miles southwest of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Ord. Sergt. George Brumley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Washington, Md.....	Potomac River, 14 miles below Washington.....	Fort Washington, Md.....	Ord. Sergt. Edward Kelly.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Carroll, Md.....	Pasapco River, 8 miles below Baltimore.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Ord. Sergt. J. S. Donelson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Johnston, N. C.....	In town of Smithville, N. C.....	Smithville, N. C.....	Capt. W. P. Graves, 2d Artillery.....	1	1	C 2d Artillery.	
Citadel and Charleston Barracks, S. C.....	In Charleston, S. C.....	Charleston, S. C.....	Col. H. J. Hunt, 5th Artillery.....	3	3	Headquarters, and Light Bns. of Artillery, E and F, 5th Artillery.*	
Oglethorpe Barracks, Ga.....	In Savannah, Ga.....	Savannah, Ga.....	Maj. G. P. Andrews, 5th Artillery.....	1	9	D 5th Artillery.†	
McPherson Barracks, Ga.....	In Atlanta, Ga.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 18th Infantry.....	1	9	Headquarters, and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, 18th Infantry.	
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.....	In Saint Augustine, Fla.....	Saint Augustine, Fla.....	Lieut. Col. F. T. Dent, 5th Artillery.....	2	2	A and K, 5th Artillery.	
Key West Barracks, Fla.....	On Key West Island, 1 mile from Key West City.....	Key West, Fla.....	Capt. F. L. Guenther, 5th Artillery.....	2	2	G and H, 5th Artillery.†	
Fort Barrancas, Fla.....	North side of entrance to Pensacola Harbor.....	Warrington, Fla.....	Maj. H. W. Closson, 5th Artillery.....	3	3	B, L, and M, 5th Art.	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1 mile from Chattanooga.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Capt. E. R. Kellogg, 18th Infantry.....	1	1	A, 18th Infantry.	
Newport Barracks, Ky.....	In city of Newport, Ky.....	Newport, Ky.....	Second Lieut. G. L. Turner, 18th Infantry.....	1	1	Detachment 18th Inf.	
Jackson Barracks, La.....	Mississippi River, 3 miles below New Orleans.....	New Orleans, La.....	Col. P. R. De Trobriand, 13th Infantry.....	4	4	Headquarters, and Cos. A, D, H, and I, 13th Infantry.‡	
Baton Rouge Barracks.....	In city of Baton Rouge.....	Baton Rouge, La.....	Maj. R. S. LaMotte, 13th Infantry.....	3	3	B, F, and K, 13th Inf. ||	
Little Rock Barracks.....	In city of Little Rock.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Lieut. Col. H. A. Morrow, 13th Infantry.....	2	2	C and E, 13th Infantry.**	
Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.....	28 miles north of Mobile.....	Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.....	Capt. E. W. Clift, 13th Infantry.....	1	1	G, 13th Infantry.	
Fort Macon, N. C.....	About 1 mile from Beaufort, N. C.....	Beaufort, N. C.....	Ord. Sergt. A. Smith.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Jefferson, Fla.....	Garden Key, Dry Tortugas.....	Key West, Fla.....	Ord. Sergt. Jeremiah Weaver.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Taylor, Fla.....	Southwest shore of island of Key West.....	do.....	Ord. Sergt. Charles O'Brien.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Pickens, Fla.....	Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola Harbor.....	Warrington, Fla.....	Ord. Sergt. Edward O'Brien.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Marion, Fla.....	In Saint Augustine, Fla.....	Saint Augustine, Fla.....	In charge of commanding officer, Saint Francis Barracks.	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Clinch, Fla.....	Amelia Island, near Ferdinandina.....	Ferdinandina, Fla.....	Ord. Sergt. John Barr.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Pulaski, Ga.....	Cockspur Island, 15 miles from Savannah.....	Savannah, Ga.....	Ord. Sergt. J. H. Martin.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Monroe, S. C.....	Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor.....	Charleston, S. C.....	Ord. Sergt. Henry Flood.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Caswell, N. C.....	2 miles south of Smithville, N. C.....	Smithville, N. C.....	Ord. Sergt. Hugh McDermott.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Jackson, La.....	West bank of Mississippi River, 70 miles below New Orleans.....	Via New Orleans.....	Ord. Sergt. A. B. Crandall.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort St. Philip, La.....	East bank of Mississippi River, opposite Fort Jackson.....	do.....	Ord. Sergt. Thomas Henry.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fort Macomb, La.....	Right bank of Chef Monteur Pass, 25 miles from New Orleans.....	do.....	Ord. Sergt. William Daniels.....	.....	.....	.....	

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—Continued.

Names of posts.	Location.	Post-office address.	Batteries and companies.			Designation of batteries and companies.
			Commanding officers.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total
Fort Livingston, La.....	On Grand Terre Island, 25 miles from New Orleans.	do.....	Ord. Sergt. Daniel Wilbur.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Pike, La.....	On island Les Petites Coquilles, entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, 28 miles from New Orleans.	do.....	Ord. Sergt. Thomas Cooney.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Massachusetts, Miss.	Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico.....	Ship Island, Miss.....	Ord. Sergt. James McCabe.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Gaines, Ala.....	Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Ord. Sergt. James Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Morgan, Ala.....	Mobile Point, entrance of Mobile Bay.....	do.....	Ord. Sergt. H. B. Darlingkiller.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....				45	30	75

* In camp at Camp Gansvoort, Summerville, S. C.

† In summer quarters at Fort Jefferson, Fla.

‡ In summer quarters at Fort Pickens and Camp Barrancas, Fla.

§ Temporarily at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

|| In camp at Camp Little, on the Anita River, fifteen miles east of Baton Rouge, Ala.

** In camp on the bluffs above Dardennes, about one hundred miles above Little Rock, Ark.

JAMES B. FRY.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Alterations since last memorandum (No. 36, of August 26).—Battery "H," Second Artillery (Wilson's), from Fort McHenry, Maryland, to Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia; headquarters Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Porter, New York.

7.—REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT,
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., October 14, 1878.

SIR: Since the date of my last annual report the staff of the Military Academy has suffered the loss of its oldest and most highly honored member, the venerable professor of mathematics, Albert E. Church. After nearly fifty years of great usefulness, with the respect and affection of all, this distinguished educator has passed away.

The chair made vacant by the death of Professor Church has been filled by the appointment of Professor Edgar W. Bass, who has entered upon his duties with the full confidence of his colleagues.

With this exception and that of the periodical changes of Army officers doing temporary duty at the academy, noted in the department returns, the Academic staff remains the same as at the date of my last report.

The changes introduced into the organization and administration of the institution, under the Revised Regulations of 1877, continue to give satisfactory results, and no reason has yet appeared for doubting the wisdom of those changes. A steady, though gradual, advancement of the Academy in its high standard of usefulness is confidently expected.

In my last report it was said, "The further development of the plan for reorganization of the Military Academy requires Congressional legislation." The proposed revision of the statutes relative to the Academy had already been submitted. At the request of the joint commission of the two houses of Congress, charged with the subject of reorganization of the Army, this proposed revision has been submitted to that body, after having been slightly modified upon careful consideration of the views of the members of the Academic Board and others most interested in the highest welfare of the institution. I again respectfully invite the attention of the War Department and of Congress to this important subject, which it is not needful to further discuss.

The examinations of the present year have shown, not only highly satisfactory progress in the several classes of cadets, but also a gratifying improvement in the qualifications of candidates for admission. This latter is probably due to the more general competition for appointments among the young men of each Congressional district, and the increased care of members of Congress in making their nominations.

In view of the comparatively high standard of requirements for admission, high as compared with that which prevailed during the earlier periods of the Academy's history; of the provisions of law giving candidates, generally, a year in which to prepare for admission after receiving their appointments, and of the irreparable loss which a young cadet sustains in being absent from the military instruction of the first summer's encampment, including the disadvantages in studies arising from the necessary efforts during the autumn to recover what he has lost during the summer, it has become an important question whether September appointments should not be discontinued. This would diminish, in a considerable proportion, the number of candidates admitted for the first year, and in a less proportion for subsequent years. There would be a permanent small decrease in the annual number of graduates. I am not prepared to make any recommendation upon this subject at the present time. It should be considered in connection with the strength of the Army and the number of graduates which it may require, if that

is to be the standard by which the number of the corps of cadets is to be measured.

Another important question has been suggested as appropriate to be considered at this time, viz, whether a still further advance may not be made in the standard of admission to the Academy, resulting in a correspondingly advanced education of the graduates. Without discussing the question further, I think it may safely be asserted that the qualifications for admission to the Military Academy should be as high, at least, as the facilities for popular education throughout the country will justify; so that those young men only may hope for admission who have proved themselves capable of mastering the studies pursued in the public schools of the country to which all alike, whether poor or rich, have free access.

The sanitary condition of West Point is not satisfactory, and has not been for several years. Malarial fevers prevail to a great extent. This is believed to be due to defective drainage and inadequate supply of water. Sufficient money was appropriated at the last session of Congress to finish the system of sewers. The work is in progress, and will be completed as soon as possible. But no money was appropriated to increase the supply of water. Sewers without sufficient water may be a source of evil rather than a benefit. It is hoped the necessary appropriation for this purpose will no longer be withheld.

It is also respectfully urged that the amount necessary to complete the walls and roof of the hospital be appropriated this year. Preparations are now in progress to recommence work on that building under the appropriation of the last session of Congress. The work should be continued without further interruption, at least until the building is inclosed.

The estimates of appropriations required for the support of the Academy for the next fiscal year have already been submitted. They were based upon the necessary current expenses and such improvements as are of greatest importance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General U. S. A., Superintendent Military Academy, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL

U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

8.—REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

October 24, 1878.

SIR: Absence from duty at my headquarters at the time designated for sending you my annual report, and the failure at this date to hear from the general commanding the Department of the Columbia, prevent me from making this report as full as I wish, and will make it necessary to send you a further report as soon as I get one from General Howard.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

I inclose herewith the report of the department commander of the Department of Arizona, with the reports of his chief quartermaster, chief commissary of subsistence, chief paymaster, acting inspector-general, medical director, and engineer officer. From these it will make it seen that the service in that department has been satisfactory, and that, notwithstanding the apprehension of danger caused by the taking away

(temporarily) of a large portion of the troops for service in the hostilities at the north, comparative quiet has been the rule in Arizona.

There is one question which I desire most earnestly to press on the attention of the proper authorities, and that is the condition of our heretofore allies and ever good friends, the Pima and Maricopà tribes of Indians.

These people live on the Gila River, just above its confluence with the Salinas. They cultivate the soil, are fixed in their homes, and have been prosperous, industrious, and always peaceful, except when serving in conjunction with the United States troops against the common enemy. They are now suffering, and are likely to suffer, from no act of their own, but by reason of the settlements of whites on the Gila, above their farms, and the diversion of the water they have heretofore been depending upon to irrigate their ground, for without water to irrigate the land will produce no grain. It will be seen that some of these Indians have been endeavoring to cultivate land over on the Salinas, which is but a few miles from their villages, and that their mere passing to and fro is looked upon with disfavor by their white neighbors.

I ask that these Indians be granted an additional reservation on the Salinas (or Salt) River, and that measures be taken to secure them the rights they have, from time immemorial, had to sufficient water from the Gila to irrigate their land.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

I transmit herewith the following papers concerning this department and the Division of the Pacific, viz:

Annual report of the chief quartermaster.

Annual report of the chief commissary of subsistence.

Annual report of the medical director.

Annual report of the engineer officer.

A statement of the movement of troops to and from the department since my last report.

I also send copies of all the telegrams and orders issued in relation to the hostilities commenced at Big Camas Prairie, Idaho, last May, and which spread all over Idaho, Northern Nevada, and Oregon, commencing with the Bannocks, and involving the Pi-Utes, Snakes, and affecting the river tribes to the south of the Columbia River, and causing great anxiety for fear the trouble might extend to the larger tribes to the north of the Columbia.

I will, as I have before said, defer, till I get General Howard's report, going into the question of the movement of troops under his command.

In order to not have to call on the General of the Army for troops from the eastern commands—being warned not to do so save in an extremity—I sent to General Howard all the troops from the Department of California, save a handful at Alcatraz, and called on the Department of Arizona for every man that could be made available, even at the risk of having trouble in that department.

The campaign lasted till late in the summer; was a very fatiguing one, and caused much loss of life and property to the inhabitants, the troops, and the Indians. The latter have been subdued, and now await the action of the proper authorities as to their future.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Division and Department.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

8 A.—*Statement of movement of troops, Department of California.*

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

At date of last annual report, October 17, 1877, the following-named companies belonging to the department, which were in the field with General Howard, operating against the hostile Nez Percé Indians, were assigned to stations as follows on their return:

Company D, First Cavalry, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., arriving there and taking station October 25, 1877.

Company I, First Cavalry, at Camp Halleck, Nev., arriving there and taking station November 25, 1877.

Company C, First Cavalry, at Camp Bidwell, Cal., arriving there and taking station December 2, 1877, being a change of station from Camp McDermitt, Nev.

Company B, Twelfth Infantry, at Angel Island, Cal., arriving there and taking station thereat on October 20, 1877.

Company F, Twelfth Infantry, at Angel Island, Cal., arriving there and taking station on October 20, 1877, being a change of station from Alcatraz Island.

Company L, Fourth Artillery, at Presidio, of San Francisco, Cal., arriving there and taking station November 7, 1877, being a change of station from Alcatraz Island.

Company C, Fourth Artillery, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., arriving thereat and taking station November 7, 1877.

Company E, Fourth Artillery, was relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and assigned to station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., arriving there on November 7, 1877.

Company C, Twelfth Infantry, arrived at Angel Island, Cal., November 7, 1877, and assigned to station thereat, thus changing its station from Fort Yuma, Cal., in Department of Arizona.

Company D, Twelfth Infantry, which was at Angel Island at date of last annual report, was assigned permanently to that station on October 18, 1877.

Company H, Eighth Infantry, Fort Yuma, Department of Arizona, on its arrival from the Department of the Columbia, was assigned to and took station at San Diego Barracks, Department of Arizona, on November 17, 1877, thus changing its station from Fort Yuma, Cal.

Company B, of the Twelfth Infantry, left Angel Island, Cal., November 2, 1877, *en route* to Benicia Barracks, Cal., arriving thereat, and taking station same day.

Company K, Twelfth Infantry, left Angel Island, Cal., on November 9, 1877, *en route* to Benicia Barracks, Cal., arriving thereat, and taking station November 9, 1877. On October 18, 1877, the post of Fort Yuma being without troops by the withdrawal of Company K, Twelfth Infantry, to Angel Island in July, 1877, it was placed in charge of the commanding officer of Benicia Barracks, Cal., with instructions to station thereat one commissioned officer, three non-commissioned officers, and nine privates, to be relieved periodically on his recommendation.

After the above-enumerated changes were accomplished, the posts in the department were garrisoned as follows:

Alcatraz Island.—Companies H and K, Fourth Artillery.

Angel Island.—Headquarters and Companies C, D, and F, Twelfth Infantry.

Benicia Arsenal.—Detachment of ordnance.

Benicia Barracks.—Companies B and K, Twelfth Infantry.

Camp Bidwell.—Company G, Twelfth Infantry, and Company C, First Cavalry.

Camp Gaston.—Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Camp Halleck.—Company I, First Cavalry, and Company H, Twelfth Infantry.

Camp Independence.—Quartermaster's agent; no troops.

Camp McDermitt.—Company I, Twelfth Infantry.

Point San José.—Company F, Fourth Artillery.

Presidio of San Francisco.—Headquarters and Companies C, E, and L, and Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and Company D, First Cavalry.

Yerba Buena Island.—Detachment Twelfth Infantry.

Under General Orders No. 3, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, February 6, 1878, directing the interchange of the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments of Infantry, the regimental staff and band of the Twelfth Infantry left Angel Island, Cal., March 8, 1878, *en route* to Prescott, Ariz., and the regimental staff and band of the Eighth Infantry arrived and took station at Angel Island, Cal., on March 21, 1878.

To comply with requirements of General Orders No. 42, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, of June 26, 1878, establishing the headquarters of divisions and department at military posts, the headquarters of this department was established at the Presidio of San Francisco, and to effect accommodations for same the headquarters of the Fourth Artillery was on June 27, 1878, transferred to Angel Island, Cal., and the headquarters of the Eighth Infantry transferred on same day from Angel Island to Benicia Barracks.

Hostilities with the Bannock Indians having broken out in the Department of the Columbia, the following designated companies were placed under General Howard's orders and sent to join his command, as follows:

Company D, First Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on June 4, 1878, *en route* to Kelton, Utah, and Company I, First Cavalry, left Camp Halleck on same day *en route* to Kelton, thence to march under command of Major Geo. B. Sanford, First Cavalry, to Camas Prairie, Idaho, and report to General Howard for orders.

Companies B and K, Twelfth Infantry, left Benicia Barracks on June 8, 1878, *en route* to Camp McDermitt, Nev., under command of Capt. H. C. Egbert, Twelfth Infantry, thence to communicate with and join command under Major Sanford or Captain Bernard. Company C, First Cavalry, was directed by telegraph on June 8, 1878, to proceed without delay, equipped for field service, to Camp McDermitt, Nev., against Bannock Indians. The company left Camp Bidwell, June 17, 1878.

Companies C, D, and F, Twelfth Infantry, left Angel Island, June 8, 1878, *en route* to Elko, Nev., under command of Capt. Thomas Byrne, Twelfth Infantry, for campaign service against Bannock Indians.

Company H, Eighth Infantry, left San Diego Barracks on June 15, 1878, equipped for field service, *en route* to Sheep Ranch, Oreg., to join General Howard's command. On June 10, 1878, Capt. H. C. Egbert, Twelfth Infantry, was directed by telegraph to assume command of the battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, consisting of Companies B, C, D, F, and K, at Carlin, Nev., and proceed northward through Cornucopia to Duck Valley, Idaho.

Representations having been made by the Central Pacific Railroad authorities that a large force of Indians was threatening the railroad, the commanding officer of Camp Halleck was directed by telegraph on June 8, 1878, to send as large a detachment from his post as could be spared to patrol railroad from Carlin to Tulasco. Detachment continued on this duty until June 12. Companies H and K, Fourth Artillery, left Alcatraz Island on June 12, 1878, equipped for field service, *en route* to Winnemucca, Nev., under command of Capt. John Egan, Fourth Artillery. The post of Alcatraz Island being left without troops by the withdrawal of Companies H and K, Fourth Artillery, Companies C and L of the same regiment were sent from Presidio of San Francisco to garrison it on June 12, 1878. Battery B, Fourth Artillery, at the Presidio of San Francisco, equipped as cavalry, and Company E of same regiment—Presidio—and part of Company F, from Point San José, under command of Capt. Marcus P. Miller, Fourth Artillery left their stations on June 24, 1878, *en route* to Winnemucca, Nev.

On June 27, 1878, Captain Miller was directed to proceed with his command to Camp McDermitt.

Companies B and K, Eighth Infantry, having arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco, under telegraphic instructions from division headquarters, were directed on July 2, 1878, to proceed to the Upper Columbia River via Portland, Oreg., under command of Capt. William S. Worth, Eighth Infantry. Command left Presidio July 3. On July 5, 1878, Companies H and K, Fourth Artillery, Company H, Eighth Infantry, and Company I, Twelfth Infantry, at Camp McDermitt, Nev., were directed to proceed by forced marches to Winnemucca, Nev., and thence by rail to San Francisco. On July 10, 1878, the above command, together with Company C, Eighth Infantry, which had arrived at Presidio of San Francisco under telegraphic instructions from division headquarters, left San Francisco for Portland, Oreg., under command of Maj. Henry R. Mizner, Eighth Infantry.

On July 5, 1878, the commanding officer of Fort Yuma, Cal., was directed to send the detachment of Companies B and K, Twelfth Infantry, on duty at that post, to Fort Boise, Idaho, via Winnemucca, Nev.

On July 17, 1878, Capt. E. F. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry, left San Francisco, Cal., in command of detachments of his and Companies H and K, Fourth Artillery, *en route* to Fort Vancouver, Wash.

Company A, Eighth Infantry, having arrived at Fort Yuma, Cal., was directed on July 26, 1878, to proceed immediately by rail to Winnemucca and thence by marches to Camp McDermitt, Nev. On August 3, 1878, Companies D and I, Eighth Infantry, *en route* to Fort Yuma, Cal., were directed to proceed immediately on their arrival at Fort Yuma by rail to Winnemucca, Nev., and thence by marches to Camp McDermitt, Nev.

On August 5, 1878, Capt. C. M. Bailey, Eighth Infantry, commanding Companies D and I of that regiment at Winnemucca, Nev., was ordered to send a guard of ten men of his command to Cornucopia, Nev., thence to escort a supply train to Sheep Ranch, Oreg.

Of the companies ordered from these headquarters to participate in the expedition against the hostile Bannocks and Pi-Utes, namely, Companies C, D, and I, First Cavalry; Battery B, Companies E, F, H, and K, Fourth Artillery; Companies B, C, D, F, I, and K, Twelfth Infantry; Companies A, B, C, D, H, I, and K, Eighth Infantry, the following have returned, and are stationed as follows:

Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco.

Company K, Fourth Artillery, Fort Point, Cal., being a change of station from Alcatraz Island.

Company H, Fourth Artillery, Angel Island, being a change of station from Alcatraz Island.

Battery B arrived at station August 24, 1878, and Companies H and K September 16, 1878.

Company A, Fourth Artillery, was relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and assigned to duty in the Department of California, with station at Fort Point, Cal. Company arrived September 16, 1878.

Companies C and H, Eighth Infantry, arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco on September 16, 1878, and left for their stations, namely, Camp McDermitt and Benicia Barracks.

Company C arrived and took station at Camp McDermitt, Nev., on September 23, 1878.

Company H arrived and took station at Benicia Barracks on September 16, 1878.

Company D, Eighth Infantry, arrived and took station at Camp Bidwell, Cal., on September 7, 1878.

Company I, Eighth Infantry, left Camp McDermitt, Nev., September 16, 1878, and arrived at and took station at San Diego Barracks, Cal., September 25, 1878.

Companies B, C, D, F, and K, Twelfth Infantry, arrived at Angel Island, Cal., on August 28, 1878, and left on September 7, 1878, for their stations in the Department of Arizona.

Company I, Twelfth Infantry, arrived at the Presidio of San Francisco in September, 1878, and left for its station in the Department of Arizona on September 12, 1878.

Company A, Eighth Infantry, was directed, on August 16, 1878, to take station at Benicia Barracks, Cal., arriving there September 28, 1878.

Company C, First Cavalry, left Camp McDermitt, Nev., October 4, 1878, *en route* to its station at Camp Bidwell, Cal.

Company E, Fourth Artillery, arrived and took station at Angel Island, Cal., on October 2, 1878, being a change of station from Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Company F, Fourth Artillery, arrived and took station at Point San José, Cal., on October 2, 1878.

Companies B and K, Eighth Infantry, arrived and took station at Benicia Barracks, on September 25, 1878.

Company B, Eighth Infantry, left Benicia Barracks, Cal., on October 2, 1878, as a guard at Fort Yuma, Cal., to be relieved by one of the other companies of the Eighth Infantry at Benicia Barracks, after having performed a tour of duty.

Company I, First Cavalry, is still absent in the field, but will, on its arrival in the Department of California, be stationed at Camp Halleck, Nevada.

Company D, First Cavalry, has been transferred from the Department of California to the Department of the Columbia, and will be stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

The companies of the Eighth Infantry, which arrived in the Department of California under the provisions of General Orders No. 3, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, of February 6, 1878, but which did not participate in the Bannock expedition, namely, Companies E and G, have been assigned to stations as follows:

Company E, Eighth Infantry, was directed, on August 16, 1878, to take station at Camp Gaston, Cal. Company arrived at that post on August 28, 1878.

Company G, Eighth Infantry, was directed on August 16, 1878, to take station at Camp Halleck, Nev. Company arrived at that post on August 18, 1878.

The companies of the Twelfth Infantry in the Department, which did not participate in the Bannock expedition, were relieved from duty as follows, to comply with the requirements of General Orders No. 3, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, of February 6, 1878, providing for the interchange of the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments of Infantry:

Company E, Twelfth Infantry, left Camp Gaston, Cal., on September 5, 1878, *en route* to its station in the Department of Arizona.

Company G, Twelfth Infantry, left Camp Bidwell, Cal., on September 7, 1878, *en route* to its station in the Department of Arizona.

Company H, Twelfth Infantry, left Camp Halleck, Nev., on August 23, 1878, *en route* to its station in the Department of Arizona.

Company D, Fourth Artillery, has been transferred from the Department of the Columbia to the Department of California, with station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Company arrived at that post September 25, 1878.

After Company I, First Cavalry—still absent (in camp at Cold Springs, on Kelton stage-road)—will have arrived in the department, there will be in the department:

Companies C and I, First Cavalry; Companies A, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, and Battery B, Fourth Artillery; Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, H, and K, Eighth Infantry; nineteen companies in all, with the headquarters, staffs and bands of the Fourth Artillery and Eighth Infantry; stations shown in the accompanying roster of troops.

8 B.—*Distribution of troops serving in the Military Division of the Pacific, Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commanding, October, 1878.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL, commanding. Headquarters at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Personal staff.

Capt. Birney B. Keeler, Eighteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp, and acting judge-advocate.

Capt. John H. Coster, Eighth Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

Staff of the division and department.

Lieut. Col. John C. Kelton, assistant adjutant-general.

Col. Edmund Schriver, inspector-general.

Maj. Elisha H. Ludington, assistant inspector-general. (Absent sick on personal certificate since December 29, 1876.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster. Lieut. Col. William W. Burns, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Keeney, surgeon United States Army, medical director.

Lieut. Col. Henry Prince, deputy paymaster-general, chief paymaster.

First Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, engineer officer.

Officers stationed in San Francisco, Cal., not reported on division or department staff.

Lieut. Col. George E. Cooper, assistant medical purveyor.

Act. Asst. Surg. James W. Keeney, attending surgeon, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Henry Johnson, medical storekeeper.

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Alexander, Corps of Engineers, senior engineer, Pacific Coast.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, harbor fortifications.

Lieut. Col. Robert S. Williamson, Corps of Engineers, twelfth light-house district.

Maj. George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, harbor fortifications.

First Lieut. Albert H. Payson, Corps of Engineers.

Officers of staff corps on Pacific Coast not otherwise reported on this roster.

Maj. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, river defenses and improvements, Portland, Oreg.

Maj. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, assistant to commanding officer, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, Benicia Arsenal.

Capt. William H. Rexford, Ordnance Department, in charge of ordnance depot at Fort Yuma, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Posts.	Commanding officers.	Troops.
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	Maj. A. P. Howe, Fourth Artillery...	Companies C and L, Fourth Artillery.
Angel Island, Cal.	Col. Wm. H. French, Fourth Art.	Headquarters and Companies E and H, Fourth Artillery.
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	Lieut. Col. J. McAllister, Ord. Dept.	Detachment of Ordnance.
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Col. August V. Kautz, Eighth Inf.	Headquarters and Companies A, H, and K, Eighth Infantry.
Camp Bidwell, Cal.	Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, Eighth Inf.	Company C, First Cavalry, and Company D, Eighth Infantry.
Camp Gaston, Cal.	Maj. Henry R. Mirner, Eighth Inf.	Company E, Eighth Infantry.
Camp Halleck, Cal.	Maj. Geo. B. Sanford, First Cavalry.	Company I, First Cavalry, and Company G, Eighth Infantry.
Camp McDermitt, Nev.	Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, Eighth Infantry.	Company C, Eighth Infantry.
Fort Point, Cal.	Capt. John Egan, Fourth Artillery.	Companies A and K, Fourth Artillery.
Point San José, Cal.	Capt. Jos. B. Campbell, Fourth Art.	Company F, Fourth Artillery.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Capt. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery.	Battery B, and Company D, Fourth Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, brevet major general commanding. Headquarters at Fort Vancouver, Wash.

Personal staff.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp.
Second Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, Twenty-first Infantry, aide-de-camp.

Department staff.

Maj. Azor H. Nickerson, assistant adjutant-general.
Maj. Edwin C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general.
Maj. Charles G. Sawtelle, quartermaster, chief quartermaster.
Capt. William H. Bell, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence.
Surgeon Elisha I. Bailey, medical director.
Maj. Joseph H. Eaton, paymaster, chief paymaster.
Maj. Lawrence S. Babbitt, ordnance department, ordnance officer.

Posts.	Commanding officers.	Troops.
Camp Harney, Oreg....	Capt. Melville C. Cochran, Second Inf.	Companies A and E, First Cavalry; Company F, Second Infantry, and Company H, Twenty-first Infantry.
Fort Boise, Idaho	Maj. John Green, First Cavalry.....	Company G, First Cavalry, and Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.
Fort Cauby, Wash	Maj. Joseph Stewart, Fourth Art....	Company G, Fourth Artillery, and Company I, Twenty-first Infantry.
Fort Colville, Wash....	Capt. Joseph S. Conrad, Second Inf..	Company H, First Cavalry, and Companies E and I, Second Infantry.
Fort Klamath, Oreg....	Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, First Cav.	Company L, First Cavalry, and Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Inf....	Headquarters and Companies B and D, Second Infantry, and Company C, Twenty-first Infantry.
Fort Stevens, Oreg.....	Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery.	Company M, Fourth Artillery.
Fort Townsend, Wash..	Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-first Inf..	Companies B and *E, Twenty-first Infantry.
Fort Vancouver, Wash	Col. A. Sully, Twenty-first Infantry..	Headquarters and Companies D, G, and K, Twenty-first Infantry.
Fort Walla Walla, Wash	Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, First Cavalry.	Headquarters and Companies B, D, F, K, and M, First Cavalry.
Camp Howard, Idaho ..	Maj. D. P. Hancock, Second Infantry.	Companies C and K, Second Infantry.
Camp on Cœur d'Alene Lake, Idaho.	Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Second Inf.	Companies A, G, and H, Second Infantry.
Vancouver Arsenal, Wash	Capt. J. A. Kress, Ordnance Dept....	Detachment of Ordnance.

* Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, temporarily at Umatilla Agency.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Col. O. B. WILLCOX, Twelfth Infantry, brevet major-general, commanding. Headquarters at Prescott Barracks, Ariz.

Personal staff.

First Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, Twelfth Infantry, aide-de-camp.
Second Lieut. Timothy A. Toney, Sixth Cavalry, aide-de-camp and engineer officer.

Department staff.

Maj. James P. Martin, assistant adjutant-general.
Maj. James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general.
Maj. George H. Weeks, quartermaster, chief quartermaster and depot quartermaster, Whipple Depot, Ariz.
Capt. Charles P. Eagan, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence.
Surgeon James C. McKee, medical director.
Maj. Rodney Smith, paymaster, chief paymaster.

Not otherwise reported on this roster.

First Lieut. Charles A. Booth, First Infantry, acting signal-officer, stationed at San Diego, Cal.

Post.	Commanding officers.	Troops.
Camp Apache, Ariz...	Capt. John L. Viven, Twelfth Infantry.	Companies D and E, Sixth Cavalry; Companies C and D, Twelfth Infantry, and Company A, Indian Scouts.
Camp Bowie, Ariz.....	Capt. Curwen B. McLellan, Sixth Cav.	Companies A and L, Sixth Cavalry.
Camp Grant, Ariz.....	Maj. Charles E. Compton, Sixth Cav...	Company G, Sixth Cavalry, and Company I, Twelfth Infantry.
Camp near old Camp Wallen, Ariz.	Capt. Samuel M. Whitside, Sixth Cav..	Companies B and M, Sixth Cavalry, and Company D, Indian Scouts.
Camp Lowell, Ariz.....	Col. James Oakes, Sixth Cavalry.....	Headquarters and band, Sixth Cavalry.
Camp McDowell, Ariz...	Capt. John M. Norvell, Twelfth Inf...	Company I, Sixth Cavalry, and Company G, Twelfth Infantry.
Camp Mojave, Ariz.....	Capt. James J. Van Horn, Eighth Inf..	Company F, Eighth Infantry.
Camp Verde, Ariz.....	Capt. Harry C. Egbert, Twelfth Inf..	Companies H and K, Sixth Cavalry, Companies B and K, Twelfth Infantry, and Company B, Indian Scouts.
Camp Supply, Ariz*....	Capt. Daniel Madden, Sixth Cavalry...	Company C, Sixth Cavalry, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry.
Camp Thomas, Ariz....	Capt. May H. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry	Company F, Sixth Cavalry, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, and Company C, Indian Scouts.
Fort Whipple, Ariz....	Capt. Edward C. Woodruff, Twelfth Inf	Headquarters and Companies A and F, Twelfth Infantry.
Fort Yuma, Cal.....	Capt. Charles Porter, Eighth Infantry.	Company B, Eighth Infantry.
New San Diego, Cal....	Capt. Alfred T. Smith, Eighth Infantry.	Company I, Eighth Infantry.

* On the head of White River, forty miles south of Camp Bowie.

OFFICERS OF STAFF DEPARTMENTS, SERVING IN THE DIVISION, NOT OTHERWISE REPORTED ON THIS ROSTER.

Quartermaster's Department.

Maj. William Myers, depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal. (Twelve months' leave since August 20, 1878.)

Maj. George B. Dandy, depot quartermaster, Portland, Oreg.

Capt. George W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster, and in charge of clothing depot, and acting depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, Camp Grant, Ariz.

Capt. James H. Lord, depot quartermaster, Yuma Depot, Ariz.

Capt. William P. Martin, military storekeeper, Camp Lowell, Ariz.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence, San Francisco, Cal.

Pay department.

Names.	Rank.	Where serving.	Stations.
Samuel Woods.....	Major.....	Department of California....	San Francisco, Cal.
J. B. M. Potter.....	do.....	do.....	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
James R. Roche.....	do.....	do.....	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. 2 months' leave since August 27, 1878.
C. C. Sniffen.....	do.....	do.....	Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
J. P. Canby.....	do.....	Department of the Columbia	Fort Townsend, W. T.
W. M. Maynadier...	do.....	do.....	Walla Walla, W. T.
J. B. Keefer.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Peter P. G. Hall....	do.....	Department of Arizona.....	Fort Yuma, Cal.
R. H. Towler.....	do.....	do.....	Camp Lowell, A. T.

Medical department.

Names.	Rank.	Where serving.	Stations.
J. C. Bally	Surgeon	Department of California	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal..
Dallas Bache	do	do	Benicia Arsenal, and attending surgeon Benicia Barracks.
A. A. Woodhull	do	do	Point San José, Cal.
V. B. Hubbard	Assistant surgeon	do	Angel Island, Cal.
W. Matthews	do	do	Camp Bidwell, Cal.
B. G. Semig	do	do	Camp McDermitt, Nev.
C. E. Price	do	do	Camp Gaston, Cal.
W. L. Newlands	do	do	Four months' leave since June 19, 1878.
G. M. Sternberg	Surgeon	Department of the Columbia	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.
E. McClellan	do	do	Fort Lapwai, I. T.
J. H. Bartholf	Assistant surgeon	do	Camp Harney, Oreg.
C. L. Heizmann	do	do	Fort Vancouver, W. T.
Daniel Weisel	do	do	Fort Canby, W. T.
J. M. Dickson	do	do	Fort Klamath, Oreg.
William R. Hall	do	do	Fort Boise, I. T.
William G. Spencer	do	do	Fort Townsend, W. T.
William W. Gray	do	do	Fort Colville, W. T.
J. K. Corson	do	Department of Arizona	Fort Whipple, A. T.
F. C. Ainsworth	do	do	Under orders to report to commanding officer Department of Arizona for assignment.
J. O. Skinner	do	do	Camp Bowie, A. T.
J. C. Worthington	do	do	Camp Grant, A. T.
Walter Reed	do	do	Camp Apache, A. T.
J. DeB. W. Gardiner	do	do	Camp Lowell, A. T.
R. L. Rosson	do	do	En route with troops to Camp Grant, A. T.
H. G. Burton	do	do	Camp Verde, A. T.

Acting assistant surgeons.

Names.	Where serving.	Stations.
C. W. Fitch	Department of California	In the field with Major Green's command.
H. S. Haskin	do	Camp Halleck, Nev.
James Rorke	do	Alcatraz Island, Cal.
D. B. Hoffman	do	San Diego, Cal.
D. B. Todd	do	Accompanying Company G, Twelfth Infantry, to Department of Arizona.
John M. Heinemann	do	In the field with Companies C and L, First Cavalry.
James L. Ord	do	Fort Point, Cal.
H. G. Manzey	Department of the Columbia	In the field.
T. T. Minor	do	Fort Townsend, W. T.
E. J. Fring	do	Camp Howard, I. T.
F. S. Stirling	do	Camp Harney, Oreg.
F. B. Easton	do	Fort Stevens, Oreg.
William C. McKay	do	Cantonment near Umatilla Agency.
George M. Kober	do	Camp Cœur d'Alene, I. T.
John A. Callender	do	Fort Colville, W. T.
R. E. Lightburne	Department of Arizona	Camp Mojave, A. T.
George S. Oldmixon	do	Camp Apache, A. T.
B. G. McPhail	do	Fort Yuma, Cal.
George H. Moran	do	Camp Thomas, A. T.
R. T. Burr	do	Camp Supply, A. T.
J. J. Carroll	do	Camp McDowell, A. T.
J. H. Strom	do	Camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

Post chaplains.

Names.	Stations.	Remarks.
J. O. Raynor	Angel Island, Cal.	
D. Kendig	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Three months' leave since October 2, 1878.
D. Chase	Camp Bidwell, Cal.	Absent sick since Oct. 9, 1875.
A. Gilmore	Fort Whipple, A. T.	
W. Vaux	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Absent sick since Oct. 9, 1875, at Santa Cruz, Cal.
T. Mesplé	Fort Boise, I. T.	On leave for sixteen months since July 15, 1877.

Recruiting officers.

Capt. George M. Brayton, Eighth Infantry, recruiting officer at San Francisco, Cal.
 First Lieut. Edward Hunter, adjutant, First Cavalry, recruiting officer at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

First Lieut. George W. Evans, adjutant, Twenty-first Infantry, recruiting officer at Fort Vancouver, Wash.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, adjutant, Twelfth Infantry, recruiting officer at Prescott, Ariz.

First Lieut. John B. Kerr, adjutant, Sixth Cavalry, recruiting officer at Camp Lowell, Ariz.

First Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, recruiting officer at Fort Boise, Idaho.

First Lieut. William H. McMinn, Eighth Infantry, recruiting officer at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Second Lieut. Wallace Mott, Eighth Infantry, recruiting officer at San Diego, Cal.

Second Lieut. John J. Haden, Eighth Infantry, recruiting officer at Fort Yuma, Cal.

Commissioned officers First United States Cavalry, headquarters at Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

Names.	Rank.	Stations.	Remarks.
<i>Field and Staff. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.</i>			
Cuvier Grover.....	Colonel.....	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	On recruiting service.
James W. Forsyth.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.....	Commanding regim't and post.
John Green.....	Major.....	Fort Boise, I. T.....	Commanding post.
George G. Hunt.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.....	On duty in Adjutant-General's Office.
George B. Sanford.....	do.....	Camp Halleck, Nev.....	Commanding post.
Edward Hunter.....	1st lt., R. A.....	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.....	Regimental and post adjutant, and recruiting officer.
William H. Miller.....	1st lt., R. Q. M.....	do.....	A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
<i>Company A. Camp Harney, Oreg.</i>			
Thomas McGregor.....	Captain.....	do.....	Two months' leave since —.
Max Wesendorff.....	1st lieutenant.....	Camp Harney, Oreg.....	Commanding company.
Frank A. Edwards.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
<i>Company B. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.</i>			
James Jackson.....	Captain.....	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.....	Commanding company.
John Q. Adams.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
George S. Hoyle.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Do.
<i>Company C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.</i>			
Henry Wagner.....	Captain.....	Camp Bidwell, Cal.....	Commanding company.
Thomas Garvey.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	En route.
Charles C. Norton.....	2d lieutenant.....	Camp Bidwell, Cal.....	With company.
<i>Company D. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.</i>			
Edwin V. Sumner.....	Captain.....	do.....	Two months' leave from October 5, 1878.
F. A. Bontelle.....	1st lieutenant.....	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.....	Commanding company.
J. F. R. Landis.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	En route.
<i>Company E. Camp Harney, Oreg.</i>			
William H. Winters.....	Captain.....	Camp Harney, Oreg.....	Commanding company.
A. G. Forse.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
Herbert E. Tutherly.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Do.
<i>Company F. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.</i>			
David Perry.....	Captain.....	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.....	Commanding company.
Peter S. Bonnis.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
J. G. Galbraith.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Do.
<i>Company G. Fort Boise, I. T.</i>			
Reuben F. Bernard.....	Captain.....	Fort Boise, I. T.....	Commanding company.
Frederick K. Ward.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company. Recruiting officer.
J. Pitcher.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
<i>Company H. Fort Colville, W. T.</i>			
Joel G. Trimble.....	Captain.....	do.....	Twelve months' leave since February 5, 1878.
William R. Parnell.....	1st lieutenant.....	Fort Colville, W. T.....	Commanding company.
Thomas T. Knox.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.

Commissioned officers First United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Stations.	Remarks.
<i>Company I.*</i> <i>Camp Halleck, Nev.</i>			
Camillo C. C. Carr.....	Captain.....	Camp Halleck, Nev.....	Commanding company.
Charles C. Cresson.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	On detached service.
Oscar J. Brown.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
<i>Company K.</i> <i>Fort Walla Walla, W. T.</i>			
Charles Bendire.....	Captain.....	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.....	Commanding company.
Frank K. Upham.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
R. P. P. Wainwright.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Do.
<i>Company L.</i> <i>Fort Klamath, Oreg.</i>			
Stephen G. Whipple.....	Captain.....	Fort Klamath, Oreg.....	Commanding company and post.
Edwin H. Shelton.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
William C. Brown.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Do.
<i>Company M.</i> <i>Fort Walla Walla, W. T.</i>			
Moses Harris.....	Captain.....	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.....	Commanding company.
Otto L. Hein.....	1st lieutenant.....	West Point, N. Y.....	On duty at the Military Academy.
George B. Backus.....	2d lieutenant.....	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.....	With company.

Commissioned officers Sixth United States Cavalry, headquarters at Camp Lowell, A. T.

<i>Field and Staff.</i> <i>Camp Lowell, A. T.</i>			
James Oakes.....	Colonel.....	Camp Lowell, A. T.....	Commanding regiment and post.
Thomas H. Neill.....	Lieut. Col.....	West Point, N. Y.....	Commandant of cadets at Military Academy.
Charles E. Compton.....	Major.....	Camp Grant, A. T.....	Commanding post and operations in the field in Southeast Arizona.
Abraham K. Arnold.....	do.....	Washington, D. C.....	Adjusting his accounts as disbursing officer.
James Biddle.....	do.....	Prescott, A. T.....	Acting assistant inspector-general Department of Arizona.
John B. Kerr.....	1st lieut. R. A.....	Camp Lowell, A. T.....	Regimental and post adjutant.
Charles G. Gordon.....	1st lt. R. Q. M.....	do.....	Recruiting officer.
<i>Company A.</i> <i>Camp Bowie, A. T.</i>			
Charles H. Campbell.....	Captain.....	Camp Bowie, A. T.....	Commanding company.
Robert Hanna.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	Six months' leave since —.
John N. Glass.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Not joined.
<i>Company B.</i> <i>Camp near Old Camp Wallen, A. T.</i>			
Samuel M. Whitside.....	Captain.....	Camp near Old Camp Wallen, A. T.....	Commanding company and camp.
Hiram F. Winchester.....	1st lieutenant.....	In the field.....	A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of troops operating in Southeast Arizona.
A. S. Bailey.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Not joined.
<i>Company C.</i> <i>* Camp Supply, A. T.</i>			
Daniel Madden.....	Captain.....	Camp Supply, A. T.....	Commanding company and post.
James H. Sands.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	One year's leave since July 1, 1878.
Timothy A. Touey.....	2d lieutenant.....	Prescott Barracks, A. T.....	A. D. C. to department commander.
<i>Company D.</i> <i>Camp Apache, A. T.</i>			
Edmund C. Hentig.....	Captain.....	Camp Apache, A. T.....	Commanding company.
Charles C. Morrison.....	1st lieutenant.....	West Point, N. Y.....	On duty at Military Academy.
Charles B. Gatewood.....	2d lieutenant.....	Camp Apache, A. T.....	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

* Temporarily at Cold Spring Station, Nev.

Commissioned officers Sixth United States Cavalry, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Stations.	Remarks.
<i>Company E. Camp Apache, A. T.</i>			
Adam Kramer	Captain	Camp Apache, A. T.	Commanding company.
William Stanton	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
William H. Carter	2d lieutenant	Camp Lowell, A. T.	A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
<i>Company F. Camp Thomas, A. T.</i>			
W. L. Foulk	Captain	do	Not joined.
Gilbert E. Overton	1st lieutenant	Camp Thomas, A. T.	Commanding company.
Augustus P. Blocksom	2d lieutenant	do	Commanding company of Indian scouts.
<i>Company G. Camp Grant, A. T.</i>			
Tullius C. Tupper	Captain	Camp Grant, A. T.	Commanding company.
Lemuel A. Abbott	1st lieutenant	Camp Thomas, A. T.	Temporary duty.
B. H. Cheever, jr.	2d lieutenant	Camp Grant, A. T.	With company.
<i>Company H. Camp Verde, A. T.</i>			
William M. Wallace	Captain	Camp Verde, A. T.	Commanding company.
Frank West	1st lieutenant	do	Six months' leave since —.
George L. Scott	2d lieutenant	Camp Verde, A. T.	With company.
<i>Company I. Camp McDowell, A. T.</i>			
Adna R. Chaffee	Captain	New York City, N. Y.	On general recruiting service.
Henry M. Kendall	1st lieutenant	Camp McDowell, A. T.	Commanding company.
Edward E. Dravo	2d lieutenant	do	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
<i>Company K. Camp Verde, A. T.</i>			
Joseph C. Andenreid	Captain	Washington, D. C.	A. D. C. to General of the Army.
Henry P. Kingsbury	1st lieutenant	Camp Verde, A. T.	Commanding Company.
William Baird	2d lieutenant	do	With company.
<i>Company L. Camp Bowie, A. T.</i>			
Curven B. McLellan	Captain	Camp Bowie, A. T.	Commanding company and post.
George S. Anderson	1st lieutenant	West Point, N. Y.	On duty at Military Academy.
Wallis O. Clark	2d lieutenant	Camp Bowie, A. T.	A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
<i>Company M. Camp near Old Camp Wallen, A. T.</i>			
William A. Rafferty	Captain	Camp near Old Camp Wallen, A. T.	Commanding company.
Henry P. Perrine	1st lieutenant	do	Commanding company of Indian scouts.
Louis A. Craig	2d lieutenant	do	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Commissioned officers Fourth United States Artillery, headquarters at Angel Island, Cal.

<i>Field and staff.</i>		<i>Angel Island, Cal.</i>	
William H. French	Colonel	Angel Island, Cal.	Commanding post and regim't.
Emory Upton	Lieut. colonel	Fort Monroe, Va.	On duty at Artillery School.
Albion P. Howe	Major	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	Commanding post.
Joseph Stewart	do	Fort Canby, W. T.	Do.
Alexander Piper	do	West Point, N. Y.	On duty at Military Academy.
John W. Roder	1st lt., R. A.	Angel Island, Cal.	Regimental and post adjutant, regimental treasurer, and acting signal-officer.
Frederick Fuger	1st lt., R. Q. M.	do	Regimental and post Q. M., A. C. S., post treasurer, and ordnance officer.
<i>Company A. Fort Point, Cal.</i>			
Eugene A. Bancroft	Captain	Fort Point, Cal.	Commanding company.
Samuel R. Jones	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
Joseph Garrard	do	Dahlonaga, Ga.	Professor of military science North Georgia Agricultural College.
William B. Gordon	2d lieutenant	Fort Point, Cal.	With company.
do	do	do	

* On the head of White River, forty miles south of Camp Bowie.

Commissioned officers Fourth United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Stations.	Remarks.
<i>Battery B. Presidio, Cal.</i>			
Henry C. Hasbrouck	Captain	Presidio, Cal.	Command'g battery and post.
Charles F. Humphrey	1st lieutenant	do	With battery.
William F. Stewart	do	do	Do.
George L. Anderson	2d lieutenant	do	With battery. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., post adjutant, and post treasurer.
William M. Medcalfe	do	do	With battery.
<i>Company C. Alcatraz Island, Cal.</i>			
Harry C. Cushing	Captain	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	Commanding company.
Robert Craig	1st lieutenant	Washington, D. C.	On detached service in office of Chief Signal-Officer.
Jacob E. Bloom	do	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	With company.
Montgomery M. Macomb	2d lieutenant	do	On detached service with surveying expedition.
do	do	do	do
<i>Company D. Presidio, Cal.</i>			
George B. Rodney	Captain	Presidio, Cal.	Commanding company.
William Ennis	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
H. H. C. Dunwoody	do	Washington, D. C.	On detached service in office of Chief Signal-Officer.
Howard A. Springett	2d lieutenant	Presidio, Cal.	With company.
do	do	do	do
<i>Company E. Angel Island, Cal.</i>			
Marcus P. Miller	Captain	Angel Island, Cal.	Commanding company.
Richard P. Strong	1st lieutenant	Fort Whipple, Va.	On detached service—signal duty.
Alex. B. Dyer	do	Angel Island, Cal.	With company.
H. G. Otis	2d lieutenant	do	Do.
do	do	do	do
<i>Company F. Point San José, Cal.</i>			
Joseph B. Campbell	Captain	Point San José, Cal.	Commanding company and post.
Crosby P. Miller	1st lieutenant	West Point, N. Y.	On detached service at Military Academy.
William R. Quinan	do	Point San José, Cal.	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
William Crozier	2d lieutenant	do	With company.
do	do	do	do
<i>Company G. Fort Canby, W. T.</i>			
Arthur Morris	Captain	Fort Canby, W. T.	Commanding company.
John P. Story, jr.	1st lieutenant	Washington, D. C.	On detached service—signal duty.
Edward S. Chapin	do	Fort Canby, W. T.	With company.
Clarence Deems	2d lieutenant	do	Do.
do	do	do	do
<i>Company H. Angel Island, Cal.</i>			
Frank G. Smith	Captain	Angel Island, Cal.	Commanding company.
Harry R. Anderson	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
Charles A. L. Totten	do	do	Do.
do	2d lieutenant	do	do
do	do	do	do
<i>Company I. Fort Monroe, Va.</i>			
Richard Loder	Captain	Fort Monroe, Va.	Commanding company.
Peter Leary, jr.	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
George H. Paddock	do	do	Do.
James M. Jones	2d lieutenant	do	Do.
John T. French, jr.	do	do	Do.
<i>Company K. Fort Point, Cal.</i>			
John Egan	Captain	Fort Point, Cal.	Commanding company and post.
George G. Greenough	1st lieutenant	Berkeley, Cal.	Professor of military science at California University.

Commissioned officers Fourth United States Artillery, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Stations.	Remarks.
	<i>Company K.</i>	<i>Fort Point.</i>	
Walter Howe	1st lieutenant..		Professor of military science at Pennsylvania State College, Centre County.
James L. Wilson	2d lieutenant..	Fort Point, Cal.	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
	do		
	<i>Company L.</i>	<i>Alcatraz Island, Cal.</i>	
Edward Field	Captain	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	Commanding company.
Sydney W. Taylor	1st lieutenant ..	do	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., post adjutant.
Albert S. Cummins	do	Burlington, Vt.	Professor of military science at Vermont Agricultural College.
Orin B. Mitcham	2d lieutenant..	West Point, N. Y.	Military Academy.
	do		
	<i>Company M.</i>	<i>Fort Stevens, Oreg.</i>	
C. B. Throckmorton	Captain	Fort Stevens, Oreg.	Commanding company and post.
William Everett	1st lieutenant ..	do	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
John A. Lundeen	do	Minneapolis, Minn.	Professor of military science at Minnesota University.
Myron W. Howe	2d lieutenant..	San Diego, Cal.	Twelve months' sick leave since April 1, 1878.
	do		

Commissioned officers Second United States Infantry, headquarters at Fort Lapwai, I. T.

	<i>Field and staff.</i>	<i>Fort Lapwai, I. T.</i>	
Frank Wheaton	Colonel.....	Fort Lapwai, I. T.	Commanding dist. of the Clear-water, post, and regiment.
Henry C. Merriam	Lieut. Colonel.	Post on Cœur d'Alene Lake, I. T.	Commanding post.
David P. Hancock	Major	Camp Howard, I. T.	Do.
Charles W. Rowell	2d lieut., R. A.	Fort Lapwai, I. T.	
Sidney E. Clark	1st lt., R. Q. M.	do	A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
	<i>Company A.</i>	<i>Post on Cœur d'Alene Lake, I. T.</i>	
William Mills	Captain	Post on Cœur d'Alene Lake, I. T.	Commanding company.
Luther S. Ames	1st lieutenant ..	do	With company.
John K. Waring	2d lieutenant ..	do	Do.
	<i>Company B.</i>	<i>Fort Lapwai, I. T.</i>	
Charles A. Dempsey	Captain	Fort Lapwai, I. T.	Commanding company.
Abner Haines, jr	1st lieutenant ..	do	With company.
Benjamin F. Hancock	2d lieutenant ..	do	Do.
	<i>Company C.</i>	<i>Camp Howard, I. T.</i>	
William F. Drum	Captain	Camp Howard, I. T.	Commanding company.
Henry Catley	1st lieutenant ..	do	With company.
W. C. Muhlenberg	2d lieutenant ..	do	Do.
	<i>Company D.</i>	<i>Fort Lapwai, I. T.</i>	
William Falck	Captain	Fort Lapwai, I. T.	Commanding company.
James Ulio	1st lieutenant ..	Post on Cœur d'Alene Lake, I. T.	A. A. Q. M.
Edmund K. Webster	2d lieutenant ..	Fort Lapwai, I. T.	With company.
	<i>Company E.</i>	<i>Fort Colville, W. T.</i>	
Henry C. Cook	Captain	Fort Colville, W. T.	Commanding company.
James Miller	1st lieutenant ..	do	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
W. R. Abercrombie	2d lieutenant ..	do	With company.
	<i>Company F.</i>	<i>Camp Harney, Oreg.</i>	
Melville A. Corcoran	Captain	Camp Harney, Oreg.	Commanding comp'y and post.
Horace B. Sarson	1st lieutenant ..	do	With company.
Abner Pickering	2d lieutenant ..	do	Do.

Commissioned officers Second United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Stations.	Remarks.
	<i>Company G.</i>	<i>Post on Cœur d'Alene Lake, I. T.</i>	
Charles Keller	Captain	Post on Cœur d'Alene Lake, I. T.	Commanding company.
Thomas Drury	1st lieutenant .....	.....	Commanding Company H, Twenty-first Infantry.
John Kinzie	2d lieutenant .....	.....	One month's leave since —.
	<i>Company H.</i>	<i>Post on Cœur d'Alene Lake, I. T.</i>	
Aaron S. Daggett	Captain	Post on Cœur d'Alene Lake, I. T.	Commanding company.
Charles Harkins	1st lieutenant .....	.....	Two months' leave since —.
William J. Turner	2d lieutenant	Post on Cœur d'Alene Lake, I. T.	With company.
	<i>Company I.</i>	<i>Fort Colville, W. T.</i>	
Joseph S. Conrad	Captain	Fort Colville, W. T.	Commanding company and post.
Augustus R. Egbert	1st lieutenant .....	.....	With company.
William V. Wolfe	2d lieutenant	Washington, D. C.	Absent sick since Mar. 14, 1877.
	<i>Company K.</i>	<i>Camp Howard, I. T.</i>	
Adolph W. Krontinger	Captain	Camp Howard, I. T.	Commanding company.
Samuel McKeever	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
Richard T. Earle	2d lieutenant	do	Do.

Commissioned officers Eighth United States Infantry, headquarters at Benicia Barracks, Cal.

	<i>Field and Staff.</i>	<i>Benicia Barracks, Cal.</i>	
August V. Kantz	Colonel	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Commanding regiment and post.
John D. Wilkins	Lieut. colonel .....	.....	Four months' leave since October —.
Henry R. Mizner	Major	Camp Gaston, Cal.	Commanding post.
Thomas Wilhelm	1st lt., R. A.	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Regimental adjutant.
Charles M. Bailey	1st lt., R. Q. M.	do	A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
	<i>Company A.</i>	<i>Benicia Barracks, Cal.</i>	
George M. Brayton	Captain	San Francisco, Cal.	Recruiting officer.
John McE. Hyde	1st lieutenant	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Commanding company.
George P. Scriven	2d lieutenant	do	With company.
	<i>Company B.</i>	<i>Fort Yuma, Cal.</i>	
Charles Porter	Captain	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Commanding company and post.
John O'Connell	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
John J. Haden	2d lieutenant	do	With company. Recruiting officer.
	<i>Company C.</i>	<i>Camp McDermitt, Nev.</i>	
Augustus W. Corliss	Captain	Camp McDermitt, Nev.	Commanding comp'y and post.
J. W. Summerhayes	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
N. F. Cunningham	2d lieutenant	do	Do.
	<i>Company D.</i>	<i>Camp Bidwell, Cal.</i>	
Clarence M. Bailey	Captain	Camp Bidwell, Cal.	Commanding comp'y and post.
James W. Powell	1st lieutenant	do	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
Theophilus Parker	2d lieutenant	do	With company.
	<i>Company E.</i>	<i>Camp Gaston, Cal.</i>	
Egbert B. Savage	Captain	Saint Louis, Mo.	On recruiting service.
Gordon Winslow	1st lieutenant	Camp Gaston, Cal.	Commanding company.
Richard H. Wilson	2d lieutenant	do	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
	<i>Company F.</i>	<i>Camp Mojave, A. T.</i>	
James J. Van Horn	Captain	Camp Mojave, A. T.	Commanding comp'y and post.
Folliot A. Whitney	1st lieutenant .....	.....	On recruiting service.
Edward Lynch	2d lieutenant	Camp Mojave, A. T.	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

Commissioned officers Eighth United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Stations.	Remarks.
<i>Company G. Camp Halleck, Nev.</i>			
John N. Andrews	Captain	Camp Halleck, Nev	Commanding company.
P. Henry Ray	1st lieutenant .....	.....	Six months' leave since — Per S. O. 33, Dept. Arizona, April 3, 1878.
W. L. Pitcher	2d lieutenant	Camp Halleck, Nev	A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
<i>Company H. Benicia Barracks, Cal.</i>			
Daniel T. Wells	Captain	Benicia Barracks, Cal	Commanding company.
Cyrus A. Earnest	1st lieutenant .....	.....	Twelve months' leave since April 1, 1878.
James A. Hutton, jr.	2d lieutenant	Benicia Barracks, Cal	With company.
<i>Company I. San Diego, Cal.</i>			
Alfred T. Smith	Captain	San Diego, Cal	Commanding company and post.
Frank T. Adams	1st lieutenant .....	.....	Two months' leave since September 25, 1878.
Wallace Mott	2d lieutenant	San Diego, Cal	With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Recruiting officer.
<i>Company K. Benicia Barracks, Cal.</i>			
William S. Worth	Captain	Benicia Barracks, Cal	Commanding company.
William H. McMinn	1st lieutenant	do	With company. Recruiting officer.
Henry Johnson	2d lieutenant	do	With company.

Commissioned officers Twelfth United States Infantry, headquarters at Fort Whipple, A. T.

<i>Field and staff. Fort Whipple, A. T.</i>			
Orlando B. Willcox	Colonel	Prescott Barracks, A. T.	Commanding regiment and Department of Arizona.
Anderson D. Nelson	Lieut. colonel .....	.....	On duty connected with the Paris Universal Exposition.
Frederick A. Smith	Major .....	.....	Not joined. En route.
G. W. Kingsbury	1st lt., R. A	Fort Whipple, A. T.	A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
.....	1st lt., R. Q. M. ....	.....	.....
<i>Company A. Fort Whipple, A. T.</i>			
Edward C. Woodruff	Captain	Fort Whipple, A. T.	Commanding company and post.
D. J. Craigie	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
Millard L. Waltz	2d lieutenant .....	.....	Not joined.
<i>Company B. Camp Verde, A. T.</i>			
Harry C. Egbert	Captain	Camp Verde, A. T.	Commanding company and post.
Joseph H. Hurst	1st lieutenant	do	With company.
Wm. W. Wotherspoon	2d lieutenant	do	Do.
<i>Company C. Camp Apache, A. T.</i>			
John L. Viven	Captain	Camp Apache, A. T.	Commanding company and post.
Hugh G. Brown	1st lieutenant	San Antonio, Tex	A. D. C. to commanding gen- eral, Department of Texas.
Guy Howard	2d lieutenant	Camp Apache, A. T.	With company.
<i>Company D. Camp Apache, A. T.</i>			
Alex. B. McGowan	Captain .....	.....	Four months' sick leave since September 14, 1878.
John J. Clague	1st lieutenant	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	On duty at military prison.
Stephen C. Mills	2d lieutenant	Camp Apache, A. T.	Commanding company.
<i>Company E. Camp Supply, A. T.</i>			
Richard C. Parker	Captain .....	.....	Two months' sick leave since September 5, 1878.
James Halloran	1st lieutenant	Camp Supply, A. T.	Commanding company.
George R. Smith	2d lieutenant	do	With company.

Commissioned officers Twelfth United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Stations.	Remarks.
<i>Company F.</i>		<i>Fort Whipple, A. T.</i>	
Thomas Byrne.....	Captain.....	Fort Whipple, A. T.....	Commanding company.
Harry L. Haskell.....	1st lieutenant.....	Prescott, A. T.....	A. D. C. to commanding officer, Department of Arizona.
Robert K. Evans.....	2d lieutenant.....	Fort Whipple, A. T.....	With company.
<i>Company G.</i>		<i>Camp McDowell, A. T.</i>	
John M. Norvell.....	Captain.....	Camp McDowell, A. T.....	Commanding company and post.
Frederick von Schrader.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
E. F. Willcox.....	2d lieutenant.....	Fort Whipple, A. T.....	On detached service.
<i>Company H.</i>		<i>Camp Thomas, A. T.</i>	
May H. Stacey.....	Captain.....	do.....	En route.
George S. Wilson.....	1st lieutenant.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	On detached service.
William Allen.....	2d lieutenant.....	Camp Thomas, A. T.....	Commanding company.
<i>Company I.</i>		<i>Camp Grant, A. T.</i>	
Edmund F. Thompson.....	Captain.....	Camp Grant, A. T.....	Commanding company.
Augustus G. Tassin.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
William L. Geary.....	2d lieutenant.....	Fort Whipple, A. T.....	Acting regimental adjutant.
<i>Company K.</i>		<i>Camp Verde, A. T.</i>	
William E. Dove.....	Captain.....	Camp Verde, A. T.....	Commanding company.
James S. King.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
Palmer G. Wood.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Do.

Commissioned officers Twenty-first United States Infantry, headquarters at Fort Vancouver, W. T.

<i>Field and staff.</i>		<i>Fort Vancouver, W. T.</i>	
Alfred Sully.....	Colonel.....	Fort Vancouver, W. T.....	Commanding post and reg't.
Alexander Chambers.....	Lieut. colonel.....	Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor.....	On recruiting service.
Edwin C. Mason.....	Major.....	Fort Vancouver, W. T.....	A. A. I. G., Dept. Columbia.
George W. Evans.....	1st lt., R. A.....	do.....	Regimental and post adjutant.
Frederick H. E. Ebstein.....	1st lt., R. Q. M.....	do.....	Recruiting officer.
<i>Company A.</i>		<i>Fort Boisé, I. T.</i>	
Patrick Collins.....	Captain.....	Fort Boisé, I. T.....	Commanding company.
Thomas F. Riley.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.
Francis J. Patten.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	Do.
<i>Company B.</i>		<i>Fort Townsend, W. T.</i>	
Stephen P. Jocelyn.....	Captain.....	Fort Townsend, W. T.....	Commanding company.
John M. Ross.....	1st lieutenant.....	Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor.....	On recruiting service.
Harry L. Bailey.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	On detached service. A. A. A. G. District Clearwater.
<i>Company C.</i>		<i>Fort Lapwai, I. T.</i>	
George H. Burton.....	Captain.....	do.....	On general recruiting service.
Robert H. Fletcher.....	1st lieutenant.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	On special duty.
Charles A. Williams.....	2d lieutenant.....	Fort Lapwai, I. T.....	Commanding company.
<i>Company D.</i>		<i>Fort Vancouver, W. T.</i>	
Robert Pollock.....	Captain.....	Fort Vancouver, W. T.....	Commanding company.
Thomas H. Bradley.....	1st lieutenant.....	Washington, D. C.....	On duty in War Department.
Charles E. S. Wood.....	2d lieutenant.....	Fort Vancouver, W. T.....	A. D. C. to Dept. Comdr.
<i>* Company E.</i>		<i>Fort Townsend, W. T.</i>	
Evan Miles.....	Captain.....	do.....	Commanding company.
Henry H. Pierce.....	1st lieutenant.....	do.....	Twelve months' leave since May 27, 1878.
Ed. S. Farrow.....	2d lieutenant.....	do.....	With company.

*Temporarily at Umatilla Agency.

Commissioned officers Twenty-first United States Infantry, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Stations.	Remarks.
	<i>Company F.</i>	<i>Fort Klamath, Oreg.</i>	
	Captain		
Joseph W. Duncan	1st lieutenant	Fort Klamath, Oreg.	Commanding company. With company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.
Willis Wittich	2d lieutenant	do	
	<i>Company G.</i>	<i>Fort Vancouver, W. T.</i>	
	Captain		
William H. Boyle	1st lieutenant	Fort Vancouver, W. T.	Commanding company. With company. Do.
Daniel Cornman	2d lieutenant	do	
James G. Schofner		do	
	<i>Company H.</i>	<i>Camp Harney, Oreg.</i>	
	Captain		
Richard F. O'Beirne		West Point, N. Y.	A. D. C. to Major-General Schofield. Commanding company. Not joined.
James A. Haughey	1st lieutenant	Camp Harney, Oreg.	
Solomon E. Sparrow	2d lieutenant		
	<i>Company I.</i>	<i>Fort Canby, W. T.</i>	
	Captain		
William F. Spurgin	1st lieutenant	Fort Canby, W. T.	Commanding company. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. With company.
Ebenezer W. Stone	2d lieutenant	Fort Townsend, W. T.	
Francis E. Eltonhead		Fort Canby, W. T.	
	<i>Company K.</i>	<i>Fort Vancouver, W. T.</i>	
	Captain		
George M. Downey	1st lieutenant	Fort Vancouver, W. T.	Commanding company. With company. Do.
Edward B. Rheem	2d lieutenant	do	
Charles H. Bonesteel		do	

8 C.

Appendix to Report of General McDowell.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, Washington, October 28, 1878.

It illustrates the origin, alarm, and confusion of Indian wars generally.

If printed in small type it will illustrate the rise and progress of the Bannock war better than any condensed official report.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREGON. May 30, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL Mil. Div. Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Commanding officer Collins, Fort Boise, telegraphs as follows:

"Bannock Indians have been making serious threats and ordering settlers off Big Camas Prairie. Man arrived from there this evening reports two settlers shot by Indians this morning. Both wounded; got to Dixie Station 60 miles distant; 90 miles to where Indians are camped between Big Camas and Snake, in Lava Beds.

"Bannocks reported to have messengers out to chief of Pi Utes, vicinity of Malheur Agency. Numbers estimated 200 warriors, well armed and supplied with ammunition. Settlers have counted 60 lodges; 20 more, with Buffalo Horn, just joined them."

Collins telegraphs will start for scene of trouble with seventy-five men to-night or to-morrow morning, and requests order. As the ground lies between three geographical departments, and the Bannocks belong to General Crook, I submit the case at once for instructions. I will order Collins to work with caution to find if extensive outbreak is certain.

Am not sure enough of peace with Upper Columbia Indians to deplete troops in that neighborhood just now. Harney, McDermitt, Hall, and Bidwell are the nearest.

HOWARD, Commanding.

Received Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac. and Department of Cal., May 31, 1878.

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, May 30, 1878.

ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Mil. Div. of Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:*

I have just sent following to Portland: "Bannock Indians have been making serious threats, and ordering settlers off Big Camas Prairie, for some time past. A man arrived from there this evening at six o'clock, who reports as follows: Two settlers were shot by Indians on Big Camas this morning early, but neither was killed. The wounded men were gotten to Dixie Station, which is about 60 miles from here. One of the wounds was thought fatal. Nearest part of Big Camas is 80 miles from here by trail, 90 by wagon road. Indians are camped about ninety miles from here between Big Camas and Snake River, in Lava Beds, which are about 40 miles long and 6 wide. Present numbers are estimated at about 200 warriors, who are said to be well armed and supplied with ammunition. But few women or children with them. Settlers have counted 60 lodges and 20 more are reported to have joined. Buffalo Horn, who was scout with General Howard last summer, is with them. Bannocks are reported to have messengers out to Winnemucca, of the Pi Utes, who is somewhere in vicinity of Malheur Agency. Will start for scene of difficulty with 75 men, all I have available, to-night or to-morrow morning. Requests orders as soon as possible."

COLLINS, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, May 31, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, May 31, 1878.

To GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Commanding officer Department of Columbia telegraphs:

"Commanding officer, Collins, Fort Boise, telegraphs as follows: 'Bannock Indians have been making serious threats and ordering settlers off Big Camas Prairie. Man arrived from there this evening reports two settlers shot by Indians this morning. Both wounded; got to Dixie Station, sixty miles distant. Ninety miles to where Indians are camped between Big Camas and Snake, in Lava Beds. Bannocks reported to have messengers out to chief of Pi Utes, vicinity of Malheur Agency. Numbers estimated two hundred warriors, well armed and supplied with ammunition. Settlers have counted sixty lodges; twenty more, with Buffalo Horn, just joined them.' Collins telegraphs, 'Will start for scene of trouble with seventy-five men to-night or to-morrow morning,' and requests orders.

"As the ground lies between three geographical departments, and the Bannocks belong to General Crook, I submit the case at once for instructions.

"I will order Collins to work with caution, to find if extensive outbreak is certain. Am not sure enough of peace with Upper Columbia Indians to deplete troops in that neighborhood just now. Harney, McDermitt, Hall, and Bidwell are the nearest."

I have asked General Howard, with the aid of the governor of Idaho, to endeavor to do justice in this case, if it appear that the settlers have provoked retaliation, without appealing to arms.

But have directed cavalry to be in readiness to proceed to Camas Prairie if hostilities are unavoidable.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., May 31, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL *Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Dispatch received. Boise telegram just at hand, as follows:

"Captain Bernard left last night. Dispatch headquarters department received 2 a. m. to-day. Captain Collins left this morning to join Bernard. He will be cautious in his movements.

"PATTEN,
"Second Lieutenant, Commanding Post."

Will take preliminary measures for peace as directed.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California, June 1, 1878.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1878.

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your dispatch about Bannocks received. General Sheridan is advised so he can give orders governing the other departments. The General approves your views, and desires you not to regard geographical lines where operations under you will be effective.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California on June 1, 1878, and telegraphed same date to commanding general Department of the Columbia.

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1878.

General IRVIN McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

I have just learned from Adjutant-General of the trouble at Camas Prairie, and have notified General Crook as follows.

Most of the troops in Department of the Platte have gone north of Black Hills, but we will assist you most cheerfully to the extent of our ability. The news from the north yesterday looks very alarming.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

"General GEORGE CROOK, *Omaha, Nebr.:*

"I think it would be well to inquire of the commanding officer Fort Hall about condition of affairs there, and, if in your opinion necessary, send without delay as much force from Salt Lake or posts on the railroad as you can possibly spare to Fort Hall, to co-operate with the force from General McDowell's command, or to act independently if necessary for the protection of settlers on Camas Prairie or adjacent country.

"Please acknowledge receipt and telegraph action.

"P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Lieutenant-General."

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, June 1, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1878.

Lient. Gen. SHERIDAN, *Chicago:*

Your telegram received. Will you please order commanding officer of Fort Hall to keep commanding officer of Camp Halleck and my headquarters informed of whatever of interest occurs with respect to the Indians in his neighborhood?

McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 1, 1878.

General IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Military Division, San Francisco:

As a war preventive measure, please ask, through the War Department, the President that formal patents be authorized, as already guaranteed in treaties, to the reservation Indians in my department. With the form in hand the promise could be carried out at once by the agent, and thus the main cause of Indian dissatisfaction be obviated. Quick work in this direction will, I think, save life and vast expense.

HOWARD,
Commanding.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 3, 1878.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 2, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Following dispatch, dated to-day, just received from Patton, commanding Boise: "Messenger arrived this morning from Captain Bernard, commanding Camas Prairie; writes as follows: Arrived Camas June 1st, where men were shot. Indians have taken herders' tent, contents, and horses, killing three of them. Indians are supposed to be encamped in a strong place, Lava Beds, seven miles from here.

"The best estimate I can get there is about 300. To reach them, have to move over very rough country, so shall develop their condition carefully. Some think trouble done by young bucks; others think they mean war. Indians who were living in settlements have gone to Lava Beds. From letters sent me from Wood Creek, think the party committing depredations on overland road are Piutes and Umatillas returning to their country. Going west from Camas this party took King Hill Station, overland road, driving off stage-stock, cutting up harness, &c. Men escaped and observed depredations from distance. Employed good scout, who says he can find whether Indians left Lava Beds or not. Will prospect, and, if gone, follow their trail."

This is substance of Bernard's message. Another messenger, from Press reporter with Captain Collins, states that: "Buffalo Horn, evidently hostile, told Corder, friendly white, he had better leave with his family, which he did. Twenty-five or 30 have joined Captain Collins. Boise Jim, of Camas Creek, on learning of approach of troops, left to join Indians on Camas Prairie."

Thomas Silvey, messenger, brother of Silvey shot, and member of the camp first attacked, gives Patton's details of first outbreak, which Patton has mailed. Silvey is a reliable man; believes attack was premeditated. Stockmen had been warned for some time. Indians finally took treacherous means to kill three of them; succeeded in wounding two, one fatally. Squaw-man Dempsey writes Governor Brayman Indians are acting in concert. Intend fighting if troops are sent. Later advices report threatened difficulty in Owyhee country. Indians, supposed to be Bannocks, surrounded house in Jordan Valley; demanded of occupant guns and ammunition; said they were looking for the soldiers. This from Sheriff Hayes, Owyhee country, who fears trouble in that section. Later dispatch from Patton says: "Late advices by overland stage report two wagons captured and destroyed by Indians just beyond Glen's Ferry. This is supposed to be party that attacked King Hill yesterday, as they were then moving in that direction. They cut the ferry loose. Nothing heard of the teamsters. One of the wagons had considerable ammunition and powder; also revolvers."

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 3, 1878, and telegraphed to Adjutant-General of the Army same date.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 1, 1878.

To the GOVERNOR OF IDAHO, *Boise City:*

Alarming reports have reached here of hostile attitude of Bannock Indians. So far as I can learn, this has been brought about by Indians firing on two whites whom they had ordered off the Big Camas Prairie. It would seem the Indians had looked on the whites as intruders and trespassers. Can you give me any light on the subject, and can you take any measures to allay hostile feeling, to see if the question can be met without an Indian war?

I have telegraphed to this effect to General Howard, and directed him to confer with you.

He is anxious about the Indians in Washington Territory, who have been uneasy and disposed to break out into hostilities.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, IDAHO TER., June 2, 1878.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL, *Commanding, San Francisco, Cal.:*

The trouble grows out of the claim of the Indians to Big Camas Prairie. The present treaty rights I will explain by letter. In addition to the shooting two men, King

Hill Station, overland road, was raided and horses taken. This indicates a settled purpose. The sheriff of Owyhee telegraphs from Silver City that 150 are raiding on Jordan Valley stage-road, without violence as yet, but threatening. I am enjoining caution, and have written Major Collins to avoid collision until inquiry. There is danger of general war.

M. BRAYMAN, *Governor.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1878.

To General IRVIN McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram of June 1 received. The commanding officer at Fort Hall will be instructed to keep your headquarters and Fort Halleck informed of events occurring in his neighborhood.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of Pacific and Department of California June 2, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 3, 1878.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Camp Halleck, Nev.:*

(Operator at Halleck Station please forward.)

Carr's company (I, First Cavalry) will immediately move to Halleck Station, and thence by rail to Kelton. A wagon will be sent it from Presidio, in addition to one it will take from Camp Halleck.

Company D, First Cavalry, will go by special train to-morrow to Kelton.

Major Sanford, First Cavalry, will go in command of the two companies, and will march from Kelton to near Camas Prairie, and there take command of all troops in that part of Idaho, reporting to and getting further orders from the general commanding the Department of Columbia.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 3, 1878.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco:*

Report from citizens of Boise. Indians raiding overland road, seventy miles south of Captain Collins' Camp, at Big Camas Prairie. Have destroyed King Hill Station, several ranch buildings, Glenn's Ferry, burned Eli and Watkins' freight wagons, stolen over one hundred horses. Indians on the war-path surely. Families fleeing and fortifying. Edward Paine sends following: "Paine's Ferry, June 1. Five families came here for protection last night. Expect assistance from Boise City to hold this place. This is the stage ferry, thirty miles above Glenn's, the only one left on the river. Heavy teams are on the road. Can get fifty men to hold the place if we can arm them. They ask for order on Lieutenant Patten for fifteen (days?) rations and supplies. They will start to-morrow if they get the supplies." They report further: Twenty citizens of Rocky Bar, under Sheriff Campbell, joined Captain Bernard; twenty-five more, under G. A. Parson, have joined Captain Collins. Governor Brayman sends similar information, adding the right to Big Camas Prairie is evidently the cause. Am not yet satisfied as to disposition of Buffalo Horn. I will continue concentrating at Boise adequate force unless otherwise directed.

HOWARD, *Commanding Department.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 2, 1878. Telegraphed to General of the Army June 3, 1878, adding that Companies D and I, First Cavalry, had been ordered to Camas Prairie, and that five companies of infantry were in readiness, should they be required. General Howard telegraphed about the movement of troops, and informed that his dispatch had been forwarded to Washington same date.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 3, 1878.

To General SHERIDAN, *Chicago, Ill. :*

General Howard reports Bannocks are raiding overland stage route, seventy-five miles south of Camas Prairie; have destroyed King Hill Station, several ranch buildings at Glenn's Ferry; burned Eli and Watkins' freight wagons; families are fleeing and fortifying. The garrison of Boise, one company of cavalry and one of infantry, is at Camas Prairie. Howard is concentrating troops at Boise. The troops of this department are under orders for Kelton, on Central Pacific Railroad. Have notified General Crook.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 3, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER *Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg. :*

Your telegram of date sent to General of the Army. Companies D and I, First Cavalry, ordered to Camas Prairie, via Kelton, under Major Sanford's command.

Five companies of infantry are in readiness, if required.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 3, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER *Camp McDermitt, Nevada :*

General Howard reports that Bannock Indians are raiding overland road seventy miles south of Camas Prairie. Have destroyed King Hill station, some ranch buildings at Glenn's Ferry. Have burned Eli and Watkins' freight-wagons. He understands overtures have been made by Bannocks to Winnemucca's band. See Natchez and other reliable Piutes, and persuade them to go to Winnemucca forthwith, to use his good offices to keep the Piutes at peace.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

MCDERMITT, NEVADA, *June 4, 1878.*

To ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL *Department of California :*

Chief Winnemucca and Natchez profess perfect friendship. They leave to-day for Malheur Reservation, to talk to the Bannocks there to try to make them keep peace.

THOMPSON, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 4, 1878, and telegraphed to the General of the Army same date.

[Telegram.]

CHICAGO, ILLS., *June 4, 1878.*

To General IRVIN MCDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal. :*

I am in receipt of your dispatch of yesterday, and have directed General Crook to send to Fort Hall all the troops he can from Salt Lake and stations on the Union Pacific Railroad. The force will be very small, but it is all we have. I will inform you of its strength.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 4, 1878, and telegraphed to commanding officer Department of the Columbia same date.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 4, 1878.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL *Division Pacific, San Francisco :*

Think Sanford with two companies will be enough from below. I have set in motion troops so as to have five hundred additional effectives in the field. Wheaton's district is untouched; ready for troubles on the Upper Columbia, if they arise. I meet Wheaton at Walla Walla the ninth instant, and then proceed to Boisé, getting there in advance of the marching troops. Grover goes thither at once, awaiting me at Boisé.

Cannot your chief quartermaster induce telegraph company to reconnect with Walla Walla from Baker City. Gamble, general superintendent, told me that War Department desired it. This connection will help operations, particularly should Columbia Indians take advantage of Bannock outbreak.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, June 4, 1878, and extract to include the words "at Boisé" telegraphed to the General of the Army and to Major Sanford same date.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1878..

To General I. McDOWELL, *Commanding Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :*

Your dispatches are all received. We depend on you to control active operations in Idaho.

General Sheridan will do his best to strengthen Fort Hall and head of the Bitter Root, as points of safety and supply, but for action his troops are mostly north of the Black Hills, east of the Rocky Mountains.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 4, 1878.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 4, 1878.

To ADJUTANT GENERAL *Division Pacific, San Francisco :*

Everything communicated from Boisé confirmed by official reports just received from Bernard and Collins, with additional particulars that Lemhi Indians and others are involved, and that the numbers in the field are at least five hundred; that a man, and probably a woman, killed south of Snake River. Several large herds of horses captured, and evident purpose of Indians is to move westward. Have set in motion troops for quickest possible concentration.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 4, 1878, and telegraphed to the General of the Army and Major Sanford same date.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 5, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER *Department of Columbia, Portland, Oreg. :*

Commissary General proposes to have Captain Cushing, commissary of subsistence, ordered to report to you for duty. When he receives his orders he will be ordered to Boisé.

If Indian scouts are to be employed, where do you expect to get them, and how many will you ask for ?

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 5, 1878.

To General SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C.*:

Howard says he thinks the Lemhi Indians are affected by the Bannock hostilities. This gives me additional concern about Lieutenant Wilson's party of twelve men now north of Lemhi, making the explorations you directed. I have already sent him warning by telegraph and special messenger. Would it not be well to have commanding officer Fort Ellis send him word or aid?

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

OMAHA, NEB., June 5, 1878.

Commanding GENERAL *Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.*:

Captain Bainbridge, commanding Fort Hall, reports on fourth (4) instant that an Indian, arrived at agency second (2) instant from Buffalo Horn's camp, says Indians at Camas Prairie had done no wrong, that Buffalo Horn had but ten (10) lodges, and was coming to agency in two (2) weeks. All quiet at agency and vicinity to night.

GEORGE CROOK, *Brigadier-General.*

Received Headquarters Military Division of Pacific and Department of California June 6, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 6, 1878.

To General. W. T. SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C.*:

The following dispatch received from General Crook, dated June 5:

"Captain Bainbridge, commanding Fort Hall, reports on fourth instant that an Indian, arrived at agency second instant from Buffalo Horn's camp, says Indians at Camas Prairie had done no wrong, that Buffalo Horn had but ten lodges, and was coming to agency in two weeks. All quiet at agency and vicinity to-night."

I have telegraphed Howard, and Major Sanford, and the governor of Idaho to see if it is not possible to communicate with the Indians at Camas Prairie and avoid hostilities.

Also asked Crook to instruct Captain Bainbridge to send some of the Fort Hall Indians to Camas Prairie, to say to them that we do not wish to make war on them, if they have done no wrong, and urge them to come at once to the agency, to avoid the parties in Idaho who are seeking them for the attack made on the two white men in Camas Prairie.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 6, 1878.

To General CROOK, *Omaha, Neb.*:

Your telegram received. Will you please instruct Bainbridge to send out, immediately some one from the Fort Hall Indians to those on Camas Prairie, to say to them that we do not wish to make war on them if they have done no wrong; and urge them to come to the agency at once, to avoid the parties in Idaho who are seeking them for the attack made on the two white men at Camas Prairie.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 6, 1878.

To Governor BRAYMAN, *Boise City, Idaho Ter.*:

Please see if it is not possible to communicate with the Indians at Camas Prairie, and avoid a conflict with them. If the account given by Captain Bainbridge is true, there is hope we may avoid a war.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 6, 1878.

To General HOWARD, *Portland, Oreg. :*

The following just received from General Crook, dated June 5:

See if it is not possible to communicate with the Indians at Camas Prairie, and avoid a conflict with them.

If the account given by Captain Bainbridge is true, there is hope we may avoid a war.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 5, 1878.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco :*

Glad to have Cushing. Ask authority for twenty-five Indian scouts, Warm Springs, if I can get them; if not, Nez Percés. I leave here Friday morning.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 6, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 3, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C. :*

In view of the impending Indian hostilities, I ask authority to buy two hundred pack-mules and equipage. Please telegraph authority.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 5, 1878.*

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL, *Commanding Division of Pacific,*
San Francisco, Cal. :

Referring to your telegram of the 3d instant, the Secretary of War says that if absolutely necessary to the public safety, the purchase of the mules is authorized, but that it is proper to inform you the appropriation for transportation is exhausted and no payment can be made unless Congress appropriates funds hereafter; and that the parties will have to wait for their money until such appropriation is made.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 5, 1878. Copy and reply thereto furnished chief quartermaster Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 5, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 5, 1878.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C. :*

Your telegram of to-day received. In view of the qualified approval to my application for pack mules, caused by the exhausted state of the appropriations, I will hire means of transportation. This is the more expensive in the long run, but involves less immediate outlay, and the absolute necessity can thus be measured day by day.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS CAMP McDERMIT, NEVADA, June 5, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
*Headquarters Military Division Pacific and
 Department of California, San Francisco :*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Chief Winnemucca and Natchez left this post yesterday for the avowed purpose of going to the Malheur reservation forthwith, to see thirteen lodges of Bannocks, said to be at that place, and to talk peace to them. As the Malheur reservation is the place set apart for the Piutes, I could see no objection to their going there. Ten Indians accompanied Winnemucca. Natchez came to this post at the request of Winnemucca a few days ago to talk. They told me they would be back here in two or three weeks, were then going to have a big peace talk, and then going to San Francisco to witness and participate in the Fourth of July festival. They profess to know too much about the whites to fight them, even if they had the desire to do so, which they deny.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. THOMPSON,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Received Headquarters Military Division of Pacific and Department of California June 8, 1878, and copy furnished Brigadier-General Howard, at Boise City, Idaho, June 8, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
 AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 6, 1878.

To Major SANFORD, *Kelton Station, Utah :*

As General Howard leaves Portland to-morrow for Bois  he has been informed that you report to him for instructions.

In the meantime push out to King Hill, so as to communicate with and incorporate the Bois  command with yours, and be governed by such instructions as General Howard may have given Captain Collins.

Provide your command with forage and transportation when and where required and on the best terms your quartermaster can make. If Surgeon Bailey requires an ambulance, hire what will answer for one. Employ scouts to find out where the Indians are and what they are doing.

Report as often as practicable.

KELTON, *A. A. General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
 AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
San Francisco, June 6, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER *Department Columbia, Portland, Oreg. :*

Major Sanford with two companies of cavalry at Kelton reports to you for instructions. In mean time he has been directed to push out to King Hill and communicate with and incorporate the Bois  command with his, acting under such instructions as you may have given Captain Collins. Your dispatches in respect to issuing certified vouchers and for funds to repair telegraph-line between Walla Walla and Baker City sent to Adjutant-General.

KELTON, *A. A. General.*

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, *Idaho, June 6, 1878.*

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL, *Commanding San Francisco, Cal. :*

On the 15th May Buffalo Horn gave me the same assurances as you mention, that after digging camas he would return with his followers to Fort Hall. I gave him permission to buy one hundred (100) cartridges and a little powder, to hunt during his stay. I have yet only rumor that he has changed his mind, but he appears to be hostile. Before I received your former dispatch the troops were on Camas Prairie and the Indians beyond reach. It had become a purely military question. The time to approach them, except through the military authority, appears to have gone by before I could reach

them. When General Howard arrives something may be done in that direction, if possible. I will aid him to find the original of the difficulty and to settle it. The Associated Press have an unfaithful agent here, whose reports are unreliable and often mere invention. Several new depredations and a few murders are reported to-night.

I have some volunteer companies out, and more await orders.

M. BRAYMAN,
Governor of Idaho.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 7, 1878, and telegraphed same date to General Sherman.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 7, 1878.

To General W. T. SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C.* :

The following, dated yesterday, just received from Governor Brayman :

It was Governor Brayman's co-operation with any volunteers he might raise that was desired by me.

MCDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 7, 1878.

To Governor BRAYMAN, *Boise City, Idaho. Ter.* :

Your telegram received. The commanding officer at Fort Hall, Major Sanford, at Kelton, on the march to Camas Prairie, and General Howard, at Portland, on the way to Boise, have all been telegraphed to the same effect as was telegraphed you. It was your co-operation with any volunteers you might have raised that was desired.

I. MCDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 6, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL *Division Pacific,*
San Francisco :

Dispatch concerning Fort Hall received. Will take every precaution. The following from Captain Collins just at hand :

"BIG BEND, SNAKE RIVER, June 5.

"Scouts sent yesterday to south of river returned ; they went to Bruneau Valley, found the people fortified, much property destroyed. One man missing, supposed to be killed. Indians going south towards Juniper Mountains ; they are believed to be Pah-Utes and Bannocks. All stock about Bruneau Valley is taken by the Indians ; they are reported to be from 150 to 200 warriors ; the command will cross the river to-day, and will follow their trail. Have four days' rations on their horses, and will be cautious, and keep close to the Indians. I start to Boise City to-day to make some arrangements about supplies.

"COLLINS."

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 7, 1878, and telegraphed on same date to General Sherman and Maj. George B. Sanford, First Cavalry.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 7, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific,*
*San Francisco :*Following just received from Collins, Boise, dated seventh :
Just received following from Bernard :

UPPER BRUNEAU VALLEY, June 6, 1878.

COMMANDING OFFICER *Fort Boise :*

Command swam Snake River yesterday, arrived here this morning, marched up Bruneau Valley to where people fortified. Robbins with his scouts are gone to ascertain positively where Indians are. From what information have now think Indians will be found in place called Juniper, on Battle Creek, where Pah-Utes have often given battle. This place about 30 miles southeast of Silver City. We move in morning escorting people of valley to Duck Valley, whence they go to Elko on railroad. We know of but two men killed in this neighborhood; one has been horribly mutilated. Intend going south to Duck Flat, then to Jordan Valley, passing south of where Indians are supposed to be. Intend to locate Indian camp and protect citizens until forces arrive.

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 7, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
*San Francisco, June 6, 1878.*To General SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C. :*

In the regiments which may participate in the Bannock campaign one hundred and thirty-two recruits are required. I ask that instead of sending raw recruits to these regiments while in the field that I be authorized to enlist not exceeding that number of Indian scouts from the Warm Springs or Nez Percés, if required.

The number of Indian scouts in this division has been reduced to one hundred, all of whom are in Arizona. General Howard has asked for twenty-five.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1878.

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal. :*

In present state of legislation we cannot authorize an increase of number of Indian scouts. You may transfer old soldiers from companies left behind, and fill their places with recruits, or you may enlist Indians as soldiers, to take their places in the ranks subject to all the conditions of enlisted men. Guides may be hired as heretofore.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 7, 1878, and telegraphed on same day to Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
*San Francisco, June 7, 1878.*To COMMANDING OFFICER *Camp McDermitt, Nevada :*

Captain Collins, under date of 5th instant, telegraphs that his scouts went the day before to Bruneau Valley; found the people fortified, much property destroyed, and all stock taken. The Indians, believed to be Bannocks and Piutes, about one hundred and fifty or two hundred in number, were going south toward Juniper Mountains. This will bring them within seventy-five miles of your post. Be on your guard. Send out some reliable Piute scouts to find and keep track of the Indians, and report. It is possibly only a raid to pick up stock to take back north of the Snake into the Lava Beds.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 7, 1878.

To Captain EGBERT, *Benicia Barracks, Cal.:*

Companies B and K will proceed to Camp McDermitt without delay. Take boat to Sacramento to-morrow afternoon; then by first train. From McDermitt communicate with, and as soon as possible join, cavalry which will probably be found about forty miles southeast of Silver City. Captain Bernard, in pursuit, thinks the Indians will be found in a place called Juniper, on Battle Creek, about thirty miles southeast of Silver City. He is going south of this, and will wait reinforcements. Major Sanford, from Kelton, will proceed to same point.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—Major Sanford informed by telegraph of the movements of Captains Egbert and Bernard.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 7, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER *Camp McDermitt, Nevada:*

Captain Bernard crossed Snake on the fifth instant, in pursuit of Indians. He thinks they will be found in a place called Juniper, on Battle Creek, about thirty miles southeast of Silver City where Piutes have often given battle. Bernard intended on the sixth instant to escort fugitives of Bruneau Valley to Duck Flat and Jordan Valley, passing south of where the Indians are supposed to be. He will then find where the Indians are and protect citizens till reinforcements arrive. Two companies of Twelfth Infantry, Egbert's and Dove's, leave to-morrow afternoon for McDermitt, thence to join the cavalry. Communicate this to Bernard, and also that Major Sanford with two companies of cavalry left Kelton yesterday on the overland stage road to join him.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

ELKO, NEV., June 8, 1878.

KELTON, A. A. G., *San Francisco, Cal.:*

I have seen Payne from Snake River who owns Payne's Ferry. He left with his family on 5th. He states the Bannocks are there in force, and have probably gone down the Bruneau Valley. Two men reported killed on the 5th near Duck Valley about 115 miles from here. A telegram from Cornucopia to B. Rinehart calls for help and arms. See telegram in Chronicle to-day from here.

ALLEN, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California, June 8, 1878.

[Telegram.]

CARSON, NEV., June 8, 1878.

General McDOWELL, *San Francisco:*

The following respectfully forwarded to you for consideration:

"CORNUCOPIA, NEV., 8th.

"Governor BRADLEY:

"News from the front this a. m. very exciting. Cornucopia is full of refugees. All of our available men and arms already at the front, leaving our women and children without any protection. Please send arms and ammunition at once.

(Signed)

"PLUMB, OTTERHEIMER AND SEAMOND,
"Committee of Safety."
L. R. BRADLEY.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 9, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 8, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER, *Department Columbia, Portland, Oreg. :*

Two companies of Twelfth Infantry leave this evening for McDermitt, thence to join the cavalry as soon as they can be communicated with. Sanford has been informed of this and of the whereabouts of Bernard south of Silver City. Camp McDermitt and all troops of this department in its vicinity are placed under your orders. Commanding officer of the post so informed.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 8, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL *Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :*

* * * * *
Bernard reports: "Scouts report trail of raiding band going toward Battle Creek, through very rough country. I send scouts to-day to Duck Valley, sixty-five (65) miles south. On return shall escort citizens to Mundy's Ferry. Should Indians remain in vicinity of Battle Creek, troops should assemble near Silver City. Soon as I can thoroughly scout country and get citizens to safe place, shall go to west and south side of Indians and try to ascertain the best point for troops to assemble. Reports state Indians from west going toward Battle Creek."

Collins adds, dated to-day: "Have sent Riley with supplies to Bernard and messenger with reports to Sanford."

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 8, 1878.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1878.

General IRVIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

DEAR SIR: At 10 minutes past 11 last night I received at my room the following telegram :

"OGDEN, UTAH, June 8, 1878—10.25 p. m.

"To A. N. TOWNE:

"It is reported that from one to three hundred Indians were on Goose Creek this morning, about 40 miles north of Terrace, and are moving toward the town. The people are alarmed, and Mr. McKensie (master mechanic of C. P. R. R.) requests that you send about 50 guns and 20 rounds of ammunition for each gun by first train.

(Signed)

"R. H. PRATT,
"Division Superintendent."

I replied as follows immediately:

"Impossible to get guns and ammunition to ship from here by noon to-morrow. Have McKensie send out scout to-night with instructions to return by eight or nine o'clock in the morning, reporting to me all he can learn of their movements. If, however, the report is well authenticated, advise without delay the post commandants at Camp Douglas and Camp Halleck, and arrange for immediate transportation of troops from both places. Also have engines and cars in readiness to move the people from Terrace in case the place is threatened, and keep me fully advised and a sharp lookout for the safety of all trains on your division."

This morning I also received the following telegram from Mr. Pratt:

"OGDEN, June 8, 1878.

"To A. N. TOWNE:

"There were no horses in Terrace last night, and McKensie could not get scouts to go out. There are no signs of Indians this morning. It is reported from Kelton that three or four men were killed yesterday on Goose Creek. The settlers north of Terrace and Kelton are moving into Kelton. The people are alarmed and so many rumors afloat that it is hard to say just now whether there is danger of the Indians coming to our line or not, but I think we can learn something reliable to-day when the people get a little settled from the first scare.

(Signed)

"R. H. PRATT."

This morning I also received the following telegram from our agent at Elko:

"The Duck Valley Reservation is located 80 miles from here, due north, by wagon-road 100 miles.

"J. S. FAST."

The latter was in reply to inquiries from this office as to the location of the reservation.

Possibly there may be no real danger or foundation in fact for these rumors. At the same time, I deem it wise to communicate the information to you as I got it, although no doubt you are better informed of the movements of the Indians than any of our officers or men can be.

In this connection may I ask you, if the post-commandant at Camp Douglas were advised of immediate danger would he order out his forces this way without orders from you?

In conclusion I have to say that if you find it necessary to move troops either way we shall be prepared to handle them at short notice.

Yours, &c.,

A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent.

Later—2.30 p. m.

I have just received from Division Superintendent Coddington, at Carlin, a message as follows:

"Capt. J. A. Palmer has received a telegram from Tuscarora stating that the Bannocks are on Hogle's Ranch, and to look for the Shoshones. Hogle's Ranch is about 40 miles north of Carlin. Do you not think it advisable that we should have some arms and ammunition, say 100 breech-loading guns? There is no telling what the Shoshones will do, and there is not a half dozen guns in this place."

They have evidently got up a big scare in that section of the country, and it is more than probable that the Shoshones may give trouble at the settlements along the line of the road. Would it not be consistent for you to send me, at my hotel, a telegraphic order on the commandant at Camp Halleck for the delivery of 100 or more guns, with ammunition, which I can send to our division superintendent at Carlin; to receive from Camp Halleck and receipt for?

I would then have them put in safe hands at Carlin, to be used in either direction, as circumstances may require. Possibly you may have troops at Halleck that you would deem it wise to send out on the line of the road, say to Carlin, where we can move them at a moment's notice by train in either direction.

A. N. TOWNE.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California
June 8, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 8, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER *Camp Halleck, Nev.*

(Operator at Halleck Station please forward):

The superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad receives reports that the Shoshones and Piutes threaten to raid the overland road between Goose Creek and Carlin. Send as large a detachment of your company as you can spare to Halleck Station ready to move by train which the Central Pacific will furnish to any point where assistance is required between Carlin and Tulasco until troops arrive at Elko from here. Three companies of Twelfth Infantry leave to-morrow for Elko. Two left this evening for McDermitt via Winnemucca.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

CAMP HALLECK, NEV., June 9, 1878.

To KELTON, A. A. G., *San Francisco*:

Detachment of twenty-four men, with First Sergeant Mason in charge, also one hos-

pital steward, leave here at eleven a. m., will arrive at station about one p. m. Six days' rations and eighty rounds of ammunition furnished per man. Myself and seven men left in camp.

ALLEN,
Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, Commanding.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 9, 1878, and copy furnished Mr. A. N. Towne, superintendent Central Pacific Railroad, same day.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 9, 1878.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Military Division Pacific, San Francisco :*

Following just received from Collins, Boise, dated to-day: "Just shown the following addressed to Governor Brayman: Yesterday afternoon Harper's company volunteers came across about sixty Bannock Indians seven miles east of South Mountain, who attacked him; was compelled to retreat, Indians following seven miles, killing four white men and two Piute scouts, wounding Thomas Bones, also one man missing; several horses killed and wounded. Harper expects re-enforcements early this morning, then will return to scene and recover dead. Hills full of hostile Indians; need men and arms at once. Show to Major Collins." General Howard telegraphs following to-day from Walla Walla: "Reports from Wheaton represent some Bannocks appearing in neighborhood of Salmon River and people fleeing to Mount Idaho, reconnoitering parties have been drawn in. I expect to leave this afternoon for Boise after Wheaton comes here."

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 10, 1878.

[Telegram.]

CAMP McDERMITT, NEVADA, June 9, 1878.

To ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department California, San Francisco :*

Abbott, postmaster at, and Burns, citizen, near, Alvord, Oreg., sent in an Indian runner reporting that Bannocks at Malheur Reservation had captured all the arms there and were going to burn the houses and take stock. They ask for guns. I replied I had none to spare. They say Natchez has gone to reservation and Chief Winnemucca is at Juniper Lake, northwest of here, near Stein Mountains. Putes seem to be peaceably inclined. To-morrow I will send out a runner to find Bernard (if Indian does not disappoint me) and inform him of your message of yesterday, received to-day, which I have also telegraphed to Silver City to Von Schrader for him to communicate with Collins at Boise and try to reach Bernard, whose whereabouts are unknown; supposed to be in Bruneau Valley. Von Schrader says the chances of getting to him are desperate, and that Owyhee volunteers have been fighting Bannocks in Jordan Valley. Five white men missing and Indians victorious.

Putes are coming back here in small numbers; say they are afraid to stay out, and will help us. Two have promised to go out for me to-morrow and watch the Bannocks and keep me informed. I do not know whether they can be trusted or not, but will try them and send them out if they keep their promises to go. Have no good maps sufficiently in detail; would like to be supplied. No serviceable horses here; I may need some.

THOMPSON,
Captain 12th Infantry, Commanding.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 10, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 9, 1878.

To Captain BYRNE,

Twelfth Infantry, in command of troops en route to Elko, Sacramento, or Colfax, Cal. :

On arrival you will find transportation. Move out north without delay to Cornucopia and thence toward Juniper or Battle Creek, where the hostiles are supposed to

be. Look out for Captain Bernard's command somewhere on the East Fork of the Owyhee, toward which point Sanford from Kelton and Egbert from Winnemucca will move to unite the commands.

After leaving Elko you will be under command of General Howard, who will arrive at Boise on the 13th. Until you get orders from him, or the troops unite, act on your own responsibility. You are authorized to employ three good scouts, if you deem them necessary.

* * * * *

Acknowledge.

KELTON, A. A. G.

—

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 9, 1878.

To Captain EGBERT,

In command of troops which left Sacramento this morning, Summit or Wadsworth:

To reach your objective point, as given in telegram of the 7th, it will perhaps be better to leave McDermitt to your left and take the road by way of old Camp Scott. You are authorized to do so and to employ two or more good scouts and guides. Captain Byrne, with three companies of your regiment, left to-day for Elko, thence north through Cornucopia to unite with the other commands.

* * *

After leaving Winnemucca you will be under the orders of General Howard, who is expected at Boise on 13th instant. Acknowledge.

KELTON, A. A. G.

—

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 10, 1878.

To OPERATOR, Kelton:

Send following dispatch to Major Sanford:

"Egbert, with five companies, leaves Carlin to-morrow for Duck Valley, north of the East Fork of the Owyhee, between Bruneau Creek and Blue Creek. Bernard has been there, is probably now escorting fugitives to Mundy's Ferry on the Snake River, and will then return and ascertain the best point for troops to assemble. The hostiles, sixty in number, have been met on the 9th instant by the Idaho volunteers seven miles southeast of South Mountain, near the forks of Battle Creek. Lost two men.

"KELTON, A. A. General."

—

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 10, 1878.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Some Idaho volunteers from Silver City met a party of hostiles about sixty in number, on Saturday seven miles southeast of South Mountain, near the forks of Battle Creek; lost two men. Troops from this department should be at Duck Valley between Blue Creek and Bruneau Creek, not far from South Mountain, on the eighteenth instant. Fugitives coming on to the overland road between Carlin and Tulasco report all the people north of the road between those points in great alarm. A ranch is reported burned this morning by the Shoshones on Goose Creek, about forty miles north of Terrace. The Central Pacific Road have trains at Kelton and Terrace ready to take away the people. Some troops have been sent to Terrace from Camp Douglas. The infantry company from Halleck, on cars, is patrolling the road between Carlin and Tulasco. The best informed persons at Kelton think the reports coming in are greatly exaggerated, and that people are unnecessarily alarmed.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 10, 1878.

To Captain EGBERT, *Winnemucca, Nev.* :

The division commander directs that you proceed with your command to Carlin, to which place Captain Byrne, with three companies on special train, is en route. You will take command of the five companies and proceed north through Cornucopia to Duck Valley between Blue Creek and Bruneau Creek. Commanding officer McDermitt and Major Sanford informed.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

CAMP McDERMITT, NEVADA, June 11, 1878.

To ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of California, San Francisco, Cal. :

L. M. Reeder states: He has been camped with stock at old camp Three Forks, Idaho; that day before yesterday, June 9, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he saw, as he supposed, about forty or fifty Bannock Indians that drove off his stock, together with ten more horses belonging to James P. Anderson; that he, Reeder, states he had to run for his life; that six Indians raced after him 6 miles.

THOMPSON,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, June 11, 1878.

[Telegram.]

WINNEMUCCA, NEV., June 11, 1878.

To General McDOWELL, *San Francisco* :

We have reliable information that the Indians are burning houses and murdering people a short distance north of Winnemucca. A company desires to go immediately to relief of settlers. We have no arms. Captain Hurst left a case of government arms and ammunition with E. Reinhard & Co., of this place. Please give us an order on E. Reinhard & Co. for the arms and also ammunition consigned to them for Boise.

WM. S. BONIFIELD,
District Judge.

E. REINHART,
R. WOOD,
County Commissioners.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, June 11, 1878. See telegram in answer, June 12, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 12, 1878.

To WM. S. BONIFIELD, *District Judge, Winnemucca, Nev.* :

Am forbidden to issue arms to any one not in United States military service. Can be done only by Secretary of War. I send two companies from Alcatraz to Winnemucca, by special train, to-day. A company of cavalry is on the way from Camp Bidwell to McDermitt.

McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 12, 1878.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.* :

District Judge William S. Bonifield and others at Winnemucca applied to Captain Egbert, Twelfth Infantry, at Carlin, for ten stand of arms and ammunition, left at Winnemucca by that officer, to repel raid of Indians on settlers a short distance north. Captain Egbert gave them the arms and applies to have his action approved, which I recommend. I will, so far as possible, hold the citizens at Winnemucca responsible for the return of arms.

McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

WINNEMUCCA, NEV., June 12, 1878.

To General McDOWELL, *San Francisco* :

We will return and indemnify Captain Egbert. It is a case of necessity. The judge left this morning at head of volunteer company.

R. W. WOODS,
County Commissioner.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 13, 1878.

[Telegram.]

CAMP McDERMIT, NEV.,
June 12, 1878.

To ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department California, San Francisco* :

Excitement here among citizens great. Stage-driver killed between here and Owyhee yesterday. Passenger on stage came back to-day and reported. No stages running from here. Telegraph down north. Citizens flocking into post for protection. They want arms and ammunition. Have none to furnish. Harney ordinance here. Shall I issue? Indians reported to have broken out between here and Harney.

THOMPSON,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department California June 12, 1878, and replied to same day. Copy furnished chief quartermaster Military Division Pacific and Department California, June 12, 1878, informing that stores for Camp McDermit be forwarded under escort of Captain Egan's command, &c.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 12, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER, *Camp McDermit, Nevada* :

Companies K and H, Fourth Artillery, seventy men, are just leaving for your post. The division commander is positively prohibited from issuing or authorizing the issue of arms and ordnance stores to State, State troops, or citizens. You would only be justified in issuing the Boisé ordnance in case your post was attacked. If you have spare arms on your returns at the post, which by being placed in the hands of citizens will afford protection to people and property, you will be justified in assuming the responsibility of issuing the same, taking all proper precautions to have them returned. Should you do so, the division commander will recommend that your action be approved by the Secretary of War.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 12, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER, *Department Arizona, Prescott, Ariz. :*

The Indian difficulties in Idaho make it suddenly necessary to call upon your department for troops. The division commander directs Companies A and K—Brayton's and Worth's—Eighth Infantry, or any other two companies of that regiment which can soonest move, to come to Angel Island equipped for field service. Laundresses and impedimenta to follow after. Arrival of companies to be reported from Yuma. Furnish transportation for knapsacks.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

OMAHA, NEBR., *June 12, 1878.*

To Maj. Gen. IRWIN McDOWELL,
Commanding Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

Captain Bainbridge reports yesterday that the Bannocks sent by him to Buffalo Horn, 7th instant, returned yesterday. They were turned back by a Captain Wood, Second Idaho Volunteers, and forbidden by him to go to hostile camp, although they had a pass signed by Captain Bainbridge stating their business. Asks if he shall start another party, and states there is no reliable information from hostiles since 7th, and that all is quiet at agency. Captain Bainbridge has been ordered to send another party at once.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California
June 12, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 13, 1878.

To General HOWARD, *Boise City, I. T. :*

Commanding officer Department Platte telegraphs that Captain Bainbridge at Fort Hall reported, on the 11th instant, that the Bannocks sent by him to Buffalo Horn on 7th instant returned. They were turned back by a Captain Wood, Second Idaho Volunteers, and forbidden to go by him to hostile camp, although they had a pass signed by Captain Bainbridge stating their business. Captain Bainbridge has been ordered to send another party at once. The division commander asks you to investigate and give necessary orders, that the next party may get through.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 13, 1878.

General HOWARD, *Boise City, I. T. :*

Yours of 11th from Baker City just received. You were telegraphed at Portland, 7th instant, that one thousand dollars had been authorized to repair telegraph between Baker City and Walla Walla; that the General of the Army had decided that the present number of Indian scouts could not be increased by enlistment as heretofore for short periods. You can, however, hire them as scouts, to be paid by the Quartermaster's Department, and if you now wish 25, the number you asked for on the 5th instant, you are authorized to secure their services in this way.

If you think that if Fort Hall is placed under your orders your operations will be assisted, please make application. At Boise you are in telegraphic communication with Fort Hall via Winnemucca and Corinne, and with Captain Egbert's command via Carlin till after he leaves Cornucopia, which he will not reach for several days yet. Company C, First Cavalry (Wagner's) should leave Bidwell to-day for McDermit, where he should arrive about the 19th or 20th. A messenger from McDermit can be sent to meet Wagner if you wish to change his route.

Captain Egan, with two companies Fourth Artillery, will be at Winnemucca to-day. He is of course subject to your orders. At Winnemucca there is a large amount of ordnance and subsistence for Boise, which you may desire shall go forward under Major Egan's escort.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, June 12, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Military Division, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Arrived here this morning. Send force under Grover, including Sanford, to clear up scattering Indians toward Fort Hall. Please ask commanding officer Fort Hall to work toward Grover to detain the Bannock families reported going to Hall, principally relations those on war-path. I am concentrating against Bannocks and Malheurs, near Sheep Ranch, six miles from Owyhee Ferry, on Winnemucca wagon-road, taking charge of this column myself. Ten citizens and four friendly Indians altogether, from the first outbreak, killed. I think the Lemhi and the friendly Bannocks are working homeward. Buffalo Horn is leading the hostiles. Weiser's Piutes and Bannocks furnish the malcontents now raiding. Difficulty begun by a drunken Indian; then Buffalo Horn said, as Captain Bainbridge would hold full tribe responsible, they might as well go to war at once, taking horses and other property. Should there be real outbreak in Wheaton's district, please communicate both to him and me, to avoid delay. Shall probably need no more troops this way, so the five hundred reserve at San Francisco, in case of imperative need, could go to Wheaton. Governor Brayman authorizes Bainbridge to use his arms for citizens, should necessity require.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters, Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 12, 1878, and replied to same day. See also telegrams to Adjutant-General and to commanding officer of troops near Fort Hall, June 12, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 12, 1878.

General HOWARD, *Boise City, Idaho:*

Dispatch just received. No reserve of troops here. Egbert, with five companies of Twelfth Infantry, left Carlin yesterday *en route* for Duck Valley, via Cornucopia, to to which point there is telegraphic communication. Egan, with two companies of Fourth Artillery, has just left here for McDermit, via Winnemucca, and will escort ordnance and subsistence to Boise. Three companies Eighth Infantry are *en route* for Angel Island. Camp McDermit and all troops *en route* to you from here are under your orders. Your message sent to commanding officer, Fort Hall.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 12, 1878.

General KELTON, *Military Division Pacific, San Francisco:*

Following just received from General Howard:

"BAKER CITY, June 11.

"The Malheurs left their reservation 6th instant. Bannocks evidently working to junction with them, as I feared. Whipple and Bendire about a day's march from Boise. Sanford, unaccountably to me, less than one hundred miles from Kelton to-night. Stewart delayed two whole days for wagons, and was making short marches instead of long ones. At last accounts Cochran waited several days at Cayuse, and then, by my order, started this way. Is near Meacham's to-night. Hope you have permission to repair telegraph line where broken between Union and Walla Walla. Warm Spring scouts very important to help me hunt main camp of the Indians. Can you get them? Answer Boise. Grover will forward if necessary."

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 13, 1878.

[Telegram.]

BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO, June 12, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Military Division, San Francisco, Cal. :*

I was misinformed yesterday about Sanford. He is at this time near Payne's Ferry, guarding the overland stages, and has made good time. Reports rumors from his neighborhood much exaggerated. His movement has protected thousands cattle moving east.

HOWARD, *Commanding Department.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California, June 13, 1878.

[Telegram.]

BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO, June 12, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION PACIFIC, *San Francisco, Cal. :*

May I accept services of volunteers for the emergency in any exposed quarter, not exceeding one hundred. The Indians are raiding on a circuit of one hundred miles, and will need watching in different directions. Citizens offer their services; some through governor and some directly independent of his recognition.

Please instruct me.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 13, 1878, and telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the Army same day.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 13, 1878.

General HOWARD, *Boisé City, Idaho :*

Your telegram of June 12, asking authority to accept the services of volunteers sent to War Department. You are to understand that all the available companies in and near San Francisco have been sent to operate against the hostile Indians, and will come under your command, as detailed in telegram of Colonel Kelton of 12th instant. I don't want you to be under any misapprehension in this respect. Bear in mind that, except some three small companies on the way from Arizona, you are not to calculate on any more force from here. The Arizona companies are a long ways off.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1878.

Maj. Gen. I. MCDOWELL, *Commanding Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :*

The Secretary replies there is no authority in law to accept services of volunteers. If the governor organizes volunteers on his own responsibility, they may co-operate with the regular force, and in great emergency may be furnished supplies absolutely necessary. But no assurance can be given of military service by volunteers being recognized by the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 14, 1874, and telegraphed to General Howard same day.

CAMP McDERMIT, NEVADA, June 13, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Orders No. 38, dated headquarters, Camp McDermit, Nevada, June 7, 1878, I left at midnight of the 7th and 8th instant, proceeding to Jordan Valley as directed. At this point I could get no information of the whereabouts of Capt. R. F. Bernard, First Cavalry, and under telegraphic

instructions from you, dated the 8th instant, proceeded to Silver City, Idaho Territory. I was here informed by the citizens that Captain Bernard's command was somewhere in the vicinity of Bruneau or Duck Valleys, and that Captain Collins was in communication with him from Fort Boise. Under telegraphic instructions from you dated the 9th instant, I proceeded to Fort Boise on the 10th, and there received intelligence that Captain Bernard had arrived in Silver City the same day. Returning to Silver City, I delivered the dispatches to him on the 11th at a place near the latter on the Winnemucca and Idaho stage-route called Wagontown, and then proceeded to rejoin my station.

The return trip to this post was made on the first stage since the capture of the one on the 10th instant by hostile Indians, 2½ miles south of the Owyhee Crossing.

The stage was found at this point completely demolished, it having been burned together with such of the United States mail and express matter they did not carry off with them. Some Winchester arms and ammunition had been on this stage, which, to judge from the empty boxes that had contained the arms, there must have been about 12 rifles.

The settlements and stage-stations along the route from Sheep Ranch to the 10-mile station were found deserted, with the exception of the one at Dry Creek, about six miles south of where the stage had been burned. The "hostler" at this station was at his post, ignorant of what had happened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. VON SCHRADER,
Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp McDermit, Nev.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP McDERMIT, June 14, 1878.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters, military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, for the information of the commanding General.

E. F. THOMPSON,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Received headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 17, 1878.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1878.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL, *Commanding Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Secretary War approves your recommendation of 12th instant, concerning ordnance stores loaned to citizens by Captain Egbert. The arms and ammunition not used in actual defense of life or property to be returned to the custody of the United States when the emergency shall cease.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 14, 1878, and copies furnished Judge Bonifield and Captain Egbert same day.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 14, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION PACIFIC, *San Francisco:*

Agent [of the] Malheurs reports, 7th instant:

"There were present on 1st instant 370 Malheurs and 46 Bannocks from Fort Hall, one [of the] latter having Agent Danielson's permit to hunt in Port Neuf Mountains. Indians commenced stealing away on 2d instant, Eagan going first, saying he was going to fish-traps on Main Malheur, but went toward Boise.

"He wanted permission [to] buy ammunition and trade horse for gun. At noon 5th instant all his work hands left without a word. Next day Oits and seven of his men asked for supplies, saying they were going hunting in John Day Valley, but they started toward Boise. That night all disappeared. Says Chief Tanwadah at fish-traps on Main Malheur, supposed him at Stein's Mountain. Chief Winnemucca was at Camp C. F. Smith three weeks before. Chief Eagle Eye and 47 of his Weiser Indians received supplies there on 1st instant and left immediately, going East."

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 14, 1878.

[Telegram.]

SHEEP RANCH, OREG., June 14, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco* :

Dispatch received. I arrived here 2 a. m. to-day. Am glad so many troops are *en route*. Downy, on account of disturbed condition at Malheur, returned to Harney without orders. This causes a readjustment of arrangements. Hostiles between me and Harney. Sent Sarah Winnemucca with two Piutes to bring in those merely frightened. This and overland roads now clear.

Grover instructed to see Fort Hall passes respected. Will suffice if commanding officer Fort Hall reports to Grover and communicates with him, unless some senior to Grover is sent, then would like him to report to me when he takes the field.

HOWARD.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 15, 1878.

[Telegram.]

WHITE HORSE, GRANT COUNTY, OREGON,
June 14, 1878.Major-General McDOWELL, *Commander Pacific Coast, San Francisco* :

We have had to all concentrate at this place to protect our lives, leaving our homes and property in the possession of the hostile Indians, and for God's sake help us if you can and we will be thankful.

W. J. RAMS.	C. A. MOUNSONE.
D. M. DISSBION.	J. A. CROWLEY.
W. CHRISTROM.	NICK DARNELL.
JAMES BEBY.	R. CAPLY.
E. S. CROSS.	JOHN DIXON.
A. CRAIN.	W. B. TODHUNTER.
JAMES SHORT.	W. P. MOULDEN.
A. DENRAH.	J. F. ABBOTT.
MATE WHITISCO.	J. S. DUAMY.
D. H. DAVIDSON.	J. S. DRISCOLL.
O. ABBOTT.	R. M. DILLDSLI.
G. B. CROWLEY.	J. STREET.
F. PASSONS.	T. W. RITT.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 15, 1878. See telegram to Rams and General Howard of same date.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 15, 1878.W. J. RAMS, *White Horse, Grant County, Oregon* :

Your telegram received. General Howard is now at Sheep Ranch. Troops are going to him from Bois  and the railroad as rapidly as they can move. He has been advised of your situation.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 15, 1878.General HOWARD, *Sheep Ranch, Oregon* :

W. J. Rams reports, under date of fourteenth, that they have been driven by hostiles from their ranches, and are concentrated at White Horse, Grant County, Oregon, to protect their lives. Report signed by twenty-five men.

KELTON, A. A. G.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, IDAHO TERRITORY,
Boise City, June 14, 1878.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL, *Commanding Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :*

SIR: Your early dispatches, as well as those of Brigadier-General Howard, sought of me information as to the discontent of the Indians, referring to their claim to "Big Camas Prairie."

Yesterday I responded to General Howard in writing, and, with his assent, inclose you direct a duplicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,
Governor of Idaho.

[Inclosure.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, IDAHO TERRITORY,
Boise City, June 13, 1878.

Brig. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, *Commanding Department of the Columbia :*

SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the claim of the Bannocks to the "Big Camas Prairie," in Alturus County, I have the honor to refer to the treaty between the United States of America and the Eastern band of Shoshones and the Bannock tribe of Indians, concluded July 3, 1868, ratification advised February 16, 1869, found on page 931 of "Reversion of Indian Treaties," published in 1873.

Article 2, p. 933, provides that "It is agreed that whenever the Bannocks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the 'Port Neuf and Kansas Prairie' countries, and that when this reservation is declared, the United States shall secure to the Bannocks the same rights and privileges therein, and make the same and like expenditures therein for their benefit, except the agency-house and residence of agent, in proportion to their numbers as herein provided for the Shoshone reservation."

Article 6, last paragraph page 935, provides that "The President may, at any time, order a survey of these reservations, and when so surveyed Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of the Indian settlers on these improvements, and may fix the character of title held by each."

Very liberal provisions are made for the acquirement of homesteads, the protection of private rights, the establishment of schools, and the encouragement of agriculture. It seems to be understood that "Kansas Prairie" is a misprint, there being no prairie of that name west of the mountains, and that "Camas Prairie" is meant.

The Indians understand it thus, and without exception or doubt insist that the "Big Camas Prairie" is theirs by that treaty. In proof of the sincerity of their belief, it is true that they have each year, during the season for digging camas roots and hunting, resorted in great numbers to and occupied this tract of country. The camas root is to them the equivalent of our potato, and it grows spontaneously in vast quantities on these grounds. I have been visited by a great number of Indians who uniformly claim "Camas Prairie" as their *garden*. They declare their rights by this treaty, whether the word should be "Kansas" or "Camas."

These Indians did, evidently, in making the treaty of 1868, and do now in their verbal way, confirmed by their "unbroken practice," understand "Camas Prairie" to be rightfully theirs.

These Indians state that the climate and soil on the Fort Hall reservation are not adapted to the raising of vegetables, and say that Camas Prairie is their garden, without which they would suffer hunger, for the dried and pulverized root of the camas is easily transported and is capable of preservation through all seasons. To lose Camas Prairie is considered by them the loss of their *only* sure and abundant supply of vegetable food. The increasing wants of our advancing population have for years invited increasing encroachments upon this prairie. Herders crowd upon it with thousands of cattle, destroying the product, and bands of "hogs" that dig up the roots, destroying not only the growing crops, but the seed of the future.

This process advances in proportions each year, and the discontent and resentment of the Indians become more bitter and dangerous. Left to itself, this condition of things tends to collision and bloodshed, which, in savage casuistry, is war.

It does not appear that the President has, as provided in the treaty stipulations, formally set apart Camas Prairie to the use of these Indians, or directed its survey, nor that Congress has acted on the subject.

If it was the intention of the parties to the treaty to set apart Camas Prairie to the use of these Indians, as they claim, it lies with the President and Congress to carry

that understanding into effect. If not, it should be so declared, and early steps taken to advise all parties of the right of the matter.

It is at this late day evidently better that the Indian claim, if recognized, should be extinguished in fair equivalents under a new arrangement, and the land in question surveyed and opened to settlement. Stock-raising, and the constant passing of immense droves of animals over the prairie to market, renders the exclusive use by the Indians impossible, and plants in the midst of our growing settlements an ever-threatening danger. During the long and unwise delay the conditions have changed, and if the national authorities would, they cannot now with safety and with hope of peaceful results confirm the Indians' claims.

I respectfully furnish you these facts and suggestions for your present information in aid of such suggestions as it may be your duty to make to the superior authority, only adding an urgent appeal that the matter may be definitely and distinctly settled at an early day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,
Governor of Idaho.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 20, 1878, and copy forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, June 20, 1878.

TAYLOR'S RANCH, NEV.,
Near Tuscarora, June 14, 10 p. m., 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to General Howard's order, I start in the morning by forced marches to Gussman's Ranch, 112 miles from here and 74 from mouth of Bruneau River, expecting to be there at Tuesday noon, for the purpose of cutting off the Bannocks coming south.

I expect to report to-morrow night again from Bull Run Creek via Cornucopia, by courier as directed, after which I may be unable to do so for some days.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HARRY C. EGBERT,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

Colonel J. C. KELTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 18, 1878.

[Telegram.]

SHEEP RANCH, OREGON, June 15, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

Your dispatch received. Sarah Winnemucca has just come in. Reports Pintes held as prisoners in hostile camp. She with a few escaped. From her and other information confirmatory have modified plans. Enemy seems to be concentrated in large force near Stein's Mountain. Grover the center with Sanford, Bendire's, Sumner's and Carr's companies concentrates at once at Keeney's Ferry to move in direction of Stein's Mountain. Stewart, the right, pushing rapidly to Rinehart's Crossing; Malheur, Egbert, reserve, ordered to move with utmost speed to Camp Lyons. Orders sent McGregor to move from Harney to join Bernard; Bernard with Whipples; Bonus and his own company moves to-morrow on Indian trail. I will go from here to Rinehart's Crossing of Malheur to meet Stewart. Egbert reports five companies, 130 men. Stewart's column D and G Fourth Artillery, B, D, G, H and I Twenty-first Infantry, 13 officers, 200 men; Captain Cochran with his Company F, Second Infantry, with Lieutenant Drury will go to Camp Lyons to await Egbert. Will send only scouts towards Fort Hall.

HOWARD,
Commanding.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 17, 1878, and telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the Army June 17, 1878.

[Telegram.]

SHEEP RANCH, OREGON, June 15, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco:

Colonel Grover leaves Bois  Monday with Bendire on upper route. Sanford joins near Payne's Ferry on upper route; he will scout the Lava Beds, and if the force at Fort Hall remains fast I will confine him to this. I move from here westward towards valley between Cedar Mountain, and Stein's Mountain, following large trail where main hostiles are now congregated. Major Stewart is located for present on Snake River near Old's or More's Ferry and mouth of the Weiser to intercept hostiles threatening to escape after mischief by Salmon River Country. Egbert comes to near Camp Lyons just right to intercept a back movement and to take up quick pursuit. Wish General Crook would send about 10 reliable scouts to meet Grover, since he deems it wise not to push out troops. If he will send these scouts I need make no change of plan. Please send whole despatch to Crook.

HOWARD,
Commanding.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the the Pacific and Department of California June 15, 1878, and telegraphed to General George Crook, Omaha, Nebr., on same day.

[Telegram.]

OMAHA, NEBR., June 15, 1878.

General McDOWELL, *Commanding Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:*

I deem it best that the men I have been able to send to Fort Hall and the agency shall remain there for the present, until it can be more clearly ascertained how matters are going to turn out in that section.

I have been able to send only about 200 men.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 15, 1878, and telegraphed on same day to General Howard, at Sheep Ranch, Oregon.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 15, 1878.

General CROOK, *Omaha, Nebr.:*

General Howard says Grover has been directed to see that the Fort Hall passes are respected.

Your telegram of this date about your command at Fort Hall received and sent to General Howard.

McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION,
June 16, 1878.

Adjutant-General KELTON, *San Francisco:*

Have been marching average of forty miles daily. Will be at old Camp Lyons in three days with good roads.

EGBERT,
Commanding Battalion.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 19, 1878.

[Telegram.]

McDERMITT, June 17, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of California, San Francisco :

About one hundred and fifty (150) or two hundred (200) Piutes in the neighborhood of post seem restless. Can I issue rations to them for a while?

THOMPSON,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California
June 17, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 17, 1878.

COMMANDING OFFICER, Camp McDermitt, Nevada :

Under what circumstances are the Piutes at McDermitt? To what reservation do they belong? Are they only women and children, or are men with them, and is your object in feeding them to keep them at peace, or is it because in the unsettled condition of the country they cannot get food?

KELTON, A. A. General.

[Telegram.]

McDERMITT, June 17, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of California, San Francisco, Cal. :

More or less Piutes always at post. Now are afraid to leave on account of hostile Indians, or being taken for them, although their season for gathering food. They have been used as scouts and may be again. They belong to Chief Winnemucca's band, and do not stay on reservation. Women and children with them. My object in issuing is to show appreciation of their friendship, and to prevent their leaving post under present circumstances when they have no chance of supplying themselves with food. Their exodus would create commotion. It is difficult to tell their real intentions from what they say.

THOMPSON, Commanding.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 18, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 17, 1878.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C. :

The following just received from Camp McDermitt:

"About 150 or 200 Piutes in the neighborhood of post seem restless. Can issue rations to them for a while.

"THOMPSON, Commanding."

I submit if it be not good policy to hold these Indians at the post, if we can, by feeding them from day to day till they can be sent to their reservation. In the present unsettled state of the country, I fear they would not be able, even if they wished, to get to their reservation without danger of being forced into hostilities either by their people or by ours.

Will inquire further immediately; but in mean time ask authority to act as suggested, if such a course appears best.

McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

OMAHA, NEBR., June 17, 1878.

Major-General McDOWELL, Commanding Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal. :

Telegram of 15th instant received. I have now in service with commands already in field the full quota of Indian scouts allowed this department. Can Indian scouts, desired by you at Hall, be enlisted as belonging to the quota for your division. I

think it very wise that Indians from Fort Hall be enlisted if possible. Referring to latter part of your dispatch it would unquestionably be wise to move troops from direction of Fort Hall if I had them in sufficient numbers. I am of opinion that those now there will do more good, under present circumstances, by remaining thereat for the present.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 17, 1878, and extract telegraphed same day to General Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.,
June 19, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a communication received by me last evening. The man that brought it in—Mr. Dawson—tells me that there are 22 citizens at the place referred to, and that they have "fortified," but have only a limited supply of arms, &c. Captain Wagner, with his command, will pass within a few miles of the point where these citizens are, and as he, Captain Wagner, only left here on the morning of the 17th, I told Mr. Dawson that by taking the same road he could very readily overtake Captain Wagner's command at Summit Lake, Nev.

Catlaboro Valley, Grant County, is about 110 miles from here, in a northeasterly direction, and about 90 miles from Camp McDermitt, Nev.

Of course I did not feel authorized to send a detachment from my company over there, as all the commands at present at this post will be needed here in this immediate vicinity, should the Indians either break out here or move in this direction from the east. Neither could I furnish Mr. Dawson the arms and ammunition he asked for, as there is very little more than sufficient to arm my company. I would respectfully request for information as to whether I am expected to make any detachments from my company for duty of this character, or as to whether I shall exercise my own judgment in cases of this kind.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. NORVELL,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
*Headquarters Mil. Div. Pacific and Department of California,
San Francisco, Cal.*

Copy of the inclosure above referred to.

CATLABORO VALLEY, GRANT CO., OREGON,
June 16, 1878.

HON. COMMANDER OF Fort Bidwell, California:

We, the undersigned, do earnestly pray you to send to our aid and relief men to protect, first, life; secondly, property. The Indians are doing us great damage, and still are threatening. We are doing all in our power in the way of fortifying, but it is rather a feeble effort. Please do not delay one moment but answer as early as possible.

P. S.—The Indians made a charge upon Mr. P. French, rancher, last evening, and captured 250 head of horses, killed one Chinaman, and wounded two men. We apprehend great trouble from them.

M. B. GRAY BELL.
F. I. HIGGINSON.
THOMAS GOISON.
J. H. HIGGINSON.
SYLVESTER SMITH.
WM. H. SHIRK.
T. M. HARKNESS.
PATRICK HEALEY.
S. E. HARKNESS.
M. SIGLER.
R. BEAMER.
T. M. SMALL.
H. R. MCCANN.

P. S.—Two cattle-drovers from Oregon were compelled to turn their cattle loose in a strange country and flee for their lives. One outfit of them was compelled to leave

their saddle-horses behind to escape with their ———. This happened 25 miles north-east of here. There were about one hundred (100) Indians; besides there is quite a number of Indians camped about 18 miles southeast.

[Telegram.]

[Headq's Department of the Columbia in the Field, Rinehart on the Malheur, via Boise City, Idaho, June 19, 1878.]

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Headquarters Mil. Div. Pac., San Francisco, Cal. :*

Bernard's report of the Indians leaving Stein's Mountain reached me at Keaney Ferry this morning. I immediately ordered Grover with his three companies of cavalry and company of volunteers to push for Old's Ferry and watch against hostiles going northward. No other substantial change of troops was needed. Bernard with three (3) companies of cavalry and a howitzer, to be increased by McGregor when he nears Harney, is moving in direct pursuit along the trail. The hostiles threaten to go along the ridge from Stein's Mountain to Umatilla, but I think still they will aim toward Salmon River country.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 19, 1878.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1878.

General McDOWELL, *Commanding Division, San Francisco :*

Congress has adjourned. We are now able to act to the extent of appropriations. Do you imperatively require more men? By abandoning the lake frontier or the South I can give you another regiment of infantry.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 20, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 20, 1878.

To General W. T. SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C. :*

Your telegram of to-day received. Impossible to tell at this time how imperative the necessity for another regiment. How far the Indian hostilities may extend and how long they may last is mere conjecture. What I want right now is more Indians as auxiliaries. Your telegram of 7th instant authorized the enlistment of Indians as soldiers. If you will authorize me to engage that they may be discharged at the expiration of six months, if they desire it, and sooner if we do, and allow me to have them as part of the general service, to the extent of the vacancies now existing in my division, I can get 200 who will be available at once, at less cost and far more effective than any recruits that could be sent. My division is 232 men under the number authorized by law. As to another regiment, will confer with Howard and report as soon as possible.

McDOWELL,
Major-General.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1878.

Maj. Gen. I. McDOWELL,
Commanding Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. :

Secretary of War approves of your suggestion to issue rations to Pintes in the neighborhood of Camp McDermitt, as contained in your dispatch of the 17th instant.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 20, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 20, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER, *Camp McDermitt, Nevada:*

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the division commander that you be authorized to issue subsistence, if you have any that can be spared, to friendly Indians at your post, who are there now or may be driven there for protection, till they can be safely taken to their reservation. You will only issue from day to day sufficient for daily use of Indians present.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 20, 1878.

Major MASON, U. S. A, *Boisé City, Idaho:*

From the best sources of information at hand, how many Indians are now together on the war-path, and what accessions is their present force likely to receive? Have the hostiles their women and children with them? An immediate reply is desired in order to decide if it will be necessary to call for troops from the Division of the Atlantic.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO, *June 20, 1878.*

Colonel KELTON, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your telegram received relative to the number of Indians. I will start in a few moments to join General Howard at Eldorado, about eighty miles from here. I expect to join him to-morrow. I will take your dispatch to him and send in an answer by courier. From best source of information, at present there is probably not less than five or six hundred hostiles together in camp at Stein's Mountain. They are reported to have women and children with them. If they escape northward they will probably be joined by Upper Columbia River Indians. Runners have been passing during the winter and spring between the various bands of the Upper Columbias, Umatillas, Malheurs, Piutes, and Bannocks, and other renegade bands in this section. All information leads to the belief that a general uprising is contemplated. General Howard may have particular information not in my possession.

MASON.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 20, 1878.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1878.*

General I. McDOWELL, *Commanding Division, San Francisco, Cal.:*

You are authorized to employ one hundred Indian scouts, in addition to the one hundred now employed in Arizona; the same to be discharged as soon as you can possibly dispense with their services.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 21, 1878, and telegraphed same date to General Howard. Receipt acknowledged.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 20, 1878.

General HOWARD, *Boisé City, Idaho:*

General of the Army telegraphs that by abandoning the lake frontier or the South, another regiment can be sent to you if you imperatively require more men. Are the

prospects now such as to lead you to think another regiment imperatively required to speedily end the present outbreak?

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

MALHEUR, OREG., June 21, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Military Division Pacific, San Francisco:*

An additional regiment is not needed, in my judgment, for this work, unless Columbia River renegades should begin war. Can tell better when I get nearer the enemy in Harney Valley, to which point I am moving my troops with the utmost speed.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 22, 1878, and telegraphed same day to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., June 23, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division of the Pacific, San Francisco:*

Following from department commander, dated between Malheur City and agency, yesterday: "Wilkinson got to Harney all right. Bernard and command reached Harney yesterday noon, and goes to re-enforce this a. m. Indians making westward, with large trail south of Malheur Lake. Stewart was at Indian agency this noon. Agency buildings not burned. Warn Klamath to scout out easterly. Howard commanding department."

SLADEN, *Aid.*

Received Headquarters Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 24, 1878, and extract telegraphed to commanding officer Fort Klamath, on same date.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BIDWELL, CAL., June 23, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

*Headquarters Military Division Pacific and
Department California, San Francisco, Cal.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that a gentleman by the name of Poor, a brother-in-law of Irvin Ayres, post-trader, stated to me last evening that one of the herders employed by the owners had just come in from Coleman Valley, Nev., and had informed him that Indians in some numbers, from 75 to 100, he said, had, the night before, stolen four horses.

I sent for the herder, whose name is Ryan, and he stated that not only the four horses above referred to had been stolen, but two Indians (Pi-Utes) that were employed by the owners of the horses as herders had disappeared also, taking two more horses with them.

From what this man Ryan states, it looks very much as though these Indians are lurking around there (Coleman Valley) for the purpose of trying to drive off the whole herd of horses, about 200, owned by Mr. Ayres and a man by the name of Wheeler; and the man Ryan thinks that all that has prevented them doing so before this is the close watch kept by himself and another man during the last two nights.

The government has about 40 mules out in this same valley—mules sent here last fall to be wintered—belonging to the Wheeler expedition.

As I think there is great danger of the Indians stealing these mules, I have sent out this day Lieut. F. A. Smith, Company G, Twelfth United States Infantry, with a detachment of 10 enlisted men, with orders to proceed to Coleman Valley and bring them in, and have also notified the citizens in charge of the horses above referred to that they can take advantage of this guard to bring in their stock, which they are going to do.

Coleman Valley is about 23 miles from here, east.

Notwithstanding the fact that citizens all around here that own stock have known of this outbreak among the Indians for days, they have their stock where Indians can get it without danger, and at the last minute come to me and ask for troops to guard or bring it in.

I have such a small command that I do not think it safe to make detachments for duty of this kind, especially as ample time and warning has been given the owners of stock to place it where it would be protected.

The citizens are much excited, and seem to fear a general outbreak among the Indians in this vicinity as well as elsewhere.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. NORVELL,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 29, 1878. Copy forwarded to Adjutant-General same date.

[Telegram.]

OTIS CREEK, OREG., HARNEY ROAD,
Via Baker City, Oreg., June 24, 1878.

My advance, under Bernard, overtook and attacked hostiles yesterday, Sunday morning, nine a. m. Surprised and charged camp; formed and recharged. Enemy rallied. Bernard asks for reinforcements. Have pressed every man with utmost speed to his and enemy's position on Curry Creek, near Camp Curry, 45 miles from Harney.

Egbert will intercept stragglers eastward, and be in readiness for a rapid move in any direction. Nearest troops, at Harney, have been started, and I move from here at once to Bernard. Bernard reports verbally only one soldier reported killed at time messenger left. Bernard has four companies of cavalry: his own, Whipple's, McGregor's, Perry's under Bomus. My aid, Lieutenant Wilkinson, with Sarah Winnemucca as guide, made a quick journey to Harney, arrives simultaneously with Bernard, and now returns with this report, having ridden 200 miles since they left me at Glenn's Store. Please notify Sladen, aid, Portland, Oreg. Buffalo Horn was killed in the charge.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 25, 1878, and copy was furnished the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia by mail on June 26, 1878.

[Telegram.]

Boisé, June 26, 1878.

KELTON, *Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Arrived here on the 24th. There should be five men at each of the following stations on Kelton road: Desert, Mud Springs, Payne's Ferry, Malade, Clover Creek, and King Hill.

Indians have been seen near road. Drivers and station-keepers threaten to quit unless protected. Freightage is also stopped to a great extent. Only nine men at post. Don't know where General Howard is.

GREEN, *Major First Cavalry.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California June 26, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 26, 1878.

Major GREEN, *U. S. Army, Boise City, Idaho:*

General Howard, on the 24th, was at Otis Creek, on the Harney and Baker City road, moving with Stewart's command as rapidly as possible to Bernard's assistance at Curry Creek, 45 miles west of Harney.

Bernard had surprised the hostiles on the morning of the 23d, and had charged them, but without serious loss. Buffalo Horn was killed. Bernard was waiting assistance. There are but three small companies in the department not with General Howard, one at Halleck, and two of artillery at Alcatraz Island. It is not possible, therefore, to send you any men now for stations on the Kelton road. The governor of the Territory can perhaps meet the difficulty you mention. Please ask him.

KELTON, *A. A. G.*

[Telegram.]

SALEM, OREG., June 27, 1878.

Maj. Gen. IRVIN McDOWELL:

I have advices that portion of Indians on Klamath Reservation are hostile, and that some settlers have already been murdered. I therefore respectfully request that troops stationed there may not be withdrawn.

S. F. CHADWICK,
Governor.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department California June 28, 1878.

[Telegram.]

SALEM, OREG., June 28, 1878.

Major General McDOWELL, *San Francisco, Cal*:

Have received the following dispatch:

"LINKVILLE, OREG., June 26, 1878.

"Portion Indians Klamath reservation hostile. Settlers Sprague River Valley driven off. Settlers Klamath Basin, Lost River Valley, moving into Linkville. Five settlers Warner Valley murdered. Need protection. Troops Fort Klamath should not be removed. Indians east working this way. Please send arms here. Authorize enrollment three companies mounted militia protect settlements this section and prevent outbreak Indians on reservation. (Signed) Geo. Neuse, J. W. Hamaker, Quincy A. Brooks, J. T. Forbes, H. M. Thatcher, Louis Land, S. B. Cranston."

Am ready to call for volunteers whenever you think it necessary and will authorize it. Do you need any such assistance? If not, can I procure guns and ammunition from Fort Klamath, in case of necessity, to arm settlers?

S. F. CHADWICK,
Governor of Oregon.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department California June 28, 1878. Repeated to Adjutant-General same date.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 28, 1878.

Governor CHADWICK, *Salem, Oreg.*:

Your telegram received. The troops at Klamath are under the immediate orders of General Howard, who certainly will not withdraw them so long as the Indians in the vicinity of the post are as hostile as you represent.

Arms for the State can be issued only on your requisition upon the Secretary of War, as directed by joint resolution of Congress approved June eighteenth, seventy-eight.

General Howard does not call for volunteers. If called out by you the Secretary, in respect to them, states in telegram of June fourteenth as follows:

"There is no authority in law to accept services of volunteers. If the governor organizes volunteers on his own responsibility, they may co-operate with the regular force, and in great emergency may be furnished supplies absolutely necessary, but no assurance can be given of military service by volunteers being recognized by the United States."

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Portland, Oreg., June 28, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco*:

Following dispatch just received from department commander, dated Silver Lake, near Camp Curry, June 25: "Hostiles increase as they advance. Beginning of outbreak, Bannocks formed junction with discontented Indians north of them, then with Pah-Utes under Oits and Egan near Juniper Lake. Some Klamaths have joined them here. Some Umatillas have been endeavoring to form junction. Some have succeeded

and are with them. General Howard is of opinion hostiles intend to move north following Silver Creek, striking nearest route to South Fork John Day River, then up Granite to Bridge's Creek, joining discontented Cayuses and other Indians as may be in that vicinity. To provide for this contingency, Grover will be sent at once to Walla Walla. The companies of cavalry in the district of the Clearwater and those now under Major Sanford will constitute his command in the field—E, D, H, I, and M companies, First Cavalry, total, two hundred and forty men—with such additions of artillery and infantry as the district commander may judge proper to assign. Major Sanford with D and I companies will halt near Malheur City and go into camp on Willow Creek till the probabilities of the Indians going north are determined. If hostiles move north, Sanford will move his command, join Grover. As Bendire is so near this point he will come forward at once with the infantry and artillery battalions now moving forward. General Howard for the present will remain with this column, consisting of four companies of cavalry, two of artillery, and seven of infantry, total four hundred and eighty men, and will follow right after the enemy whichever way he may turn. You will keep General Howard informed as to affairs in your district or anything relating to the hostiles which may be ascertained by you. Should you lose communication with the general, the force at McDermitt should in the event of a northward movement pass to the railroad, thence by steamer to Wallula as fast as possible, with such increase of force as the division commander thinks proper. Possibly it may be best to call for an Eastern regiment. It will be September before it could reach here, but it could reach you in two weeks; therefore it had better be sent to you. If you take the field yourself, Grover can command the cavalry, Merriam the infantry, and Miller the artillery. The Umatillas in Fox Valley are said to have sent their women and children to the reservation and threaten to join the hostiles. The general thinks it would be wise to have a point of observation on the Umatilla Reservation and there (?) station Grover's force. It will be necessary to act promptly. The general arrived at this, Bernard's, camp at noon to-day.

WOOD, *Aide."*

Above dispatch sent General Wheaton, Walla Walla.

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 28, 1878. Extracts telegraphed General Sherman same date.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, June 28, 1878.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY, *Washington, D. C. :*

SIR: In reply to the indorsement of the General of the Army dated June 19, 1878, on an application of the superintendent of the Northwestern Stage Company for troops to protect about 100 miles of the mail-route between Kelton and The Dalles, Oreg., I regret to say it is impossible to supply the military protection asked for, from the limited force at my disposal.

The agent of the company at Boise City has been so informed through Major Green, First Cavalry, who was requested to lay the matter before the governor of Idaho as one which possibly he could do something in respect to with the volunteer force he has called out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Commanding Division and Department.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1878.

General I. McDOWELL, *Commanding Division, San Francisco, Cal. :*

Your dispatches of last night received and considered. The transfer of the Eighteenth Infantry from Atlanta to Oregon will be so costly that we insist you should clearly and positively request another infantry regiment before making the orders. General Howard's allusion to a regiment from the East is too indefinite to base action upon.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California June 29, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., June 29, 1878.

General W. T. SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C. :*

I shall not ask for more troops till the request is clearly and positively made by Howard, or the necessity becomes absolutely imperative in my own judgment.

I sent you Howard's dispatch to keep you well informed and prepare you to not be taken by surprise if an application should be made. If we have some marked success soon, nothing will be wanted. If a reverse or serious check should happen, or if the present tension is not soon relieved, we may ask your aid. I have sent Howard all that could go from California, the battery leaving their guns and going as cavalry, and I have brought up three companies of the Eighth Infantry from Arizona, which will be sent to him as soon as events shall indicate the point. Then, as you have enjoined, I will have done the best I could with what I have. That the Eighteenth Regiment be not taken by surprise, I suggest it be notified to hold itself in readiness to march. If not called for, no harm will come; if it is, it will be able to come the sooner and the better prepared. The indications are that the Indians about Camp Bidwell whom the Indian Department wished the aid of the Army to place on the reservation, have also joined the hostiles. In fact, the Indians are afraid and distrustful of the whites, and the latter the same of the Indians, and it is not possible to predict how far the trouble may spread.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

WHITE HORSE, NEV., *June 29, 1878.*

Major-General McDOWELL, *San Francisco :*

Our condition is the same as it was when we applied to you on the fourteenth instant. We are greatly in need of assistance. Can we have it?

W. B. TODHUNTER.
JAMES G. ABBOTT.
J. T. DEVINE.
W. WHITESIDES.
WILLIAM MOULDER.
P. SHIRKK.

G. H. CROWLEY.
F. PARSONS.
D. DERBIN.
WM. SHIRKK.
JOHN DIXON.

If you can send us troops we would like to have Captain Wagner, as he is well acquainted with the country.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 1, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1878.

W. B. TODHUNTER, *White Horse, care of Commanding Officer, Camp McDermitt, Nev. :*

If, by assistance, you wish for troops to escort your families to McDermitt, they can be sent you by applying to the commanding officer at that post, provided in his discretion he can send them. If you wish troops to remain at White Horse to guard the people there, they cannot be sent, for all the force at my disposal is under General Howard's orders to move upon the hostiles when and where he may direct, now reported moving toward John Day's Creek, one hundred miles northeast of White Horse.

McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., *July 1, 1878.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division of Pacific, San Francisco :*

Following dispatch just received from governor of Oregon, dated to-day:

"CANYON CITY, OREG., *June 29.*

"GOVERNOR CHADWICK: Our scouting party surrounded by Indians and fighting on South Fork John Day River. Indians are pouring into John Day Valley. Militia

force not sufficient to protect us, and are in rear of the Indians. No troops in our valley. We have but few arms and ammunition. Order State militia immediately to our assistance. Forward arms and ammunition with escort to arm our citizens. Raise them at The Dalles if you can. Time is precious.

"F. C. SELS,
"Captain Grant County Home Guards."

"The above dispatch received this a. m. Can you not send this to officers in the field who can give immediate relief? Please see instructions to General Wheaton, June 25, as to situation.

"CHADWICK."

Above dispatch sent Generals Howard and Wheaton.
Department headquarters this day established at Fort Vancouver.

SLADEN, Aide.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California July 2, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1878.

Governor CHADWICK, Salem, Oreg. :

Your dispatch to department headquarters at Portland was forwarded to me. In response thereto I have sent two companies of infantry just from Arizona, all I have, up the Columbia River. They leave on the steamer to-morrow.

MCDOWELL, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to invite attention to the state of our transportation in the field, and to suggest that our present method of operating, by hiring mules and horses, be changed as soon as authority can be obtained, under the new appropriation to buy mules and equipments, to fit out a pack-train for field-service. In my opinion, 200 mules should be bought immediately for packing purposes, and 180 for wagon-service, to be organized into six-mule teams. It is recommended that 50 six-mule wagons be sent here by rail, consigned to the depot quartermaster at the Presidio; also 200 pack-saddles, or that authority be given to purchase them in San Francisco.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
*Military Division Pacific and Department of California,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California July 2, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO, IN THE FIELD,
Mouth of South Fork John Day, July 2, 1878.

KELTON, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, San Francisco:

The hostiles crossed the river near this point on Sunday, June 30, and are now in Fox Valley; there they have been joined by the Umatillas who warned the people in country if they wished to save their lives. The indications are that the hostiles will cross the Snake River near mouth of the Grande Ronde, keeping their journey under the cover of the woods of the Blue Mountains. They may, however, strike the Columbia between Celito and Umatilla if we are not fortunate enough to bring them to battle. The country over which we have marched from Camp Curry to this place is the most broken and rugged I have ever seen. General Wheaton, if any dispatches have reached him, has been ordered to be ready for the Indians as they emerge from the mountains into his district. Egbert will move toward Walla Walla from Boise so as to check any disposition of the hostiles to turn back. Citizens have skirmished with them. One citizen killed and several wounded. Impossible to reinforce me from the

south, but Wheaton cannot have too much assistance and that very quickly, for the Indians are moving rapidly. Dispatches relative to subsistence stores received.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California July 5, 1878. Telegraphed to General Sherman same day.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1878.

General SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

In view of Governor Chadwick's telegram sent you to-day I have ordered the two companies Eighth Infantry just from Arizona to take passage on the steamer of to-morrow to the Columbia. Shall wait to hear further from Howard or his troops before I bring back and send around by sea any of those now on the way from Winnemucca.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

VANCOUVER, WASH., *July 3, 1878.*

Colonel KELTON, *Headquarters M. D. P., Presidio of S. F.:*

Following dispatch just received from Wheaton:

"HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CLEARWATER,
"Temporarily at Fort Walla Walla, July 3.

"Capt. J. A. SLADEN, *Vancouver, Wash.:*

"Referring to General Howard's instructions telegraphed me on twenty-eighth (28th) ultimo, I have to report that the movement northward anticipated by him has actually occurred. Agent Cornoyer informs me that the Umatilla Indians fought 400 hostile Snakes all day yesterday, killing 30 and losing 2, at a point 40 miles south of the agency, about 80 miles from this point. This I received late last evening, with an earnest appeal from the citizens of Pendleton, near the agency, for military protection. I had, an hour before receiving this intelligence, just moved all my available force here, 54 men with artillery, to Wallula to take boat and observe points on Columbia, near mouth of John Day's River, where it was supposed hostiles would attempt a crossing. This little river-patrol command I immediately recalled, and they are now *en route* to Pendleton, 42 miles distant. Operators at points on the Columbia report unusual signal-fires burning last night, and the women and children from Umatilla and Wallula are now coming here to Walla Walla for protection. A messenger who left Pendleton at 4 a. m. to-day reports people living 6 miles beyond Pendleton as having been driven from their homes by hostiles. It is exceedingly unfortunate I have no force with which to attack these 400 hostiles who are devastating the country they pass through. We cannot tell yet whether they intend crossing Snake River near its mouth *en route* to British line, or whether they will turn east toward Salmon River country. I would be glad to have any available troops sent to report here at earliest date. No communication with General Howard by courier to La Grande and thence by telegraph to Malheur for several days. No communication with Portland all day; wire down.

"WHEATON."

"WALLA WALLA, *July 3.*

"To SLADEN, *Aide, Vancouver:*

"I have just received the following by courier from La Grande operator:

"BAKER CITY, *June 30—9.30 p. m.*

"Courier arrived from Camp Harney this evening; brought no news except that General Howard is supposed to be near the South Fork of John Day's River. This tallies with report brought in by citizen courier, who rode from Canyon City to this place in twelve hours, using but one horse, arriving here this a. m., asking government aid for citizens of John Day's Valley. He states that fifteen citizen scouts attacked Indians, number unknown, on South Fork of John Day's River; were surrounded, and still fighting. Also that Indians were pouring into John Day Valley. Soldiers, supposed to be General Howard's command, in pursuit.

"FERREN, *Operator."*

"I had already ordered all the cavalry in my district, three small companies, to this point without delay, but none of them are within several hundred miles of the John

Day River Valley. It is a cruel disappointment that I have no co-operating force available to meet and check these Indians General Howard is evidently driving.

"WHEATON."

They have been repeated to General Howard.

SLADEN, *Aide*.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 5, 1878. Substance sent to General of the Army.

[Telegram.]

BAKER CITY, OREG., July 5, 1878.

General KELTON, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Hostiles reported on head of Birch Creek about 30 miles south of Pendleton. Eighty soldiers reported at latter place; 600 men reported moving from Walla Walla.

SANFORD.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 6, 1878.

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., July 5, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, Presidio, San Francisco:*

Unofficial telegraphic reports say that Thockmorton's command has had a fight, and been repulsed with some loss, though number of Indians killed exceed his own loss; that Connoyer, Indian agent at Umatilla, is killed; that Indians are crossing Columbia River four miles above Wallula. Another dispatch to this office from Bake Oven, fifty miles from Dalles, dated July 2, says Indians attacked party at place called Cummings, killed one, wounded two, burned the house, and took our State team, supposed to contain arms and ammunition for the State militia. Settlers flocking to Canyon City and great fears of an outbreak on that place. Dispatch from secretary to Governor Oregon says dispatch from Judge Elmer, Baker City, July 1, stating Indians in John Day Valley, butchering and burning; fighting now twelve miles below Canyon City; urgently appeals for aid for that place, and asks in name humanity for every man, gun, and caliber fifty cartridge that can be spared from Baker City; that expected guns for Canyon have been interrupted on the way; that they are almost helpless, having not more than ten rounds for their needle-guns. Judge Elmer raising a company; thinks he can raise forty men. Wheaton asks for more soldiers. There are none to send him. If special steamer already telegraphed for can be obtained, Captain Kress, who volunteers for the duty, will start this evening with ten ordnance soldiers and ten from Fort Vancouver, howitzer, and Gatling gun to patrol river on steamboat in vicinity Wallula, and prevent hostiles from crossing. They can be at Wallula by Sunday morning; possibly sooner.

SLADEN, *Aide*.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department California July 6, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1878.

COMMANDING OFFICER *Camp McDermitt, Nevada:*

By reports from General Howard and Colonel Wheaton, the hostiles are moving North towards Pendleton, Oreg., and troops are urgently asked for on the Columbia River. Under these circumstances, Egan's and Smith's companies of artillery, and Thompson's and Wells' infantry companies will, without delay, and by forced marches, come to Winnemucca, thence to San Francisco by special train, where a steamer will be in readiness to take them to the Columbia River. If there is not transportation at McDermitt for their ammunition, that which is telegraphed for will be in readiness here. Hashbrouck's and Wagner's companies will remain at McDermitt. Answer when companies will leave, and what they will require here.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

CAMP McDERMITT, NEVADA, July 5, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Department of California, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.:*

Egan's, Smith's, and Wells' companies will leave to-morrow morning, taking with them the men. Thompson's company now here. There are thirty-two men guarding the road from here to Boise of Egan's, Smith's, and Thompson's companies; they will be relieved as soon as possible and sent forward with Thompson and Von Schrader. All necessary transportation here. Fifteen thousand rounds of ammunition wanted at San Francisco to meet the command. Egan's command will be at Winnemucca the afternoon July 8.

HASBROUCK, *Captain Artillery.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California July 6, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Fort Vancouver, Wash.:*

Companies B and K, Eighth Infantry, Captain Worth commanding, left for Portland on the 3d instant. They have thirty days' rations. Order them up the Columbia River wherever their services are most required. Company C, Eighth Infantry, will leave for Portland on the 9th instant. Two companies Fourth Artillery and two of infantry, now at McDermitt, will arrive here on the 10th or 11th, and will at once take steamer for Portland.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, July 7, 1878.

To COMMANDING OFFICER, *Camp McDermitt, Nevada:*

Captain Thompson will wait to collect together his men who are back on the road. Those with Captain Egan's command will go on with it.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

VANCOUVER, WASH., July 5, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, Presidio San Francisco:*

Following just received from General Howard, dated Camp Lester, mouth of South Fork of John Day River, July 2:

"Hostiles crossed John Day River near this point on Sunday, June 30. Are now in Fox Valley; the Umatillas joined them there. Indians warned the people in Fox Valley to leave country if they wished to save their lives. Indications are that hostiles will cross the Snake River near the mouth of Grande Ronde, keeping in their journey under cover of Blue Mountains. They may, however, strike the Columbia between Umatilla and Celito if we are not fortunate enough to bring them to battle. The country through which the troops have followed them is the most rugged imaginable. Egbert is ordered to move toward Boise. If Wheaton has received orders sent him he will be ready with all his forces to encounter hostiles as they emerge from the mountains. Any re-enforcements sent from East must be hastened to Wheaton with all possible speed. Citizens skirmished with Indians on Saturday, June 29. One man, Aldrick, killed. Sunday, Indians murdered two men in this valley; burned their houses. Bernard pressed them so close they had no time to depredate further."

River patrol of 20 men under Captain Kress, Ordnance Department, started at 8 o'clock to-night.

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California July 6, 1878.

[Telegram.]

BOISE, July 7, 1878.

KELTON, *Adjutant-General, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Having received no communication from General Howard direct, I telegraphed him my arrival on June 24. I received the following telegraphic order on the 5th instant:

"FORT VANCOUVER, July 5, 1878.

"Major GREEN, *Fort Boise, via Winnemucca:*

"Department commander, under date twenty-ninth ultimo, directs that you remain at Boise watching stage-lines; that Egbert, Collina, and commanding officer Camp McDermitt will report to you by letter. Egbert must be kept in readiness to re-enforce department commander. He will travel in wagons when practicable, but will take his pack-train.

"This dispatch has been so long delayed that department commander may have communicated with you subsequently.

"Please notify officers mentioned of tenor of this dispatch."

"SLADEN, *Aide.*"

Commanding officer Camp McDermitt telegraphs that he has not received the order. Egbert, with command, left yesterday morning in light wagons and pack-train under an order which he received from General Howard.

It is not practicable to send large number of troops on stages. The company has not sufficient teams on road. Cushing was ordered, and left yesterday, to establish a supply depot at Baker City. A number of stores were forwarded to that place yesterday.

GREEN, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 7, 1878.

[Telegram.]

PORTLAND, OREG., July 7, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL *Division Pacific, Presidio San Francisco:*

Governor Chadwick telegraphs from Umatilla, dated to-day:

"Two scouts arrived from General Howard, who was twenty miles from Camas Prairie yesterday morning and moving on. Throckmorton's command is also near Camas Prairie, where Indians are reported in force, scouts say about one thousand. Mason, inspector, says trail indicates twelve hundred horses."

Another dispatch from governor, as follows:

"Volunteers under Captain Sperry were defeated at Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, yesterday. Captain Sperry and nearly all his command killed or wounded. We can hear of but seven left. Am trying to remove large number of families to place of safety down the river. Indians still sixty miles south of this point."

Captain Worth's command will be first sent above Wallula to seize large number canoes and boats held by Homily's band, which is encamped on Columbia, near mouth of Snake. Citizens of Portland have organized a company to start to-morrow to report to Wheaton, taking guns of militia. They make requisition for caliber fifty ammunition. As I am temporarily in charge arsenal during Kress's absence I will issue, if not ordered otherwise, there being little or none of that caliber in the field. Wheaton anxious for those men to guard important points on river, including Celito, where clothing and subsistence have been sent for General Howard's command.

SLADEN, *Aid.*

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 8, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 7, 1878.

Mr. TOWNE or Mr. CORNING,

Palace Hotel, or C. P. R. R. Office, San Francisco, Cal.:

Captain Egan, with a command of four companies, has arrived at Winnemucca en route to this city, thence by steamer to the Upper Columbia. They report on cars, but cannot leave till morning. If this command can be dispatched to-night, it is most important that it come on. A steamer is in readiness to leave on Tuesday morning

with it. A delay of a few hours in this small command reporting to General Howard may be to him and the country of great consequence.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., July 7, 1878.

Col. KELTON, *Headquarters Military Division Pacific, Presidio, Cal. :*

Telegram from Wheaton, dated Walla Walla, July sixth, ten thirty p. m., says Mason telegraphed me via Umatilla, dated "Headquarters in the Field," July 5th, and reports the hostiles as on the North Fork John Day, near mouth of Granite Creek; thinks they will strike the Columbia River somewhere about the mouth of Willow Creek if they don't turn east.

SAWTELLE, *Quartermaster.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 8, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1878.

General SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C. :*

From telegrams received last night from Governor Chadwick at Umatilla, and from department headquarters at Portland and officers in the field, the following is the situation of affairs in the Department Columbia:

General Howard and command were on the 6th near Granite City and moving toward Camas Prairie, which is near the southern end of the Umatilla Reservation.

Captain Throckmorton, in command of three companies moving from Pendleton, is also near Camas Prairie where the Indians are in force; scouts say about one thousand.

Major Sanford, with two companies of cavalry, reached Baker City on the 6th instant. Captain Egbert, with five companies of infantry, left Boise in light wagons with pack-train on the morning of the 6th.

Colonel Wheaton has probably before this re-enforced Throckmorton's command with two companies of cavalry and one of infantry from Lapwai.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1878.

Col. WHEATON, *Walla Walla, Wash. :*

The division commander wishes to know if you have done or can do anything to prevent Moses and his people, and the bands affiliated with them, from joining the hostiles in case they cross the Columbia.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

WALLA WALLA, WASH., July 8, 1878.

Lieut. Col. KELTON, *San Francisco, Cal. :*

Dispatch of this date received. I have done all in my power to prevent Moses from permitting his people and Smohalla's from leaving their hunting and fishing grounds during the present campaign and joining any hostile bands. To-day I received and sent to General Howard a very handsome letter from Moses, reiterating his previous promises to remain peaceful, and do what is right. He said last summer, and again this spring, that if he is let alone he will keep his people quiet. Parties who have seen Moses within thirty days tell me he is perfectly well disposed. Whether under temptation he could restrain his five or six hundred well-armed Indians, with plenty of ammunition, is considered very doubtful. He could, if he desired to do so, control Smohalla's and other Columbia and Spokane bands, and within forty-eight hours move with one thousand well-armed and well-mounted warriors.

I have, at my nearest post to him, a garrison consisting of one entire company of my regiment, thirty-four enlisted men and three commissioned officers. Two boats are now, and to-night I hope to have three, well manned and armed with artillery, patrolling the Columbia, to impede and delay, if they cannot entirely prevent, the crossing north of the hostiles. General Howard is pursuing.

WHEATON.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 9, 1878, and telegraphed to General Sherman same day.

[Telegram.]

CAMP McDERMITT, NEVADA,
July 8, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Presidio San Francisco*:

Winnemucca returned from scout to Stein's Mountain; went as far as Harney Lake. Thinks a few straggling hostiles still in the mountains. Two citizens in to-day report fifty hostiles beyond White Horse moving northward Crooked River; doubt the report; will send out scouts to ascertain truth.

HASBROUCK,
Commanding.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 8, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1878.

General SHERMAN, *Washington, D. C.*:

Following dispatch just received from Lieutenant Sladen, aid-de-camp, dated Fort Vancouver: "Dispatch from Kress, dated Umatilla to-day, says: 'Left here at 2 a. m. for Long Island. Thirteen miles below a party of hostile Indians passed from left to right bank of Columbia River after we passed that point at daybreak. They had about five hundred horses, three hundred of which crossed, and about twenty Indians. Think the party numbered forty or fifty. Captured and destroyed entire camp outfit, property, canoes, &c. Came up for rations; will return at once. Major Worth's command left at 6 this morning.'"

I have had Egan's and Smith's companies, Fourth Artillery, Thompson's, Twelfth Infantry, Wells' Eighth Infantry, come by forced marches from Camp McDermitt to Winnemucca. They arrived at latter place last night; will come by rail to-day and leave by steamer to-morrow for the Columbia. Corliss' company, Eighth Infantry, just in from Camp McDowell via Yuma, goes with them; all under Major Mizner, Eighth Infantry.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH.,
July 9, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, Presidio San Francisco*:

Dispatches from Wheaton dated yesterday state small bands Indians with large number horses crossed to north side Columbia River at different points yesterday morning. Captain Kress with patrol-boat attacked and dispersed three bands at different points, captured and destroyed boats, packs, and camping outfit, landing and skirmishing with two parties. This below Umatilla. Above that point, Captain Wilkinson with another boat came upon party crossing, scattered them, capturing and destroying their boats and supplies. Worth's command has been placed on another boat, and is now patrolling river.

SLADEN, *Aid.*

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California July 10, 1878, and telegraphed same date to General Sherman, Washington, D. C.

[Telegram.]

HEAD OF BIRCH CREEK,
7 1/2 Wallula, July 9, 1878.A. A. GENERAL, *Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Yesterday at Pilot Rock I formed junction with the troops Wheaton had ordered to meet me under Throckmorton. It being uncertain from conflicting reports whether the main body of the hostiles was near the head of Butter Creek or nearer the Columbia crossing, I sent two excellent scouts to place their camp, and at sunrise moved two columns, one under Throckmorton, consisting of two companies of artillery, one of infantry, and a few volunteers, which proceeded by the stage-road directly to Butter Creek Post Office; the other column, consisting of seven companies First Cavalry as a battalion under Bernard, severally commanded by McGregor, Whipple, Bendire, Winters, Parnell, Ward, and Bonus, with about twenty of Robbins' scouts and a Gatling gun. I accompanied Bernard's column. We had proceeded some three miles toward the headwaters of Butter Creek when we met the two scouts, who reported the Indians in force on a height about three miles from us.

Bernard, taking the trot, moved quickly into position over three troublesome foothills, the last of which is fenced by a cañon, and over a mile in the ascent. The cavalry sped from hill to hill, till in the vicinity of the enemy strongly posted on a rocky crest. All the companies, except McGregor's with the pack-train, were deployed and used during the engagement. The advance was made along several approaches in a handsome manner, not a man falling out of ranks. The different sides of the hill were steeper than Missionary Ridge, still the troops, though encountering a severe fire that emptied some saddles and killed many horses, did not waver, but skirmished to the very top, the enemy advancing his position and running to the next height in rear, slightly higher and specially crowned with natural defenses of lava rock. In twenty minutes height was charged from different sides and taken.

Then commenced a rapid pursuit of flying Indians, who abandoned their spare horses that were on the field, perhaps 200, mostly jaded and worthless; also provisions, ammunition, and camp materials. The hostiles struck for the thick pines which crest the blue ridge, and again made a stand, using the trees for defenses. Again the cavalry pressed them in front and on the flank, and in a few moments dislodged them a third time and pushed them four or five miles farther in the mountains. The rough country and the great exhaustion of horses and men caused a cessation of the pursuit for to-day. In the battle 5 enlisted men were wounded, and probably twenty horses killed. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is difficult to tell. Their women and children and best horses in drove were well out of the way before the battle began, seemingly toward the Grande Ronde. The flight is in that direction. Captain Bernard is entitled to special credit for this engagement, as indeed for the entire campaign, and his officers and men have done as well as brave and true men can do. Could you know the difficulties of this wilderness you could then appreciate their loyal service.

HOWARD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 9, 1878, and telegraphed to General Sherman on same date.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP McDERMITT, NEVADA,
July 9, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to report that one of the Piute scouts who was sent out by Captain Egan under W Winnemucca to Stein's Mountain returned last night. He reports having met two bucks, one squaw, and two children who belonged to Egan's band of Piutes, and had made their escape from the Bannocks, by whom they were held prisoners because they would not join the hostiles. They were present at the fight with Captain Bernard's command, and say that four Bannock bucks and one squaw were killed; that Egan and his brother, and one other Piute, who endeavored to escape from the Bannocks and join the soldiers, were all shot by the soldiers and are badly wounded, and are again prisoners with the Bannocks and compelled to march with them, and that they will probably die. They say that Ochoho and his band are on the Stein Mountain, and want to go back to Camp Bidwell, but are afraid of the settlers and soldiers; that Ochoho told them some Bannocks came down to Surprise Valley and tried to get him (Ochoho) to go with the hostiles, but that he refused and that he wants to remain at peace with the whites. I am not able to express an opinion as to the reliability of these reports at present, which have come to me in the roundabout way related. No trail has been found of the fifty hostiles reported by two citizens

yesterday. I think that it is possible that Winnemucca's party of scouts was seen and their number exaggerated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HASBROUCK,

Captain, Fourth Artillery, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 12, 1878, and forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army same date.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1878.

General I. McDOWELL,

Commanding Division, San Francisco:

Your dispatches of yesterday are received and give great satisfaction. I should think that the fight described, led by the cavalry under Captain Bernard, ought to give confidence to the people of that quarter. If the regular troops can drive the Indians from chosen positions, and break them up into smaller parties, the people of the country can help very materially in capturing them in detail. I understand 2,000 muskets have been issued to the Territory of Idaho, and 1,000 to Oregon, whilst none have been applied for by Washington Territory. That Territory is entitled to 2,000 muskets. These it seems to me are enough for defensive purposes as well as offensive in aid of the regular troops. I am glad to see measures have been taken to prevent the hostile Indians getting north of the Columbia River where their presence might draw in Moses and his 1,000 armed warriors. The Eighteenth Infantry is all ready, but will not be sent till absolutely called for. Colonel Nickerson, a most valuable officer, is ordered to General Howard as adjutant-general.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 10, 1878.

[Telegram.]

NORTH POWDER RIVER, VIA BAKER CITY, OREG.,
July 11, 1878.

General KELTON, *Presidio San Francisco, Cal.:*

General Howard with some companies at Cayuse Station, near Umatilla. Miles with nine companies at Fly Valley, near Daly road.

Enemy reported breaking into parties. Hope to communicate with Miles to-morrow.

EGBERT,
Commanding Battalion.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 12, 1878.

[Telegram.]

NORTH POWDER RIVER, VIA BAKER CITY, OREG.,
July 11, 1878.

General KELTON, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

Sanford is near La Grande with detachment up Grande Ronde River, and hears Indians in some force are 30 miles beyond. I scout up Daly road and cover country to Ladd's Cañon. Have company at head of Clover Creek.

EGBERT,
Commanding Battalion.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 12, 1878.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1878.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *San Francisco*:

Referring to your telegram 1st instant, Secretary authorizes purchase of 56 army wagons, 180 wagon mules, 200 pack-saddles, or aparejos, by contract on Pacific coast.

MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 12, 1878. Copy furnished chief quartermaster Division Pacific and Department of California same date.

[Telegram.]

NORTH POWDER, VIA BAKER CITY, OREG.,
July 12, 1878.

General KELTON,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal.:

Ordered Indian Valley and Payette Lakes. Scouts of Captain Viven's detachment of this command to-day captured seven Indians with some squaws and children at Clover Creek. After vigorous pursuit others escaped.

EGBERT,
Commanding Battalion.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July, 1878.

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., July 12, 1878.

Following just received:

WALLULA, July 12.

"Hostiles after Monday's battle turned north and eastward along Blue Ridge, crossed Meacham's road in the night; Sanford's three (3) companies of cavalry and Miles's infantry is to follow. Egbert operates from Baker City, guarding against returns by trails between him and Piute Lakes. Bernard's, now Forsyth's, moves with six companies cavalry northward toward Leweston. I am *en route* to Lapwai, Mount Idaho, and vicinity with infantry force to head the enemy at the Snake Crossing. Throckmorton is near Pendleton, and will be strengthened by Mizner's companies to quiet an excited populace. Attempts to cross the Columbia by hostiles have ceased. Howard commanding department."

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 12, 1878, and telegraphed to General Sherman on same day.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 12, 1878.

General SHERMAN,
Washington, D. C.:

Had a visit yesterday from Natchez and other chiefs of Piutes. They assure me that except Oits and Egan's band their people are not with the hostile Indians. They claim that Egan is with them, dismounted and under duress. That Ochoho who left the vicinity of Camp Bidwell has not joined the hostiles, but merely placed his people out of the way of harm from either party. The five companies which left here the 9th will arrive at Vancouver to-day and be taken by special boat to Umatilla, the latter movement by Howard's order. I have ordered up five companies of the Eighth Infantry from Arizona.

McDOWELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 12, 1878.

ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C. :

SIR: The present Indian hostilities have disclosed the fact of the existence of a number of Indian reservations on this coast not heretofore known at these headquarters, and not located upon the map of the United States issued by Commissioner Williamson in 1876, purporting to indicate the Indian reservation. I find it frequently of importance to know where Indian reservations are and *their limits*, and the names of the agents and the commissioner resident on this coast. Such information will, doubtless, be of advantage to each division commander so far as it applies to his command. I respectfully request this matter be submitted by the General of the Army to the Secretary of War, with a view of being supplied with such publications as may be issued by the Interior Department, giving the information desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Division and Department.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.,
July 13, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
*Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California,
San Francisco, Cal. :*

SIR: I have the honor to report that last Monday (July 8th) "Ochoho," Piute chief, and five of his Indians, came in under a "white flag" to see me and have "a talk." While here he gave me to understand that the reason he left and went into the mountains about fifty miles west of north from here was because he was both afraid of the "Bannocks" and the white "soldiers," all of which I don't believe one word of. I have every reason to think, from what citizens have told me, that when he left here (Ochoho and band of Indians) he intended to join either the Snake Indians, to whom I referred in a former letter, or some disaffected "Yannocks," that intended to become or join the hostiles. At any rate, a gentleman have (here?) yesterday (a priest) told me that he learned in coming over here from "Red Bluffs," that Ochoho could not agree with these Indians, consequently got frightened and concluded to remain on good terms with us. I informed Ochoho that I was glad he came in, as I had just learned where he was with his Indians, and had he not come in I fully intended that evening to leave here with my company and either bring him in or "hurt him."

After this talk he said he would come in with his people Saturday (to-day), which he has done, and gave us one reason for wishing to go back with his five or six men (leaving one here), that a small party of "Yannocks" were out in his camp, and he wished to send them back to their agency and then bring his own people in here. Ochoho denies that any of the Indians now with him were concerned in the "Warner depredations;" but I have little confidence in any of these Indians, and as I informed you in a letter written a few days since, there is no doubt but that renegades from Ochoho's band and the Snake Indians are the guilty parties. Now that I have these Indians I will keep them on this reservation, unless I receive orders from superior authority to turn them loose. I will do all I can to find out and bring to justice the Indians that committed the depredations at Warner, and I think that I will be enabled to use "Ochoho" to good advantage in the matter in a day or two after he gets settled in his new camp here. There are about one hundred and forty Indians in Ochoho's band; now here, fifty men.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. NORVELL,
Captain Twelfth Infantry Commanding Post.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 20, 1878.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BIDWELL, CAL., *July 13, 1878.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California, San Francisco, Cal. :

SIR: I have the honor to ask whether, under the provisions of General Orders No. 100, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., October 27, 1877, I am not authorized to issue subsistence in limited quantities to the Indians now here (Ochoho's band Piutes).

The reason I am in some doubt upon the subject is that I am under the impression I have seen an order published rescinding (at least) some of the provisions of the order above referred to. I cannot find any order on file at this post relating to the subject except General Orders No. 100, Adjutant-General's Office, October 27, 1877.

As I do not allow any of Ochoho's Indians to leave the post reservation, they cannot kill game, &c., to subsist upon, consequently I think it no more than justice that we should allow them a limited quantity of subsistence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. NORVELL,
Captain Twelfth Infantry Commanding Post.

Received Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 20, 1878. See telegram on subject to Adjutant-General of the Army, same date. No answer.

[Telegram.]

VANCOUVER, WASH., July 14, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco :

Following just received, dated Walla-Walla, to-day :

"Learning that there was signs of Indians moving on the Vansycle Cañon Road to Wallula, yesterday, at 2.15, I ordered the cavalry column *en route* to Lewiston, under Forsyth, to turn back and go quietly to Wallula to head off any movements of hostiles in that direction. Reports reached me unofficially, at six p. m., that troops were fighting near Cayuse Station. I sent couriers to overtake Forsyth and turn him to his left toward Pendletons to Miles' aid. I also at same time sent courier to Sanford, ninety miles away, to push on to Cayuse Station, some fifty miles from him. In absence of commanding general, who is probably in or near Lewiston to-day, I start at once to assume general direction of the three columns until further orders. Wheaton." Also following, from one of General Howard's staff, dated Pendleton, yesterday :

"Miles struck the enemy at Umatilla agency this a. m. After stubborn fight of several hours, the entire command, including Bendire's company, cavalry, charged the enemy, driving them in confusion several miles. Our wounded, 2; none killed. Enemy's loss, 5 killed and large number wounded."

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 16, 1878, and telegraphed same day to General Sherman.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1878.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Camp McDermitt, Nevada :*

Ochoho and his band are reported *not* to have joined the hostiles, but are in the Stein Mountains, and are friendly.

Send some reliable scouts and Piutes to find out just where he is and what he intends, if this is not already known to you through the Piutes at your post.

KELTON, *A. A. G.*

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., July 16, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco :

Following received from Wheaton, dated Umatilla Agency, six miles from Pendleton, yesterday :

"Hostiles reported to be moving from their position near head of McKay's Creek. I had expected to attack them early to-morrow morning, when Sanford would be in vicinity of Meacham's. I sent Forsyth with cavalry column in quick pursuit and follow him with Miles's column. McBean, Umatilla interpreter, with Umatilla scouts accompanies the troops. Forty-six (46) Umatilla scouts are now fighting Bannocks' raiding

party, and Snake chief, Egan, is reported to be killed. Headmen here believe he is dead. I do not doubt the authenticity of the report."

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 16, 1878. Telegraphed to General Sherman, Washington, D. C., same date. Extracts telegraphed to Majors Sanford and Green same day.

[Telegram.]

ORO DELL, OREGON, VIA LA GRANDE, OREG., *July 16, 1878.*

General KELTON, *San Francisco, Cal. :*

Dispatch just received. Have forwarded it to Wheaton, who is to-night with his whole force in vicinity of Meacham's, 25 miles from here, headquarters at Meacham's. My command numbers 104 soldiers and about 20 scouts, all guarding the various passes into the valley as well as it can be done with force at my command; have assistance of some volunteers while I remain here. Egbert is entirely out of communication with me. I believe him to be about Old's Ferry, on Snake River. The passes he guarded on North Powder and Wolf Creek are now comparatively open. Am trying to watch them with volunteers from this valley, who are doing everything to co-operate. Have orders from Wheaton to cover all these passes and strike Indians should opportunity occur. Did not move to Summerville to-day, as my scouts reported Indians moving west. Miller is said to be near Baker City.

SANFORD,
Commanding.

Received Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California, July 17, 1878.

[Telegram.]

LA GRANDE, OREG., *July 16, 1878.*

General KELTON,
Presidio of San Francisco :

Attempted to reach General Howard by stage-road; met force on summit of mountain altogether too strong for my command. Will try to cross by Summerville road. No news from other side of mountains.

SANFORD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, July 16, 1878, and telegraphed on same day to Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1878.

Major SANFORD,
La Grande, Oregon :

Your dispatch received and sent to Wheaton, at Umatilla Agency, six miles from Pendleton, where he was yesterday, and whence he telegraphed as follows:

"Hostiles reported to be moving from their position near head of McKay's Creek. I had expected to attack them early to-morrow morning, when Sanford would be in vicinity of Meacham's. I send Forsyth with cavalry column in quick pursuit, and follow him with Miles's column. McBean, Umatilla interpreter, with Umatilla scouts, accompanies the troops. Forty-six Umatilla scouts are now fighting Bannocks' raiding party."

The division commander cannot, at this distance, venture to give you any instructions as to your movements, but he asks if your movement to cross the mountains away from where you report you found the Indians too strong for your command will not open to them the way to Southern Idaho, especially when pressed by the forces under Wheaton, as shown in his dispatch as above.

Even if too strong for you to attack them, should you not keep the Indians in sight and await the effect of the movement on them of Wheaton's forces?

This is a suggestion and an inquiry only. What is the total force now with you? Where is Egbert? Your dispatch has been sent to Wheaton and Green.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BAKER CITY, OREG., July 16, 1878.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General,
Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific:*

COLONEL: Your dispatch of this evening to Major Sanford, making inquiries as to the whereabouts of Major Egbert and the strength of Sanford's command, was shown to me by the operator, who expressed fears that as it was a stormy night he might not be able to obtain an answer. I therefore deemed it proper to communicate to you such information as I deemed reliable, and so sent you the dispatch of this evening as follows:

"BAKER CITY, OREG., July 16, 1878.

"KELTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidio:*

"Operator has shown me your dispatch to Sanford. The following from him at 12 m. explains situation:

"ORO DELL, July 16, 1878.

"Major CUSHING, *Baker City:*

"There is not one word of truth in the reports. I was not driven into La Grange; but came back here when I found that the Indians were trying to pass around in this direction. Do not need any assistance here, but would be glad if the passes toward the Daly road and the Limber Jim trail could be watched, as I have not men enough here to guard them. I have orders from Wheaton, dated the 15th, to remain here for the present. Forsyth, with six companies of the First Cavalry, supported by Miles, the whole under General Wheaton, expected to pursue the Indians to-day. Let the people know there is no danger. This was telegraphed yesterday, and ought to quiet alarm occasioned by false reports previously given out by some irresponsible persons.

"SANFORD."

"Egbert camped last night in the vicinity of Old's Ferry, en route to Indian Valley. Sanford's command is about 116 men.

"CUSHING, *Commissary.*"

The dispatch above quoted from Sanford was in answer to the following sent by myself:

"BAKER CITY, OREG., July 16, 1878.

"SANFORD. *Oro Dell:*

"Fugitives from La Grande and Union report that you are in need of immediate assistance; that you was driven into La Grande in immediate peril. Have asked for Gatling guns and arms left here in store. I informed the people that I would turn them over upon your order to any commissioned officer you may designate.

"Please inform me from time to time as to your movements and condition, that I may be able to officially arrest the stampede rapidly increasing at this place.

"CUSHING, *Commissary.*"

Those (in store) here, one Gatling gun sent by General Howard with the headquarters train when it left the John Day River on July 4, and also a package containing twenty Springfield carbines. I have received telegrams from various portions of Oregon and verbal requests from messengers to loan these guns. The messengers and others are filled with rumors and the town was greatly excited. On the receipt of Colonel Sanford's telegram I caused it to be copied on a bulletin-board, and the excitement subsided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of Pacific and Department of California, July 24, 1878.

[Telegram.]

CAMP McDERMITT, NEVADA, July 17, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal.:

Pintes here report that quite a large trail of Indians was found July 12th, near

Three Forks of Owyhee, going east. They think these are Bannocks, who will abandon their horses near the railroad and go to vicinity of their reservation by cars.

HASBROUCK,
Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California, July 18, 1878, and telegraphed to commanding officer Department of the Platte same day.

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, I. T., July 18, 1878.

KELTON, *Adjutant-General,*
San Francisco, Cal.:

The following just received from Wheaton:

"COMMANDING OFFICER Fort Boise:

"Send copy of following to Egbert and Wagner as soon as possible:

"CAPTAIN: Last night the Umatillas with Colonel Forsyth and cavalry column struck the camp of hostiles about two and one-half miles from Starkie's ranch, in the vicinity of the East Fork of Birch Creek, killing seventeen warriors and capturing about twenty women and children, and sixty or seventy head of stock. Loss of Umatillas, two ponies. The Umatillas had previously killed Egan and thirteen warriors, and captured from two hundred and fifty to three hundred head of stock. The hostiles are demoralized and breaking into small parties, with the intention, as reported by captured squaws, to go into the Weiser country, and make their way to the Bannack or Buffalo country.

(Signed)

Wagner was ordered to wait at forks of road for wagon-train; have now ordered him to this post to go to Weiser or to return to escort train to Baker City. What shall I do?

"'WHEATON,'"

GREEN,
Major First Cavalry, Commanding.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, July 18, 1878, and telegraphed to the Secretary of War and to General Sherman July 19, 1878. Also see telegrams to commanding officer Fort Boise, of July 18, and to commanding officer Camp McDermitt of July 19, 1878.

[Telegram.]

VANCOUVER, WASH., July 19, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division Pacific, Presidio:

Following condensed from telegram received last night, dated camp near Meacham's, on Blue Mountains, 12 midnight, July 16th: Situation to-night as follows: The movement Sanford's cavalry and Nez Percé scouts to this point from La Grande, while main columns were advancing from north, evidently caused a panic among the hostiles. The trail from the hostiles—the trail from this point is strewn for six miles with large quantities of provisions and, to them, valuable supplies. They had not time to gather and run off their many ponies scattered through the country. At my request, ninety-seven reservation Umatillas came this morning to help whip the Bannacks and Snakes. They brought in the head of Chief Egan for identification, and ten scalps. Sent them this evening, with three white scouts, to intercept hostiles' trail eight miles southwest of us. They think two hostile trails end toward head of Grand Ronde or Powder River, though they may join and hostiles halt at head McKay's Creek. Have ordered Forsyth's cavalry to follow Umatillas in morning. Will move Miles's infantry and artillery column south or west as direction hostiles may require. Egbert, now at La Grande, will be held ready to go south to Powder River. Have sent Sanford to mouth Wolf Creek. Seven teamsters killed on this road during last five days. Wheaton.

Also following, received same time: La Grande, July 18. At 5 p. m. yesterday Forsyth's cavalry column reached Starkey's ranch, on Daley's road, following ninety-three Umatillas, who were in charge of three white scouts. At 1.15 this morning I learn by courier that at 2 p. m. yesterday the Umatillas struck the trail of the hostiles twenty miles beyond Starkey's; direction of trail then toward head of Birch

Creek. At 7 p. m. yesterday the hostiles were believed to be about twenty miles ahead of the Umatillas. I have ordered the cavalry column to follow them. At 11.20 this morning I received following from Forsyth: He moved from Starkey's in evening, leaving his pack-train at Starkey's ranch, within two or two and a half miles. He found the Umatillas, and camped on hostiles' trail; they had overtaken them at that point, charged them, killed seventeen bucks, captured twenty-five women and children, and sixty or seventy head of stock. Umatillas' only loss two ponies. They report the hostiles as breaking up into small parties and getting off as fast as possible. Captured Piute squaws say the hostiles intended to try and make their way over into the Weiser country, and thence to Bannack or Buffalo country. The death of Egan evidently demoralized them; they started to escape immediately after it occurred. Umatillas had their fight in vicinity of east fork of Birch Creek. Forsyth, with his cavalry column, moves on at 7 this morning. If the hostiles are breaking up into little bands as reported, and as is expected, it will be useless to start Miles's infantry column to follow cavalry. I may be able to so dispose of the foot troops as to prevent any organized bands of hostiles moving with large herds toward the Weiser country. I will probably learn to-day whether to hold Miles's column about here, guarding passes in this vicinity, or to move it farther south or southwest. The Umatillas have probably jaded their horses, and returned with their trophies to their reservation.

I will push Sanford, with his squadron and Nez Percé scouts, west to Granite Creek Pass, to co-operate with Forsyth and to intercept any bands of hostiles coming that way *en route* to Weiser. I had ordered Sanford to mouth of Wolf Creek, where he now is. I will notify Egbert and Wagner of situation and supposed intention of hostiles to scatter into small parties and get back into Weiser country. I have guards at Cayuse, Meacham's, and Pelican, and will escort mail-coaches from La Grande to Umatilla Agency until road is safe. Wheaton.

SLADEN, *Aide.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 19, 1878, and substance telegraphed to the Adjutant-General of the Army same day, with remark from the division commander that he "thinks the indications are very favorable."

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Presidio San Francisco, Cal., July 20, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C. :

I request the same authority be extended to the commanding officer Camp Bidwell as was given to commanding officer Camp McDermitt, to issue subsistence daily in limited quantities to Ochoho's band of Pi-Utes, who are now at the post, to keep them from starving, as the commanding officer has prohibited them from going out to hunt at this time. So far as known, they have taken no part in the present hostilities.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

LA GRANDE, OREG., July 20, 1878.

To the A. A. G. *Military Division of the Pacific,*
San Francisco :

During the week different parts of my command have had eventful combats with the hostiles.

On 13th Captain Miles, with his companies, Twenty-first Infantry, Fourth Artillery; Captain Bendire's company, First Cavalry, and one company of volunteers, charged the Indians near the Umatilla, three hundred or four hundred strong, and drove them several miles. Bernard's cavalry, now under Forsyth, have been pursuing them closely, causing them to abandon most of their plunder and horses; are assisted by the Umatillas; have killed between twenty and thirty, taking as many prisoners. Viven, of Egbert's command, has captured as many more. The Indians are being steadily pursued in the woods and mountains. The most of them appear to be fleeing along the route they came. Forsyth's cavalry is now near Headquarters Grande Ronde River, following Indians southward.

HOWARD, *Commanding Department.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 20, 1878.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP McDERMITT, NEV., July 26, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division Pacific and Department of California :

SIR: I have the honor to report that about ten days ago Winnemucca told me that there were four small camps of friendly Pi-Utes near Stein Mountains, numbering altogether about fifty. He said that at the breaking out of hostilities they had separated from the Piutes, who had joined with the hostiles; that they had ever since been friendly, and had been hiding in the mountains. I told him to send word to them to come in here. They came yesterday, and numbered, men, women, and children, in all fifty-eight. Their ponies were in good condition and did not show any appearances of having been on any raids or long marches.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HASBROUCK,

Captain Fourth Artillery, Commanding Post.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California July 29, 1878; original forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army July 31, 1878.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BIDWELL, CAL., July 27, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

*Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department California,**San Francisco, Cal. :*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Monday, July 22, I left this post with a detachment, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and one private, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, and made a scout in a westerly direction from this post, going through "Lawson's Pass" and on the easterly side of Fandango Valley until I struck the southern end of Goose Lake. I then took the Lawson Creek Valley, following the creek until I reached the head of it, and then back to the post through the above-mentioned pass, arriving at this post on the afternoon of July 25, 1878.

During this scout I saw no Indians, neither did I hear of any depredations committed by them in the country passed through since the present existing hostilities broke out.

The fact of my having Ochoho and his band of Piutes in seems to afford immense relief to the settlers in this and neighboring valleys, and the excitement existing while these Indians were at large has nearly entirely disappeared.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. NORVELL,

Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Post.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California August 3, 1878, and original forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army same day.

[Telegram.]

MALHEUR AGENCY, OREGON, July 28,

(Via Baker City, Oregon, July 29, 1878.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL *Military Division of the Pacific,**Presidio San Francisco, Cal. :*

The crisis of the campaign has certainly passed. The check at the Columbia serves to keep the peace north of that river. The Bannocks and Piutes fleeing southward have not fully separated, but divided their trails and run over the roughest mountain country. I am moving my troops so as to pick the hostiles up in detail or drive them to the reservation, following any considerable number as fast as possible. Forsyth has eight companies of cavalry here and Green three near mouth of Weiser to-day. Crook has been telegraphed of eastward flight of the Indians, and asked to watch that they do not slip on reservation and escape arrest.

* * * * *

HOWARD,

Brigadier-General.

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 29, 1878, and telegraphed to General Sherman July 30, 1878.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1878.

General McDOWELL,

Commanding Division of the Pacific, San Francisco:

Dispatch of yesterday received. I hope Howard's troops will succeed in inflicting on the Bannocks and Piutes a punishment which will prevent a similar recurrence. I fear Crook has no troops available to catch them should they reach the vicinity of Fort Hall, for his cavalry and most of his infantry are up near the Black Hills of Dakota. General Sheridan has been out to the Black Hills; has just reached Bismarck on his way back to Chicago.

* * * * *
W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California July 31, 1878, and telegraphed to General Howard same date. Operator at Sheep Ranch to forward when he knows whereabouts of General Howard.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC AND
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1878.

General SHERMAN,

Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram received and sent Howard. It will be difficult, if the hostiles break up, to prevent small parties from committing depredations. Have sent another company of the Eighth to McDermitt, and will send there the cavalry recruits as soon as they reach Winnemucca. It is hard to send raw recruits into the field, but it cannot be helped.

* * * * *
McDOWELL, *Major-General.*

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO,
August 1, 1878.

SIR: I have already informed you by telegraph of the return of a part of White Bird's band and the measures taken by me to arrest these Indians. James Lawyer, who went out with a large force of his Indians, found the party had disappeared; he followed the trail to near Mr. Chapman's place, where he was stopped by a party of white men from Camas Prairie, who advised him to return to the reservation, else he might meet with disastrous consequences. He therefore gave up the chase, and it is probable if the whites come across the party they will kill them all. Five squaws with two children left the hostile party and were brought in by Lawyer last night, and during a long and close examination this morning I elicited some interesting facts regarding White Bird's band and Sitting Bull.

The squaw who gave me the information is named Lucy; was married to one of Joseph's men killed last year; she says, when White Bird saw that Joseph intended to surrender he told him to go in first with his band and he would follow, but instead of following Joseph, he took all the young men of his band and some women and escaped during the night. They had been living with Sitting Bull ever since, who treated them all very badly, excepting White Bird; owing to this treatment great discontent had arisen among them, and especially among those who were not members of White Bird's band proper; for that reason many of them had made up their minds to escape and return to their native homes. The first to leave was a party of seven, who are now in confinement at the post; then a party of four more and one squaw left, who went to the Pen O'dreille country; and lastly, the party to which they belonged, hearing that the Umatillas were about to fight the whites, made up their minds to join them. The entire party consisted of 11 men, 2 boys, 8 women, and 3 children. They left Sitting Bull's camp about the 20th of June; in ten days they struck Milk River in a southwesterly direction from the camp, and in five days thereafter the Rocky Mountains. They came through the Blackfeet country and saw no whites until they reached Bitter Root Mountains; thence they came in by the Elk City trail. The women all had horses when leaving Sitting Bull's camp; some of the men were dismounted until near Helena; north of there they stole two good American horses. When near the Hellgate River in the Flathead country three men of the party left, and the following morning drove in a large band of good horses; after selecting the best and gentlest, the balance were set adrift. The men and women of the party separated every morn-

ing and met in camp at night, when the men would bring in blankets, clothing, coffee, sugar, and plunder generally.

When in the Bitter Root Valley the women were left in charge of two men, with directions to take the Elk City trail, while the men were to take the Lo Lo trail, but on the following day the women overtook the men and found the latter in possession of a large and fine band of horses and mules. They went in camp about 90 miles from Elk City, and while resting there the following day were overtaken in the afternoon by a party of thirty white men, who attacked them and fought them at long range until evening. The white men were successful in capturing all of the horses and mules, including the horses and saddles of the entire party, excepting six on which they mounted the squaws, the men marching until they reached the reservation, where they again provided themselves with mounts by stealing from Kamia Indians. In this fight the squaw says one white man was killed and no Indians. The entire party camped near Clear Creek; when James Lawyer's first party found them they all refused to surrender, and declared their determination to join the Snakes. During the night the five squaws escaped and surrendered to Lawyer. Three women and children are still left with the party, who are probably gone to the Salmon River, there to open some caches left by their people last year, containing money, blankets, provisions, &c.; thence they will endeavor to join the hostiles, unless intercepted by the whites, which is probably the case. The Indians are but poorly armed; the whole party had only four guns and one revolver and belts partially filled with ammunition. For one of the guns they had no ammunition; this was a Henry rifle; the other guns were Springfield rifles. Lucy tells me that as the party leaving Sitting Bull's camp were not all mounted, they only marched about 50 miles a day (marching day and night); it took them ten days before they struck the Milk River; consequently Sitting Bull at that time was about 500 miles from the border.

She tells me Sitting Bull has no permanent camp, but keeps constantly moving; they always camp on the prairie. During all the time she was there she saw no towns or settlements, only the Canadian police, who have to go a long way north, as she expresses it, to find the camp. Last winter Sitting Bull had plenty of buffalo meat, but nothing else except such articles as he can get from the traders. Sitting Bull has plenty of arms and gets all the ammunition he wants from the traders, who bring goods and provisions for sale. There seems to be no restriction placed upon the sale of ammunition; it is sold openly to whoever wants to buy it. White Bird is determined to remain with Sitting Bull and help him fight the white men; only a few of his own band are left; one of the young chiefs with him, Huts-e-cut-la-trat, however, says he is coming in shortly to surrender. One of the five squaws is a young daughter of Chief Joseph; she showed me a photograph which had been sent to her by her father from Leavenworth.

I have informed the commanding officer at Mount Idaho of all the facts in my possession regarding this band, his command being in close proximity to Salmon River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FALCK,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of the Columbia, Fort Vancouver, Washington Ter.

Received by copy from Headquarters Department of the Columbia, at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 16, 1878, and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army same date.

CAMP HOWARD, IDAHO, August 2, 1878.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,

Department of the Columbia, Fort Vancouver, Wash.:

[Extract.]

Considerable excitement prevailed during the month in the vicinity of the post, the citizens anticipating a raid of hostiles to Camas Prairie. These fears have so far been found groundless, none of my scouts, which I employed to scour the country and watch the trails, having seen any signs of Indians, with the exception of 34 warriors, supposed to be members of White Bird's band of Nez Percés, returning from Sitting Bull's camp, who were encamped several days on the Clearwater and vicinity.

These Indians abstained from open hostilities and I sent a dispatch to the commanding officer of Fort Lapwai, requesting him to consult with the Indian agent and to send some influential men to the camp of the Indians to induce them to surrender to the agent. As yet I have not heard from the commanding officer of Fort Lapwai. The Indians left their former camp and have, as far as I can learn, crossed Craig's Mountains.

I do not apprehend any trouble here and the people are gradually calming down, unless there are more return.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. HANCOCK,
Major Second Infantry, Commanding.

Official copy respectfully furnished the assistant adjutant-general Military Division of the Pacific, for the information of the division commander.

In the absence of the department commander,

A. H. NICKERSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department California August 19, 1878, and forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army same date.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., August 3, 1878.

To General HOWARD, *via Silver City* (operator forward):

Following dispatch received from General of the Army:

"The Secretary of War is now back from Iowa, and I expect General Sheridan will be at Chicago from the Black Hills to-day or to-morrow. I will instruct him if possible to have some fresh troops at Fort Hall, Lemhi, and Horse Prairie to capture the leaders of the hostile Shoshones, who are doubtless aiming to reach the agencies, hoping to be overlooked. I have instructed him to select some fifteen or twenty of them to be surrendered to the civil authorities of Idaho. I propose to leave about the twelfth instant for New Mexico, to be gone a month or six weeks."

Division commander directs me to say that Company A, Eighth Infantry, is now at McDermit, Lieutenant Hyde commanding. Eighty recruits infantry and First Cavalry, under Captain Perry, leave Winnemucca to-day for same post, and Companies D and I, Eighth Infantry, Captain Bailey and Lieutenant Adams commanding, will be at Winnemucca to-morrow. Is there any other destination you wish for these companies? Division commander desires you to communicate your whereabouts and that of the hostiles frequently while near telegraph line, that he may be able to keep the War Department fully informed. Also the general plans of your campaign and of the location of your different commands in the field.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO,
August 4, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday one of the hostile Nez Percés, belonging to White Bird's band, surrendered to the Indian agent and is now in confinement at the post guard-house; the remainder of the band, 13 in all, crossed the Snake River on the night of the 2d near Craig's, and are doubtless making for the Umatilla Reservation. The agent there has been notified, also the commanding officer at Camp Howard, in case this band should go to the Salmon River country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. FALCK,
Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Official copy respectfully furnished the assistant adjutant-general Military Division Pacific and Department of California, for the information of the division commander.

In the absence of the department commander,

A. H. NICKERSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

SILVER CITY, IDAHO,
August 5, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division Pacific, Presidio, San Francisco:

Dispatch of to-day just received. Glad of troops sent to McDermitt in order to guard and deal with prisoners. Wish no other destination at present. I move my headquarters to Boise to-night. Will report fully from there as required. Hostiles are crossing Snake in small parties and probably have a common rendezvous for perhaps two hundred aiming for Buffalo country and British lines.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 6, 1878, and repeated by telegraph to the Adjutant-General of the Army same date.

[Telegram.]

NEAR SILVER CITY, IDAHO,
August 5, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Presidio San Francisco:

About four hundred Piutes are now at McDermitt. Mr. Corradare and several Winemucca Indians start to-morrow together and bring to Captain Miller at Malheur Agency the several small parties hiding in the Iron Sides. Egbert, followed by Green, is pushing along the emigrant road to strike, if possible, the raiders, about one hundred strong, in Bruneau Valley. Sumner's battalion with me is moving to same point, while Forsyth is working this way from near Juniper Lakes. Some thirty-five of White Bird's band of Nez Percés are reported as taken prisoners at Lapwai. The Bruneau raiders are doubtless the Bannocks that crossed the Owyhee in front of Green, stole horses from Succor and Reynolds' Creek and killed the stage-driver, Mr. Hemmingway, and were reported by Collins' detachment at Monday's Ferry. Egbert will overtake them to-day if they delay to steal horses this side of the Snake.

HOWARD.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 6, 1878.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.,
August 5, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 13th day of July last I addressed a letter to Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California, in which I stated I had brought "Ochoho" and his band of Piute Indians in here to this post, and asking for information in regard to feeding them under the provisions of General Orders No. 100, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, series of 1877.

These Indians for the first two days they were here lived upon "ground rats" or squirrels, so it was a matter of issuing rations to them, letting them starve, or turning them loose upon the community again.

As I may have to pay for these rations I issue to them out of my own pocket, unless I am sustained in my action in the matter, I would again respectfully ask for information or authority, as I do not feel by any means certain that the order above quoted or referred to has not been rescinded, although there is no order on file at this post concerning the matter except General Orders No. 100, Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, 1877.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. NORVELL,
Captain, Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

*Headquarters Military Division Pacific and
Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 9, 1878.

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., *August 6, 1878.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Commanding Officer Lapwai is informed through Agent Monteith that on 28th ultimo small band of Indians appeared at Scott's place, up South Fork Clearwater. Indians recognized them as White Bird's band and some Sioux. Commanding officer Camp Howard confirms report. Agent Monteith head chief Lawyer send some of his warriors to induce or force them to surrender. Five squaws of White Bird's band surrendered and say remainder of party consisted of thirteen bucks and some squaws, who have gone to Salmon River to open caches and then join Snakes, and that White Bird himself is still with Sitting Bull. Lapwai dispatch dated August first.

NICKERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 6, 1878, and repeated by telegraph to the Adjutant-General of the Army August 8, 1878.

CAMP McDERMITT, NEVADA,
August 7, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there are about three hundred or more Indians living here since June last, the majority of them women and children. They all draw rations and when sick they come to me for medicines and medical attention, both of which are given them.

As their wants in this respect are becoming more noticeable and frequent every day, I would respectfully ask your instructions in the premises. No requisition made for medical supplies has been based on the strength of their necessities by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. G. SEMIG,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.*MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

[Indorsement.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio of San Francisco, August 12, 1878.

Respectfully forwarded to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, with request for instructions in the case.

CHAS. C. KEENEY,
*Surgeon (Lieutenant-Colonel) U. S. A., Medical Director.*MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio of San Francisco, August 12, 1878.

A true copy respectfully furnished to the assistant adjutant-general Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

CHAS. C. KEENEY,
Surgeon (Lieutenant-Colonel) U. S. A., Medical Director.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 12, 1878.

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, *August 8, 1878.*ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division of the Pacific, Presidio San Francisco:

On sixth, eighty-five hostile Snakes, including twenty-eight warriors, surrendered to Miller at Malheur Agency. From conversation with Captain Miller, think Chief Oits, of the Piutes, will surrender with his band in a few days. A ranchman from the reservation, under date of eighth, reports through Miles at Stone post-office, Oregon, that Piutes were still coming in when he left. Courier from Miller with detailed

dispatches will have arrived at Baker before this. Will transmit substance of them soon as received if new or at all important. Cresson assigned to Hasbrouck and ordered to accompany that command. My headquarters at this center of communication for the present time our plans and expectations be further realized.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 9, 1878.

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, August 10, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, Presidio San Francisco:

I have now at different points some six hundred Indians, more or less, men, women, and children. The effect of moving those who are not surrendered to the civil authorities for punishment immediately to the Indian Territory, or to some other place where they cannot return to this region, will, I believe, be the best for all concerned. Shall I prepare them for this exodus? Please communicate division commander's wishes as soon as possible.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 10, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 10, 1878.

GENERAL HOWARD,
Boisé City, Idaho:

The division commander desires you to report more in detail as to the Indians whom you suggest be sent off, and specifically as to what place you wish to send them. Give the number of Indians, the tribe to which they belong, the places where they are now held by you, their sex, and the number of adults.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
IN THE FIELD, CAMP BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO,
August 11, 1878.

[Special Field Orders No. 42. Extract.]

* * * * *

VII. Capt. Marcus P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, commanding at Malheur Agency, Oregon, after being re-enforced by Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, will proceed with his battalion and supplies in charge of all Indian prisoners at the agency to Camp Harney, Oregon. On being relieved at Camp Harney, Oregon, by Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-first Infantry, Captain Miller will disband his battalion, relieve the companies from duty in the field, and proceed with his own company via Portland, Oreg., to the Department of California, reporting to the assistant adjutant-general Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General O. O. Howard.

C. E. S. WOOD,
Aid-de-Camp, Assistant Adjutant-General in the field.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 17, 1878.

[Telegram.]

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, August 12, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division Pacific, San Francisco:

Reports from Captain Miller, of the Tenth, indicate scattered parties hostiles assembling to surrender. Some wandering, but few together, appear south of Harney. The

few Weisers gone into the rough country between the Weiser and Snake. While Egbert, near Cold Springs, overland stage-road, runs upon six or seven Indians and captures from them fifteen horses, Green, with five companies, is pushing those who have fled east and north from Camas Prairie. Forsyth was yesterday at Camp Three Forks, and Miles's mounted infantry scouting at different places from Baker to mouth of the Boise. Captain Drum, with the Lapwai and Mount Idaho men, starts home up the trail through Indian Valley. I have instructed rearranged force, putting Forsyth in charge here, Miles at Baker, Wheaton at Walla, re-enforcing Miller at Malheur Agency, sending him with prisoners to Harney. Having also taken the necessary preliminary steps to send the troops to their stations as soon as we can judiciously do so, I will start for Vancouver to-day.

HOWARD,
Commanding Department.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 12, 1878, and repeated by telegraph to the Adjutant-General of the Army August 13, 1878.

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., August 13, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco :

Am directed to transmit following to you :

"Boise City, August 12.—On account of disturbed condition here have ordered four companies to be stationed at Fort Boise—two of cavalry. Shall need to duplicate the estimate just allowed for cavalry stables and for quarters. Detail of new estimates forwarded to-day. Will take some days to procure details required as to prisoners. Will leave them at the nearest Army posts until proper report can be made and decision as to final disposition of them sent me. Please permit Lieutenant Ward to enlist at Fort Boise for vacancies in companies in neighborhood. Howard, commanding."

NICKERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 13, 1878.

[Telegram.]

BAKER CITY, OREG., August 13, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco :

Oits and 60 Indians, including 15 warriors, surrendered to Miller at agency on 12th. Detachment of Egbert's command, under Dove, skirmished on 9th four hours with Indians on Bennett Creek. Egbert re-enforced him; made night attack, but enemy had withdrawn. Column is pursuing. As soon as Egbert can be released by Sanford and possibly spared, he will be sent back; probably very soon.

HOWARD,
Commanding Department.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 14, 1878, and repeated by telegraph to the Adjutant-General of the Army same day.

[Telegram.]

WALLULA, WASH., August 15, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Military Division Pacific, Presidio San Francisco :

Twenty-seven Pintes surrendered at agency on 13th, including sixteen men. Very few more Pintes out.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 16, 1878, and repeated by telegraph to the Adjutant-General of the Army same date.

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., August 20, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division Pacific, San Francisco :

I shall be obliged to detain Miller's command a few days, as there is quite a band of Indians who are expected to surrender. I will then send him with the prisoners to McDermitt, thence via Winnemucca to San Francisco.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 20, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 21, 1878.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Department Columbia, Fort Vancouver, Wash. :

Division commander asks : Why is it necessary to send Indian prisoners from Harney to McDermitt ? What is the object ? What good expected ?

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 23, 1878.

General HOWARD, *Fort Vancouver, Wash. :*

Send no Piutes from their reservation to Camp McDermitt. The Indian Department has been urging the opposite course, namely, to send the Indians from McDermitt to the Malheur, and until the question can be acted upon at Washington none will be sent to McDermitt. You will countermand any movements now ordered.

MCDOWELL, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

CELILO, OREG., August 23, 1878.

General MCDOWELL,

Presidio San Francisco :

Your order concerning prisoners will be obeyed. Under no circumstances should the Piutes be allowed to return to Malheur Agency. The peace cannot be preserved there except by a large post. Such a course is rewarding crime. Please forward my earnest protest.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California August 24, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 24, 1878.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Department Columbia, Fort Vancouver, Wash. :

Your telegram of 23d, from Celilo, received. Your protest will neither be forwarded nor entertained. You cannot be ignorant of the fact that the Indian Department has been endeavoring to have all Indians off the Malheur Reservation put on it, as is done in other commands where Indians leave the reservations provided for them.

Whether the Indians engaged in the last hostilities will or will not be sent to some distant place is a question of policy which neither you nor I have the power to determine, and you should not have assumed to determine it without sanction of those whose business it is to decide.

Your ordering them beyond the limits of your department, away from their reservation, to a small military post, was not called for by any reason that can be imagined. If they are in the way and troublesome at Malheur, they will be as much and more so at McDermitt. The evil would not thereby be removed, but simply changed from Oregon to Nevada.

I desire not to be represented as expressing any opinion as to the future of these Indians, and shall look to you that I am not suffered to be represented as favoring any plan whatever except that of allowing the proper persons to determine the question.

If the peace cannot be maintained on the Malheur Reservation except by a large post, you will be expected to submit your recommendations for maintaining one.

Your remark about rewarding crime is utterly uncalled for, and suggests that you seem disposed to treat all Piutes as hostile, and punish the innocent for the sins of the guilty.

MCDOWELL, Major-General.

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., August 25, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division Pacific, San Francisco :

Report received from Colonel Forsyth of killing of two, probably three, citizens and badly wounding of another, Tuesday morning, on Lewiston trail near head of Falls North Fork Payette. Captain Drum's command being within about thirty miles on Thursday evening, *en route* to Mount Idaho, where mail-carrier brought him news, and he starts immediately for the scene of the murders. Forsyth thinks Colonel Green's command must have gone toward Lemhi, as he was following trail, and commanding officer Fort Hall has heard nothing of him.

In absence of General Howard,

NICKERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 26, 1878, and repeated by telegraph to the Adjutant-General of the Army same date.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 28, 1878.

General HOWARD, *Walla Walla, Wash. :*

Your telegram of the 27th received. I am directed by division commander to call your attention to your telegrams of August 10 and 13. You then expected to receive authority to act in the matter of the deportation of Piute Indians, and you were expected to wait for such authority before proceeding to solve the question yourself. Division commander thinks you are not warranted in calling the Indians at McDermitt prisoners. The bulk of them have not been engaged in any hostile act. Many of them came in from working on the farms of whites in the vicinity. Some of them rendered most valuable service to the white settlers, and aided in saving them and their property. It is not possible to treat these people as hostile prisoners, none of whom have been captured by your troops.

You speak, in your telegram of the 22d, of the stock-farms in the Harney region as being the cause of your wishing to send all the Indians off the Malheur Reservation. Do the whites have their stock-farms on the land reserved for the Indians? If so, do you recommend the Indians be sent off their lands on that account?

In reference to such of your telegram of 27th as refers to your being in charge of the Indians who are off their reservation, by a decision of the Interior Department, the division commander is not aware of any authority given you which empowers you to treat with these Indians or involve the United States in any agreement with them.

Under the orders of the War Department, Indians off the reservation are under the control of the military, for the purpose of putting them on the reservation or pursuing them when hostile.

But you were specially ordered by the General of the Army, on the 27th of May last, not to attempt to place Moses on any reservation without specific orders from the War Department.

Acknowledge receipt.

KELTON, A. A. G.

[Telegram.]

WALLULA, WASH., August 29, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Military Division Pacific, Presidio :*

Your telegram of twenty-eighth received. The division commander is certainly under a misapprehension of my acts and instructions. I neither wish to exceed my instructions nor do the duties of the Indian Bureau. I meant by the Harney region the territory over which we passed beyond the limits of the reserve, northwest, west, and south to Stein Mountain, now full of stock-farms and settlers' cabins. I have sent myself over a hundred prisoners direct to McDermitt during the campaign, and thought it best to regard all as prisoners, as much as anything for the protection of the innocent against the prevailing terror-stricken hostility of the white people. There is no agent or employé or mouthful of food at the Malheur Agency. I gave my opinion, but if deemed presumptuous I cannot object to its suppression, but I utterly disclaim any intention to do anything but my simple military duty. The decision of Secretary Schurz was transmitted to me by the division commander and, as I believed, put all these Columbia Indians under my care. I am glad the division commander does not so interpret the decision; it is not with me and I only bear it in my memory. A thousand settlers are in trepidation from Moses and the Indians now with and near him. If I could say to these Indians, the government will allow you permanently to occupy the land where you have always dwelt, I think war could be saved; if not, I very much fear that next spring, if not sooner, there will be another expensive war. As the lives of the settlers will be at stake, I thought it right to ask the authority which is now denied. My interview with Moses can do no good now except the effect of keeping my pledge made as a military *diversion* at the beginning of the Bannack outbreak.

HOWARD, *Commanding Department.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California August 29, 1878.

[Telegram.]

WALLULA, WASH., August 29, 1878.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Division of the Pacific, Presidio San Francisco :

Forsyth telegraphs, August 27, that Drum reports his camp on 25th on Beaver Creek, near falls on North Fork Payette, 90 miles from Boise. He found and buried bodies of William Munday, Thomas Haley, Jacob Groseclose, killed Tuesday, the 20th. Also found, 8 miles from falls, bodies of Daniel Crooks, of Mount Idaho, and Wilhelm, of Idaho City, who were killed Wednesday morning by same party of Indians. Fears other prospectors have met like fate. Drum has scouting parties out; his guides had lost Indians' trail at time of writing. Says that five buck Indians committed the murders. Their trail is five days old. Drum's supplies will be out on September 5. Twenty-five days' supplies and L Company, First Cavalry have been sent him. I am inclined to believe murders were committed by Nez Percé Indians from White Bird's band.

HOWARD,
Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 29, 1878.

SIR: The division commander asks if while in command at Camp McDermitt you received from General Howard or any officer of his command any Piute prisoners of war. He informs these headquarters that he sent over one hundred to that post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
*Lieut. Col., A. A. G.*Capt. H. C. HASTBOUCK,
Fourth Artillery, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 30, 1878.

SIR: When hostilities broke out in the division, about one hundred and fifty friendly Putes sought shelter and protection at Camp McDermitt, and to keep them from depre-

dating and afford them the protection they sought they were kept at that post and, by the authority of the War Department, subsisted. The number increased till in August three hundred and sixty-six were there, fifty-eight of whom had formerly been at the Malheur Agency, but had refused to go to war and had separated from the hostiles. Thirty-five others were from the vicinity of Silver City, many of whom had been working for settlers there and were known to have been friendly during hostilities.

While it is possible some of these Indians were with the hostiles, the great majority were friendly, and some exerted themselves to save the lives and property of the whites at personal risk.

During the summer, in order to subsist and to supply their winter's food, these Indians have been accustomed to scatter over the country to hunt, fish, and gather camas-root, and work for farmers and ranchmen.

During the past summer they have been prevented from doing any of these things, and so have not been able to make any provisions for this winter. I therefore recommend that they be subsisted by the government this winter at McDermitt or such place as the Indian Department may select. General Howard informs me there is no agent or employé, nor a mouthful of food at the Malheur Agency.

All the Indians of Egan's and Oit's bands formerly at that agency who have come under his control, he regards as prisoners of war and has sent to Camp Harney. He claims that he has 600 prisoners, including those at Camp McDermitt. Of the latter, however, none appear to have been captured by our troops and few could have moved at all with the hostiles, and still fewer could have committed any hostile act. He asks instructions what to do with his prisoners and suggests they be sent to the Indian Territory or to the Lummi Agency, Puget Sound.

I have instructed him to furnish detailed lists of them and hold them where they now are till the question of their disposal is decided by those in authority.

I present the subject now and request its speedy consideration and early reply to my recommendation that food be furnished this winter to the Piutes at Camp McDermitt who have lost their summer's opportunities to provide for themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Commanding Division and Department.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.,
August 31, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a party consisting of 57 Piute Indians belonging to the Malheur Agency came into Warner Valley, Oregon, on the 27th instant, having with them eleven American horses and one mule (no mark on mule). I at once sent out after them and brought them in, arriving at the post yesterday (August 30).

These Indians are just in from the Umatilla country and tell me that they found these horses and mule "running loose," and that the Bannocks when they left this country (Umatilla) left a great number of American horses, and they—these Piutes—could have picked up five hundred horses had they wished to do so.

The reason these Indians give for coming in here is because they were afraid to go back to their agency, as they all belonged to Egan's band, and were with him when he was killed by the Umatilla Indians.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. NORVELL,

Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Military Division Pacific
and Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California
September 3, 1878.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 26, 1878.

SIR: I am instructed by the division commander to request you, as an officer recently in command at Camp McDermitt, Nev., to inform him, with such particularity as you may be able, of the number and status of Indians in the vicinity of Camp McDermitt while you were stationed at that post, what number of those now there, if any,

were absent during the recent hostilities, and what number, if any, rendered service in aid of the troops or of citizens against the hostiles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. KEELER,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. H. C. HASBROUCK,
Fourth Artillery, Presidio, Cal.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., August 26, 1878.

SIR: In addition to the request made of you by the division commander, communicated in my note of this date, I am instructed to ask that you report at what time, in your opinion, the furnishing of rations to the Indians by the United States in the vicinity of Camp McDermitt can be discontinued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. KEELER,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, A. D. C.

Capt. HENRY C. HASBROUCK,
Fourth Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

[Telegram.]

CAMP BIDWELL, CAL., *September 8, 1878.*

TOWNSEND, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

[Through Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.]

Will you grant me authority to issue rations under the provisions of G. O. No. one hundred, of October twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, to Ochoho's band Piute Indians, now living upon this military reservation?

BAILEY, *Captain.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California September 12, 1878.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., September 10, 1878.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department Columbia, Fort Vancouver, W. T.:

Order companies named by you, also Miller's, Rodney's, and part of Campbell's, so soon as they can be relieved, to San Francisco.

Send all Indian prisoners to Harney, also any Indians at McDermitt formerly on the Malheur Reservation or who are known to have been with hostiles this summer. They will be kept there till disposed by the Interior Department.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio San Francisco, Cal., September 12, 1878.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Department Columbia, Fort Vancouver, W. T.:

Referring to telegram of September 10th instant in respect to sending Indians from McDermitt to Harney, division commander will give the requisite orders.

It is possible a company of cavalry should be at McDermitt when it is attempted; the division commander therefore wishes you to send Wagner's or McGregor's company to that post without delay.

KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., September 13, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco :*

Report from Camp Harney of ninth, Chief Hatch, Stein's Mountain, surrendered yesterday, twenty-four Indians in all; four lodges still out, probably gone to Bidwell. Ranchmen returned to their homes; depredations have ceased. Forsyth reports Lemhi Valley, September first. Green sent Wagner on fresh Indian trail twenty-fourth ultimo through Permission Valley. Surprised small camp Indians drying beef. Indians escaped; being closely pursued they scattered, trail lost. Lieutenant Wilson, the 25th, captured three Weiser Indians. Forsyth expects Green's entire command at Soldier's Creek, Big Camas, by 14th instant, having been scouting in every direction on small trails. Wagner and McGregor are ordered to McDermitt as directed. Miller's command to San Francisco via McDermitt.

HOWARD, *Commanding Department.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California September 13, 1878.

[Telegram.]

FORT VANCOUVER, WASH., September 19, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Division Pacific, San Francisco :*

The following dispatch from General Crook to-day: "Your dispatch received. Depredations referred to are being committed about where the line of the three departments of Dakota, Platte, and Columbia come together. I have two companies of cavalry, all I can raise, operating in that section. Will do the best I can with these, but will be very glad if you will endeavor to assist. (Signed) George Crook, brigadier-general, commanding." I think Green, with Sumner and Carr temporarily added to his post command, after a little rest and recruitment, will be sufficient for this co-operation. Our cavalry is much jaded.

HOWARD, *Commanding Department.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California September 19, 1878.

[Telegram.]

VANCOUVER, WASH., October 3, 1878.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division Pacific, San Francisco, Cal :

Captain Miles reports, from near Pendleton, an Indian murdered, probably by white men, White Horse Creek, on or near Umatilla Reservation.

Other Indians, going to Columbia River with permission to secure food, fired on by white men; a horse wounded.

HOWARD, *Commanding Department.*

Received at Headquarters Military Division Pacific and Department of California October 3, 1878, and copy forwarded by mail to the Adjutant-General of the Army same date.

9.—Report of Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard not received in time to be inserted in its proper place.

10.—REPORT OF COL. O. B. WILLCOX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott Barracks, Ariz., September 13, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of operations in this department for the last fiscal year.

I assumed command on the 7th of March ultimo. Previously to this time, under my predecessor, Brevet Major-General Kautz, scouting operations were pursued against the Chiricahua and other renegade Indians from the San Carlos Reservation. Lieutenant Rucker, Sixth Cavalry, struck the Warm Spring Indians off this reservation in September. A band of renegade Chiricahuas, which had given much trouble, was struck by Lieutenant Rucker, commanding Company C, Indian Scouts, accompanied by Lieutenant Touey, Sixth Cavalry, and a detachment of soldiers, in the month of December, and severely punished. There were left of this band from 80 to 100 warriors who, with their families, were thus forced to take refuge in the mountains, and such was the terror of their name and fear of their raids that whole valleys and ranges of mountains and roads in Southeastern Arizona were practically abandoned by the whites except under the escort of troops.

My first military measure was to combine scouting operations under one head and to move the frontier to the southern boundary line. Major Compton, Sixth Cavalry, was placed in command. Lieutenant Carter, Sixth Cavalry, with a company of Indian scouts, was ordered to march from Camp Apache to Fort Bayard and co-operate with Rucker's company moving southeast from Camp Bowie, while Lieutenant Hanna's company from Camp Huachuca co-operated on Rucker's right.

A camp of supply was established for scouting parties at the old San Bernardino Ranch, almost on the Mexican line, and thus the hostiles were fairly fenced out. The camp of supply was afterward moved back some miles for convenience of wood, water, and grazing, and is now located on White River, at the southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, where it answers all the purposes intended. Operations have been and are still continued on this pivot or base with such happy effects that not a single Indian atrocity has since been committed nor a white man's life been taken by the Indians.

Up to a recent period there was a tacit understanding with the Mexican troops across the border by which the boundary-line was ignored in the pursuit of the common enemy and in following the trail, and my movement of a camp to the frontier was answered by the near establishment of military posts by the Mexicans, and more energetic efforts on their part to hunt out the Apache. Trading communications between Tucson and Mexican frontier towns were resumed, and on our side the lately hostile country soon become the scene of peaceful pursuits, ranches taken up, and mining districts formed, busy with explorers and miners. Not only ancient tradition, but recent experience, points to this now peaceful Southeastern Arizona as one of the richest of mineral regions.

By a subsequent act of the Central Government of Mexico, communicated through the governor of Arizona, Hon. John P. Hoyt, troops of either side are now forbidden to cross the line. But so fairly have the Mexican troops near the border acted toward us that I am disposed to attribute the change to some policy of the central government disconnected from causes on this immediate frontier. My troops have therefore been instructed to observe the line, and so long as the Apaches make no raids from Mexico into this department I shall continue to

believe that our neighbors are acting in good faith. But if vigilance shall be so far relaxed, on the other side, that our inhabitants shall suffer from incursions, or even if the Indians should escape from the Mexican troops into our territory, the interests of civilization may demand a temporary suspension of the order named, and that the common enemy be followed in the heat of pursuit across the border.

SAN CARLOS INDIANS.

It has been taken for granted that any Indians leaving the San Carlos Reservation without authority are on hostile intents, and therefore to be treated as enemies. Passes for hunting, and even for labor, are granted by the agent to small numbers at a time. Beyond this it is not safe for him to proceed, nor for the military, duly watchful over the lives and property of citizens, to allow. Scouting has therefore been kept up from the surrounding posts of Verde, McDowell, and Apache.

In the month of April, Captain Porter, Eighth Infantry, with Company B, Indian scouts, and soldiers from Camp Verde, struck a band of Apaches commanded by Miraha, killed seven warriors, and totally destroyed his camp and property.

In the month of July, Agent Hart, at San Carlos, reported that he was out of all rations, save one week's supply of beef, and that he apprehended serious trouble. I immediately took the serious responsibility to order the commissary department to transfer to Mr. Hart 14,000 pounds flour as a loan or sale until he could either replace or pay for the amount. This step, together with the active co-operation of the governor of the Territory and the division commander in aiding the agent to procure the necessary funds, was the means of preventing trouble—possibly war itself.

As regards the transfer of the rations I consider the act justifiable under the circumstances under a letter of the Adjutant-General, dated September 30, 1873, and addressed to the Commanding General Military Division of the Missouri, and as an alternative from a still more costly remedy, viz: declaring the whole body of Indians—some 4,500—as prisoners of war and feeding them as such. Of course the old question comes up, after depriving the Indian of his lands proper and means of subsistence, at what point in his subsequent career of starvation, misery, and desperation shall you regard him as a public enemy. For it is only at some such point that the military can come in without being regarded as an intruder. It would be better if the commanding officer of a department had an unquestionable right by law to incur a little expense in order to save a much greater, and to prevent a war, if one only knew how to frame the law. In this case there was an appropriation (though the money was delayed). But the contingency frequently arises when for want of appropriation an officer foresees a war without means to avoid it; finally the storm bursts, and not till after bloodshed, is the military power available, perhaps too late, to correct an enormous evil at enormous outlay, which was clearly foreseen and might have been prevented at little expense. In this case Agent Hart paid for the flour as soon as funds were received by him, and there was no loss to the subsistence department.

OTHER INDIANS.

The Hualapais remain in their ancient country, which, however, is being settled by the whites, miners, and ranchmen, among whom the feeling is growing that these Indians should be removed.

There are some Pimas on Salt River engaged in peaceful cultivation

of the soil by irrigation, part of their lands on the Gila, having been abandoned for the want of water. The body of the tribe dwell on the Gila, and in going to their fields on the Salt River pass over the fields of white men giving rise to suspicion of cattle stealing and to threats of vengeance, but no authentic reports have reached me. These Indians have been the stanch friends of Americans from the time of the acquisition of Arizona, and the common interests of all requires that their relations with the settlers be guarded by a diligent, watchful, firm, and judicious agent.

The Colorado River Indians have given the military authorities no trouble beyond one or two scares which had little foundation in fact. But their condition has been deplorable from the want of food and the ravages of the small-pox.

There is a large number of red men in the department, not thought to be less than 17,000 and believed to be 20,000. The white population is sparse and small, though growing steadily. These people are sensitive of danger, and the moral effect of keeping troops enough for any emergency is a matter of considerable importance to the settlement of the country and development of its magnificent resources. Any part of the troops moved out causes a vibration of alarm, makes the Indians arrogant, and lets loose the horse-thieves and mail-robbers on the desert.

QUARTERMASTER'S AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The transportation in this department is poor, but notwithstanding the slow conveyance, and in many cases, tardy delivery, of supplies, due to the rough character and great length of the roads over which they are hauled to the posts by contract, the troops have been well fed by the subsistence department. Where there has been a lack at one post it has been promptly made up by transfers from others, though at increased expense. The quality of the local flour is constantly improving so that increased quantities are being purchased within the limits of the Territory of Arizona, and in all respects, whenever suitable to the wants of the troops, local products have been preferred.

Great delays of transportation from the east through New Mexico has led to the abandonment of that route for the San Francisco route, which is the best for all posts in this department, except Camp Apache.

The attention of the major-general commanding the division, is respectfully invited to the remarks of the chief commissary of subsistence of the department on the circumstances attending the transmission of contracts to the division commander for his approval.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

Owing to our remoteness from other lines and to the distances between posts, the Military Telegraph Line has been of great service in this department. But, constructed as it was with the materials at hand, and not generally the best, the line has worked imperfectly. The Signal-Service officer is active in repairs, and better material is now being supplied with the aid of the Quartermaster's Department; but this aid taxes that department heavily, and it is respectfully suggested that more efficient co-operation and economy might be better secured by the presence in the Territory of a signal officer, and by the organization of the line in sections with a signal sergeant or other responsible employé in charge of each section. The distance from the San Diego office, where the signal officer is now stationed, to these headquarters, along the line, is over

500 miles; to Camp Grant, nearly 600 miles; and to Camp Apache, about 700 miles.

The whole line is under one superintendent, and he is stationed 200 miles outside of military operations in Arizona, and at the extreme end of the line.

TROOPS AND POSTS.

The discipline of the troops has been good, their spirit excellent, their instruction fair and improving under the increased attention paid to drills and target practice, all that could be done under the weight of labor imposed by the smallness of the garrisons. The curtailing of extra-duty pay at one period of the year was borne with admirable patience by some of the men in the ranks performing such duties, while its general effect was hurtful. With all their regular garrison labors nearly one-half of the troops have been kept out on scouting duty most of the time, and a considerable number at work on the telegraph-line.

I respectfully recommend that the companies of the Twelfth Infantry be filled to a maximum of at least 50 men each. I think the increase of garrisons by such means would result not only in more efficiency, but be economical and diminish the number of desertions.

It has been my wish to reduce the number of posts, but it cannot be done yet, nor until the question is settled whether the temporary camps at Thomas, Huachuca, and Supply are to be kept up. Even Camp Lowell and Fort Yuma, which it was hoped might be discontinued, have become more important as depots and for staff-officers' quarters, according to law. The summer season has been marked by floods and winds, which have made havoc at some of the posts, calling for extensive repairs.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

This department has been engaged in the construction of public roads, making accurate maps of the Territory, founded upon reconnaissances from the different posts, and other needed work. Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, acting engineer officer for last fiscal year up to May 13, 1878, has been called upon for report, but his whereabouts are unknown as yet, and no report has been rendered. It will be forwarded as soon as received.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Taking into consideration the number of scouting parties and the climatic exposures of troops in camp and on the march, more medical officers are needed than the usual established posts and camps would seem to call for. Frequent changes are necessary, and so far there has been more demand for this indispensable class of officers than could be always supplied.

Attention is respectfully invited to the remarks of the acting assistant inspector-general, whose report, together with those of all the chiefs of staff departments, are herewith forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,

Colonel Twelfth Infantry, Bvt. Maj. Gen. (assigned),

Commanding Department.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division of the Pacific, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

G.—REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, November 4, 1878.

In pursuance of the requirements of the programme of instruction and code of regulations of the United States Artillery School which were approved by the General-in-Chief April 10, 1878, I have the honor to submit the following report on its progress and wants:

I assumed command on the 1st of March, 1877, in obedience to the order promulgated in Special Orders No. 32 of 1877, from Headquarters of the Army, relieving Col. W. F. Barry, Second Artillery, to whose care the conduct and development of the school had been committed in 1867.

To give an account of the inception of the school, which had steadily progressed to the standard of efficiency at which I found it, is precluded by want of space. It is understood, however, in reference to the object to be attained in its establishment, that the influence and importance of the part which is demanded from artillery, the diversity of object and manner of employment in modern warfare, and the extraordinary and scientific progress which has been made in artillery *matériel*, together with the many different kinds of guns and the different modes of serving them, have necessitated a special instruction for men, and rendered careful study and a thorough acquaintanceship with many kindred subjects, in addition, imperative upon officers.

It will be seen by reference to General Orders No. 99 of 1867, and No. 89 of 1875, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, that the course of instruction was at first limited to one, and subsequently extended to two years, and that at the time of my succession to the command of the school the first term of two years was nearly completed by the detail of officers then under instruction.

This, however, was the fact only so far as time is concerned, for the exigencies of the public service had demanded the withdrawal of the instructive-batteries from the school in October, 1876, and a consequent suspension of school-duties from that time until the 12th of February, 1877, when the course was resumed and an attempt made to render it as complete (in accordance with the programme of instruction then in force) as possible, notwithstanding the lost time.

A reference to this programme of instruction (1876), which is appended and marked "A," will enable the departures therefrom, which are cited in the various reports of the instructors, to be understood, and at the same time will impart a knowledge of the system of the school during the first term on the two years basis, which system it became my aim to enforce without material change.

Studies in the various branches of instruction were therefore carried on until the end of the term, quite in accordance with this programme, the only departure (in my administration) being an extension of the time so allotted to include the month of June, 1877, which was devoted to studies in artillery and engineering. This action was advised by the staff of the school, and duly approved by the General-in-Chief.

The character and progress of the instruction so given is set forth in the reports of the instructors hereto appended (C and D).

It will be seen that at this time the school was carried on, in so far as the instruction appertained to studies and recitations, under the several divisions of artillery, engineering, law, and military history.

The last two subjects were taken up in October, 1877, and were concluded without change (Appendix E and F).

Practical instruction was not so fortunately removed from interruption, for in July, 1877, the command was again called upon for service elsewhere on account of the labor riots. This caused another cessation of school-duties and the absence of the major portion of the command (including myself) for about a month. With this exception, practical exercises in artillery (drill) were steadily pursued as laid down in the programme, and an account of which is given in detail in the appended report of the superintendent of that branch (Appendix B).

Firing-practice was carried out as had been prescribed, the methods of observation and record remaining the same as had been pursued in previous years. This was but little in advance of what could be undertaken at almost any artillery station, owing to the lack of proper instruments and the great imperfection of those at hand; still this practice was instructive because of the untiring care and zeal of those in charge of it, and the hearty co-operation of those who were under instruction.

These imperfections, as well as others, appearing in other branches of instruction, induced me to make application for better apparatus, and I was gratified by a hearty and favorable response from the War Department, so that the firing of the succeeding fall was undertaken under more favorable auspices.

For purposes of instruction, and the proper rendition of drawings, returns, &c., by the officers attending the school, the instructors in artillery and engineering were, in September, 1877, placed in charge of that portion of the practice, while the instructor in signaling had charge of that specialty as connected therewith. The several functions of these officers were under the supervision and direction of the superintendent of artillery instruction. The results of this method (shown in detail in Appendix B) were most gratifying, while the record of each shot was full, complete, and reliable.

I am happy to be in a position to state that this step is to be regarded as one of great length in the path of progress and utility, and that it shall be my endeavor to develop such work to earn a higher standard of efficiency in the future, so that nothing shall, as far as practicable, be left to chance in this most important branch of an artillerist's duty. Copies of the complete reports of the officers in charge of this duty, with drawings, are now in the hands of the Chief of Ordnance.

Military sketching, mounted, was attempted for the first time at the school in June, 1877. This branch of military engineering had been introduced into the course during 1876, and was successfully carried out *on foot* with the detail of officers then under instruction—that is, those of the one-year term—resulting in a compiled map of the environs of the post, embracing a piece of country some three miles square. But the acquisition of a sufficient number of artillery horses, rendered available by reductions in the field-batteries of the various artillery regiments, gave the means of extending experience in this important item in an officer's education. Accordingly the officers under instruction were sent to camp for a period of four days. The result of their labor is shown in the report of the instructor in engineering, and in this connection thanks are due to Major-General Hancock for his personal interest and assistance toward a consummation of such a desire.

This branch of instruction has now grown to be one of the first importance, because practice of this nature tests an officer's aptitude in the means by which armies obtain information and security, and enables

him to acquire a knowledge of ground which is eminently essential in the rapid movements of war.

Practical instruction in infantry was systematically commenced in April, 1877, and was also subjected to the same interruptions as the artillery instructions. This branch was rendered progressive and efficient under the superintendent, whose appended report shows the details and progress. Infantry instruction is the groundwork for the artilleryman and is not to be neglected; hence, in succeeding years, this part of the course will receive considerable attention and development, with a view to carrying it beyond the limits of parade-ground drill into its application to ground and the requirements of war.

Under the provisions of the programme of instruction, the final examination, in order to determine the proficiency or deficiency of the officers, was appointed for the 1st of April.

The experiences of the year, however, seemed to point toward a more efficacious mode of conducting it than that prescribed; however, the absence in the system of the school of any proper memoranda for arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the relative proficiency of the officers, confirmed this idea, and accordingly the following rules were adopted, which, after receiving the approval of the General-in-Chief, were carried into effect, viz:

[General Orders, No. 7.]

**"HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SCHOOL, U. S. A.,
"Fort Monroe, Va., March 25, 1878.**

"1. The examination of the officers and enlisted men under instruction will commence on Monday, April 1, 1878. The examination of the officers will proceed as provided for by the programme of instruction, and in accordance with the following resolutions of the staff of the school in amendment of the same, which have been approved by the General of the Army, viz:

"1. The examination of commissioned officers at the Artillery School shall be in writing, supplemented by such demonstrations at the black-board, and by such oral questions and answers as may be deemed necessary by the staff to determine the question of each officer's proficiency or deficiency.

"2. Questions in each subject to be written out, and as many separate copies of them made as there are officers to be examined.

"3. The officers under instruction, having assembled in the examination-room, will each be given one copy of the questions in the subject for which they are then up for examination.

"4. Tables or other conveniences for writing will be furnished in the examination-room for the use of the officers, who will be allowed —— hours to furnish written answers or demonstrations to the questions. The officers may do their work in the examination-room or elsewhere at their individual option; but, in either case they are expected, and it is distinctly understood that they are strictly to avoid referring to books or accepting any other assistance whatever.

"5. At the expiration of the given time the officers will hand in their work to the staff.

"6. The instructor in the subject to which the questions belong will carefully examine the work of each officer and will indicate all errors therein, after which the papers will be laid before the staff for examination and final action.

"7. Each question will, as far as possible, embrace some principle, or some material point in the particular subject to which it belongs, and

must be put in such shape as to admit of concise and direct answer or demonstration.

"8. The answer or demonstration to each question will be prefixed by the question the whole will be legibly written and signed by the officer. The questions will be numbered, and the answers will be arranged accordingly, and numbered in the same manner.

"9. The instructors in each branch will arrange their questions and submit them in person to the staff at meetings to be held between the 25th and 31st days of March.

"10. The papers of each officer will, after action upon them by the staff, be taken charge of by the secretary, and filed as part of the records of the Artillery School.

"11. The examination in artillery exercises will be conducted as follows, viz:

"First. Field guns, including Gatlings.

"Second. Siege guns and howitzers.

"Third. Siege and sea-coast mortars.

"Fourth. Flank casemate howitzer.

"Fifth. 10-inch gun *en barbette*.

"Sixth. 15-inch gun.

"Seventh. Siege, garrison, and piper's-guns.

"12. At each battery the nomenclature, the service, and the mechanical maneuvers belonging to it will be completed before proceeding to the next battery.

"13. All the officers will be present at the exercises at each battery.

"14. The instructors in tactics will make out a list of the maneuvers to be performed for each set of exercises, arranging them so that they will come in proper sequence. These will be submitted to the staff as per paragraph 9.

"15. The officers being at the battery, the exercise will be proceeded with according to the list; the name of the officer who is to perform the manoeuver (as it comes on the list) will be drawn by lot; but his name will not again be drawn until all have had a turn at the exercises. The same method will be pursued when explaining the method of manipulating and using surveying and other instruments.

"16. Fair days will be taken for the out-door exercises, and inclement days for the in-door.

"II. The examination of the enlisted men will be conducted by the staff in accordance with the programme of instruction, *vide* paragraph 16.

"By order of Colonel Getty.

"CONSTANTINE CHASE,

"First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Adjutant."

This form of examination was found to produce excellent results in a majority of the cases under consideration; and, as was expected, it served to demonstrate the quantity and accuracy of knowledge possessed by the officers under examination, in the various subjects which were touched upon.

These are the chief features in the conduct of the school for officers during that portion of the term (that is, from March 1, 1877, to May 1, 1878) in which I held command. I cannot, however, but regard it as in a degree experimental. In the first place, I was assuming the duties of commandant in a school which had been developed from what the various departments of the Army could spare for its assistance; and it is noteworthy that the Artillery School had absolutely cost nothing in addi-

tion to the regular Army budget, thanks to the generosity of the aforementioned departments. In the second place, the duties of the school had been unavoidably interrupted by the exigencies of the public service, which, in a measure, served to distract the attention of the young officers and to break up habits of study among them. I have, on the other hand, been ably and cordially assisted in my duty toward the school by the gentlemen who compose its staff, viz: Lieut. Col. Emory Upton, Fourth Artillery, who joined on the 31st of March, 1877, and was assigned to duty as superintendent of theoretical instruction in mathematics, artillery, engineering, history, law, and infantry, excepting light and heavy artillery tactics, and of practice in engineering and infantry; Maj. John C. Tidball, Second Artillery, whom I was so fortunate as to find already on duty as superintendent of practical instruction in artillery and of study in light and heavy artillery tactics.

The instructors in the various branches of study have been as follows: Capt. Richard Lodor, Fourth Artillery, artillery; Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, engineering; Capt. S. S. Elder, First Artillery, law and tactics; Capt. W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery, signaling; Capt. J. H. Calef, Second Artillery, history; and it is due these gentlemen to say that to their zeal, method, and efficiency, much of the success of the school is due. Their duties are arduous and important, while their reward is, owing to the absence of law in their favor, the consciousness of performing those duties well.

At the end of the term (May 1, 1878) it was a source of pleasure to all concerned to be able to welcome the Hon. Secretary of War and the General of the Army at the closing exercises.

The officers who had successfully completed the course and who were awarded certificates of proficiency by the staff of the school were as follows:

First Lieut. Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery.
 First Lieut. A. G. Verplanck, Third Artillery.
 First Lieut. James O'Hara, Third Artillery.
 First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, First Artillery.
 First Lieut. D. P. Mannix, United States Marine Corps.
 First Lieut. James E. Eastman, Second Artillery.
 First Lieut. R. M. Rogers, Second Artillery.
 First Lieut. A. H. Merrill, First Artillery.
 First Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Fourth Artillery.
 Second Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry.
 Second Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, First Artillery.
 Second Lieut. John P. Wisser, First Artillery.
 Second Lieut. Clarence Deems, Fourth Artillery.
 Second Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, Second Artillery.
 Second Lieut. J. P. Jefferson, Fifth Artillery.
 Second Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, Second Artillery.
 Second Lieut. J. M. Baldwin, Fifth Artillery.
 Second Lieut. C. W. Foster, Third Artillery.
 The officers' names are given in order of rank.

SCHOOL FOR ENLISTED MEN.

This branch of the United States Artillery School, which is no less important in its sphere than that for officers, is designed to supply instruction to such of the rank and file of the artillery of the Army as may desire to avail themselves of the opportunity.

It will be seen that the course is compulsory upon the non-commissioned officers of the instructive batteries stationed at the school, and

the reason therefore is self-evident when the influence and importance of this peculiar class of enlisted men is considered in its bearing upon the discipline and welfare of any military organization.

The practice of detaching enlisted men from batteries not at the school, for the purpose of attending this course, has of late years fallen into disuse, presumably for the reason that service batteries are now so small in numbers as to render it impracticable without embarrassment to them. The plan should, in my opinion, be encouraged as far as practicable, not alone for the reasons which are stated above as leading to the establishment of this branch of instruction, but because it tends toward the elevation both in self-respect and usefulness of the United States soldier, as well as binds the service into an intelligent military being by uniformity of method in acquainting the men with their profession.

The school for enlisted men was conducted quite in conformity with the programme, and was under the care of Capt. W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery, superintendent.

The instructors in this branch were Second Lieut. E. M. Cobb, Second Artillery, mathematics and history; Sergt F. E. Paris, Battery K, Second Artillery, history; Corporal Robert West, Battery C, Fifth Artillery, penmanship.

The regular course of studies commenced October 1, 1877, and terminated April 1, 1878, while practical instruction was joined with that of the batteries.

During the month of June, 1877, recitations in tactics were held, and instruction in signaling was given by Captain Randolph daily from March, 1877.

The following order shows the class of enlisted men of 1878 :

[General Orders No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., April 17, 1878.

The following is the standing of the enlisted men under instruction, as determined by the staff of the United States Artillery School at the examination of April, 1878 :

Names.	Regiment.	Artillery and tactics.	Mathematics.	Geography.	History.	Writing.	General merit.
Sergeant Charles Dawson	Battery A, Third Artillery	2	2	1	1	2	1
Corporal Earl D. Eddy	Battery C, Fifth Artillery	1	1	2	2	13	2
Private William Slocum	do	4	6	4	3	14	3
Private Gottlieb Walter	Battery G, First Artillery	3	4	9	8	7	4
Corporal William C. Hoffman	Battery I, Fourth Artillery	8	8	6	5	4	5
Private James Welch	Battery A, Third Artillery	12	7	3	9	6	6
Sergeant William B. Rapp	do	11	11	5	6	1	7
Private Fredrick Semple	Battery C, Fifth Artillery	7	5	10	14	3	8
Private Wayne Bumpus	Battery A, Third Artillery	5	10	7	17	17	9
Private James Hickie	Battery C, Fifth Artillery	14	3	16	11	5	10
Corporal Patrick Hannan	Battery G, First Artillery	15	12	7	4	9	11
Private James Reilly	Battery K, Second Artillery	6	9	12	13	11	12
Corporal F. A. Kimball	Battery A, Third Artillery	9	def.	8	def.	18	def.
Corporal George Boyce	Battery I, Fourth Artillery	13	def.	15	12	8	def.
Corporal Jacob Leary	Battery A, Third Artillery	10	def.	13	15	10	def.
Corporal M. Shannahan	Battery G, First Artillery	def.	def.	14	10	18	def.
Private John Frounck	Battery C, Fifth Artillery	def.	def.	def.	def.	15	def.
Private William Washburn	Battery K, Second Artillery	def.	def.	def.	def.	12	def.

By order of Colonel Getty.

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieut. Third Artillery, Adjutant.

The experiences thus shown during the period, March 1, 1877, to May 1, 1878, pointed strongly toward the necessity of a revision of the programme of instruction and code of regulations. This was undertaken in April, 1878, and Appendix G is the result of the labor.

In reference thereto I would state that much of the matter therein contained must be regarded as elastic, because circumstances often demand slight variations as to time and methods of instruction, but as far as is practicable this code will be adhered to, unless improvements suggest themselves in practice, which will be duly notified to the General-in-Chief.

Under this code of regulations the term of instruction commences on the 1st of May, and the school was accordingly organized by the following order:

[General Orders No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., May 7, 1878.

I. The course of instruction at the United States Artillery School will commence on Friday, the 10th instant, under the provisions of the code of regulations approved April 10, 1878.

(a) Lieut. Col. Emory Upton, Fourth Artillery, is assigned as "Superintendent of studies in mathematics, engineering, military art and science, &c., law and military administration, applied tactics, infantry and grand tactics; also of practice in the same."

(b) Maj. J. C. Tidball, Second Artillery, is assigned as "Superintendent of studies and practice in artillery and artillery tactics."

(c) The following-named officers are designated instructors by the staff of the school under paragraph 2, p. 7 (Code):

Capt. Richard Lodor, Fourth Artillery, department of artillery.

Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery, department of engineering.

Capt. S. S. Elder, First Artillery, department of law and military administration.

Capt. John H. Calef, Second Artillery, department of military art and science, military history, and geography.

(d) Captains Lodor, Fourth Artillery, and Lorain, Third Artillery, are also designated as instructors in mathematics whenever it may be found necessary to form special classes of officers for that branch of study (*vide* paragraph 9, p. 8, Code). These officers will alternate in giving this instruction, at the discretion of the superintendent.

(e) Capt. W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery, and John H. Calef, Second Artillery, are designated instructors in tactics.

II. Recitations shall commence at 9.30 a. m., and will be promptly attended by all officers under instruction, unless specially excused. The officer of the day will not be excused from recitations, but the officer of the guard is excused during his tour, also on the day on which he marches off guard.

III. Capt. W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery, is announced as signal officer and instructor in signaling. Instruction will continue as now established.

IV. On Friday of each week (except the last Friday of each month) the practical instruction will be in infantry school of the company. The last Friday of each month will be devoted to target practice with small-arms.

V. Under the provisions of paragraph 5, p. 18, School for Enlisted Men, the following assignments in this branch of the United States Artillery School are announced:

Capt. W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery, superintendent.

First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, First Artillery, } instructors.
Second Lieut. E. M. Cobb, Second Artillery, }

VI. All orders conflicting herewith are revoked.

By order of Colonel Getty.

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieut. Third Artillery, Adjutant.

The list of officers at present under instruction, and their assignment to sections, is as follows:

[Circular No. 41.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 1, 1878.

For recitations, the division into sections of the officers under instruction will be as follows until further orders, viz:

First section.

Capt. J. A. Darling, United States Artillery.
First Lieut. J. L. Sherman, First Artillery.
First Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. W. S. Muse, United States Marine Corps.
First Lieut. George Mitchell, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. C. W. Harrold, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. Wells Willard, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. Sebree Smith, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. Peter Leary, jr., Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. C. C. Wolcott, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. H. L. Harris, First Artillery.

Second section.

First Lieut. G. H. Paddock, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. Arthur Murray, First Artillery.
Second Lieut. L. Niles, Second Artillery.
Second Lieut. C. H. Clark, First Artillery.
Second Lieut. J. R. McAuliffe, Fifth Artillery.
Second Lieut. J. M. Jones, Fourth Artillery.
Second Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, Second Artillery.
Second Lieut. J. C. Bush, Fifth Artillery.
Second Lieut. L. L. Bruff, Third Artillery.
Second Lieut. J. T. French, jr., Fourth Artillery.
Second Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, Third Artillery.

The course of study for enlisted men was commenced in accordance with the following order, the number voluntarily under instruction being fifty-two; notably a large increase over preceding years, and probably larger than any number attending the course at any one time:

[General Orders No. 33.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,
Fort Monroe, Va., September 30, 1878.

The course of studies for enlisted men (*vide* Code of Regulations United States Artillery School, 1878, pp. 18 and 19) will commence on Tuesday October 1, 1878.

(a) Enlisted men attending the school will be arranged by the superintendent into as many sections in each subject as circumstances render practicable or convenient.

(b) Recitations will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, between the hours of 9.30 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m.

(c) Enlisted men under instruction will attend all recitations, except when under the following circumstances, viz:

When on sick report.

When on guard.

When under relief therefrom by the commandant, to be given only in cases of peculiar urgency.

(d) Enlisted men under instruction will attend recitations on the day on which they march off guard; they will be relieved from guard for this purpose at 7 o'clock a. m. on recitation-days. When on the general police, these men will report for that duty at 1 o'clock p. m. on the same days (*vide b*).

(e) Enlisted men acting as instructors or assistant instructors will be put upon no duty which will interfere with their duties at the school.

(f) Weekly reports of recitations will be rendered through the superintendent on Friday mornings.

(g) The following appointments in the school are announced:

Assistant instructors.—Sergeant F. E. Paris, Battery K, Second Artillery; Corporal Robert West, Battery C, Fifth Artillery.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Upton.

CONSTANTINE CHASE,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Adjutant.

The course of instruction in all branches of the school has proceeded thus far in accord with the new code of regulations, and marked attention and zeal have been evinced on all sides.

The facilities for carrying out the course have been largely improved by the erection of frame buildings for recitation rooms and library, which, in all their appointments, quite fill the requirements, and are vastly superior to the past forced occupation of casemates. Credit for this improvement is due to Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., post quartermaster.

An important lack in the course has been supplied by practical instruction in cordage and its uses in the various appliances for shifting heavy ordnance. This instruction was commenced in July last and continued with marked success under Capt. W. F. Randolph, Fifth Artillery, assisted by First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, First Artillery, until August 10, at which time drawing was commenced.

In July the school was augmented by the assignment to it for instruction of 100 recruits in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 99 of 1867, from Adjutant-General's Office.

The "setting up" and infantry instruction of these men have been committed to the care of Lieutenant-Colonel Upton, and already the results are most satisfactory.

As the intention is to distribute instructed men to the artillery regiments from the school yearly, I feel warranted in the belief that the system will find favor and approval on all hands.

By bill H. R. No. 5130 the United States Artillery School was for the first time recognized in law, and an appropriation on the following estimate was given for its benefit:

Estimate of funds required for the Artillery School U. S. A., Fort Monroe, Va., for 1878.

Text-books	\$400 00
Text-books (rebinding).....	50 00
	450 00

DRAWING.

Drawing boards and stands.....	100 00
Drawing instruments, paper, and materials.....	250 00
	350 00

ENGINEERING.

Models of bridges (lumber).....	75 00
Magazine frames (lumber).....	30 00
Profiling (lumber, nails, &c., for).....	30 00
Gabions (material for) }	
Fascines (material for) }	20 00
Tools for repairing instruments.....	165 00
	320 00

SCIENCE OF ARTILLERY.

For analysis of gunpowder; 6 flasks with perforated corks (2 holes); 12 rubber corks (1 hole); 12 corks; 1 aspirator; 4 feet rubber tubing $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ interior diameter; 4 feet glass tubing $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ interior diameter; 6 glass funnels, 2 ounces to 1 pint; 1 nest beaker glasses, 1 quart down; 1 improved densimeter; 12 watch-glasses; 6 solid glass rods; 6 dozen glass test-tubes, assorted; 1 water-bath; 1 air-bath; 2 alcohol lamps with stands; 1 gallon alcohol; 3 retort-stands and triangles with platinum wire; 12 evaporating-dishes, assorted, 1 to 2 ounces; 1 ream Swedish filtering-paper; 2 filtering-stands; 6 wash-bottles, 16 to 32 ounces; 2 platinum crucibles, 1 to 3 ounces; 2 pairs tongs for crucibles; 12 chloride calcium tubes; 1 pound pure nitric acid; 2 pounds pure sulphuric acid; 1 pound chloride of potash; 1 pound chloride of calcium; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound chloride of potassium; 2 pounds hydrochloric acid; 1 Bunsen's simplifying exhausting apparatus; 1 stand for test-tubes; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound chloride of barium; 1 pound bisulphide of carbon; 1 pound ether; 1 pound sulphide of ammonia; 1 hydrometer; 1 Buzelino lamp and stand; 1 pair of balances (metric system); 1 pound nitrate barium; 2 pounds carbonate potassium; 2 pounds nitrate of potassium.....	500 00
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APPARATUS.

For electricity as applied to artillery (third estimate):

Galvanometers	\$60 00
Rheostats	140 00
Connectors	6 00
Clamps	2 00
Wire (kerite)	60 00
Sulphate of copper	30 00
Zinc	40 00
Wire (copper)	20 00
Manual signals	24 00
Manual telegraph	24 00
Manual magnetism	24 00
Switches	9 00
Sounders and keys	50 00
Relays	60 00
Brush	3 00
Dasher	2 00
Small articles	15 00
Magnets	30 00
Battery	80 00
Dial-telegraph	170 00
Lightning-arrester	6 00
Morse's register	50 00
Sounder and key telegraph working-model	15 00
	920 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Printing paper and ink	50 00
Ropes, blocks, &c., for instructions in shifting ordnance	25 00
Desks for section rooms; blackboards	250 00
Chairs for section rooms	75 00
Matting	150 00
Maps	60 00
Materials for photography	175 00
Clerks, artificers, and messengers	600 00
	1,385 00
Total	
	3,925 00

Expenditures in accordance with the estimate have been made, and I am gratified to state that many long-wanted needs have been supplied.

A fuller report on this subject seems more proper after experience with these acquisitions, and is deferred for that reason. It is proper to state, however, that this appropriation places a higher, more accurate, and extremely essential standard of instruction within reach, and no effort will be spared to profit from this encouragement from Congress.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in drawing attention to the individual reports of the superintendent and instructors as supplementing, in the matter of detail, my own.

Regarding the wants of the school, I have at present to invite attention to my estimate for 1879-'80, now in the hands of the War Department, which is calculated on the lowest basis for placing the institution in proper running order.

I deem it a duty to draw attention to the matter of instruction and practice in charging, planting, and exploding defensive torpedoes.

Instruction in this important adjunct to harbor defense has failed heretofore at this school simply from want of material, regard for the wishes of certain officers of the Corps of Engineers having deferred action toward procuring it.

The subject, however, is one of great importance, and is especially so to artillerists, because the duty of manipulating such means of defense is

most likely to devolve upon them in time of war. I believe the time to have come for it, and therefore earnestly recommend that "material for this class of practice may be issued to the school from the department already having charge of the same."

It is also a duty to invite consideration from the proper authority to the necessity for a permanent fire-proof building for the artillery school, library, and museum, which is an important and valuable collection. Many of the volumes in this library are exceedingly rare, and others have been donated by will from deceased officers. The public and professional value of the whole collection is such that it cannot be replaced. It now occupies a frame building, which is good but is of a temporary character, it being impossible to erect one more suitable in the absence of law authorizing it.

Another step in progression would be the thorough organization of the school by law, and to this point I earnestly invite careful consideration, to the end that merit shall be recognized and labor and manly ambition substantially rewarded.

My thanks are due to all the gentlemen who have been associated with me.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,

Colonel Third Artillery, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'd'g.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A.,

Washington, D. C.

NO. 9*.—REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Fort Vancouver, Wash., October —, 1878.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Preliminary to the important campaign against hostile Indians in which the troops of this department have, during the past summer and fall, been engaged, attention is invited to the location and strength of the garrisons of the several posts therein.

By far the most important, because of its favorable location and the ease with which troops are brought to and sent from it, is Fort Vancouver, Wash.

Vancouver.—When hostilities commenced, May 30, the strength of this garrison was, headquarters, field, staff, and band, Twenty-first Infantry, and Companies B, D, E, G, H, and I, same regiment.

Walla Walla.—The garrison of Fort Walla Walla, Wash., comprised headquarters, field, staff, and band of the First Cavalry, and Companies L and F of that regiment, and F, Second Infantry. Company E, First Cavalry, had left Fort Walla Walla, Wash., *en route* to Fort Lapwai, on the 13th instant.

Lapwai.—The garrison of Fort Lapwai, Idaho, consisted of headquarters, field, staff, and band, and the following companies of the Second Infantry, B, C, D, and K, and Company II, First Cavalry.

Boise.—At Fort Boise, Idaho, were Company G, First Cavalry, and Company A, Twenty-first Infantry.

Harney.—Camp Harney, Oreg., was garrisoned by Companies A and K, First Cavalry, and K Company, Twenty-first Infantry.

* This report was received too late to be printed in its numerical order.

Cœur d'Alène.—Camp Cœur d'Alène, Idaho, was garrisoned by Companies A, G, H, and I, Second Infantry.

Howard.—Camp Howard, Idaho, was garrisoned by Companies C and K, Second Infantry.

Colville.—Fort Colville, Wash., was garrisoned by Companies M, First Cavalry, and E, Second Infantry.

Townsend.—Fort Townsend, Wash., was garrisoned by Company A, Fourth Artillery, and Company C, Twenty-first Infantry.

Canby.—Fort Canby, Wash., was garrisoned by Companies D and G, Fourth Artillery.

Stevens.—Fort Stevens, Oreg., was garrisoned by Company M, Fourth Artillery.

Klamath.—Fort Klamath, Oreg., was garrisoned by Company B, First Cavalry, and Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.

Vancouver Arsenal.—Vancouver Arsenal was in charge of a small detachment of the Ordnance Corps.

It should be borne in mind that the companies mentioned were in reality mere fragments of what companies should be; they seldom mustering for field service more than twenty men for infantry and artillery, while forty was about the average company of cavalry in the field.

By glancing at the map of the department, it will be observed that in the concentration rendered necessary by the Bannock outbreak, long distances were required to be passed over frequently in sections of the country difficult of passage and comparatively barren of supplies. Not only this, but at some of the posts large quantities of public property had to be left with comparatively small and insufficient guards in most exposed localities.

Indian warfare, unlike any other, demands that oftentimes the commander shall divide his force to guard exposed settlements, and to meet or head off the force of an enemy who, having no base and nothing but themselves to guard, scatter and come together again at will. This division of command makes it difficult for the commander to secure such action as would be possible if he could be present at or indeed within reach of each exposed point; and the expense in the way of transportation for the detached commands is greatly increased.

The manner in which the required concentrations were made, and, with the aid of the troops sent me by the division commander from other departments of the division, the execution of the plans which resulted in the surrender of all but a small fragment of the hostiles, who escaped beyond the limits of the department, as well as the comparatively light expense entailed, may be determined from the following field report:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

Fort Vancouver, Wash., October —, 1878.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of operations during the late outbreak of Indians in this department; the outbreak and consequent operations have usually been called "The Bannock War."

PRELIMINARY SYMPTOMS.

For more than a month the reports from Colonel Wheaton, commanding the district of the Clearwater, and those coming to me directly from different posts in the department, as also from other sources of infor-

mation, impressed me with the belief that a large Indian combination was in process of formation.

Indian runners were going from tribe to tribe; suspicious visits were being made and warnings were given by friendly Indians and by white men living in the neighborhood of the restless tribes.

I was looking for the first disturbance among the Columbia renegades, who were greatly dissatisfied because of the requirements of the Indian Bureau, that they should go to the Yakima, the Umatilla, or other Indian reservations, and who were further disturbed by the process of consolidation of agencies which had been recommended, and would result in taking them from their present homes, if their ranges in nomadic life can be called homes, and placing them elsewhere in association with tribes of Indians with which they had never hitherto affiliated; numerous difficulties with white neighbors, inevitable in a stock country, such as pasturing large sections with horses or cattle by one party where another demanded it, the stallions of an inferior breed getting with herds where they were forbidden, and other such matters, helped to increase the asperities in the region of the Columbia River.

These disturbances, reports, and troubles had so impressed my mind with the conviction that there would be an Indian war this season, that I had been making all the preparations practicable for it; reporting my actions and requests to the division commander for some time previous to the actual commencement of hostilities.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The outbreak came; not from the Columbia River, but began in the southeast corner of my department, as indicated in my dispatch to the division commander of May 30. (See 8 C, appendix to General McDowell's report.)

INSTRUCTIONS AND AID.

In answer to my communication, the division commander notified me of troops that he held in readiness to send if their services should be required. He directed that before troops should appear on the scene and a conflict begin, that I try to have it ascertained through reliable and discreet persons what has been the occasion of the difficulty, and who is to blame. If our people had done wrong, for which settlers had been shot, that I endeavor if possible to do justice in the case by securing the offenders on both sides and delivering them to the civil authorities before appealing to so expensive a proceeding as war. Governor Brayman was suggested to aid me in this endeavor. Meanwhile I must make proper distribution of my troops. These instructions were carefully complied with.

CAUSES AND EXTENT OF TROUBLE.

(See 8 C, appendix to General McDowell's report.)

June 1, I sent forward a dispatch which had been received from Colonel Wheaton, stationed at Fort Lapwai, saying: "Moses's people want to fight against his wishes; seven villages (the people of them), who have joined hostile clique, threaten to begin a war. Think some of Palouse Indians are in the scrape. Believe those two or three who got away from Joseph last fall are at the bottom of the matter. * * * Friendly Nez Percés are fearful of an outbreak somewhere on Upper

Columbia." I added to this dispatch: "The restlessness is more general and simultaneous among Indians hundreds of miles apart than usual." There appeared to be more than two hundred warriors doing mischief near Big Camas, 90 miles beyond Boise City; some one hundred and fifty in another direction, 100 miles south of Boise; and a large number more extending from the Columbia to the Nez Percé Reservation, in the region north of Wallula, just ready to spring upon the whites the moment the conflict was joined elsewhere and became known to them.

MEASURES TAKEN.

On account of this condition of matters, I deemed it wise to leave the district of the Clearwater as nearly undisturbed as possible. Colonel Wheaton's headquarters were changed to Fort Walla Walla, and his district enlarged to embrace that post. While the troops at Walla Walla and at posts west and south of it were notified "to be kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice," district commander was instructed to "watch matters on Upper Columbia."

It was not possible at first to communicate with the hostiles themselves, owing to the rapidity of their movements and to the continuance of their murders and depredations.

BERNARD'S REPORT AND PROGRESS.

Captain Bernard, whose company was the first to reach the scene of the outbreak, made report, dated the 3d of June: "I arrived on Big Camas Prairie, 80 miles from Boise, June 1. Found two men, herders, wounded—shot while in their tent by two Indians without cause or provocation. The wounded men escaped. The Indians took from the place everything they could, including thirty head of horses." Captain Bernard moving to their supposed camp in the Lava Beds, 7 miles distant, the morning of the 2d of June, he says: "We found their camp abandoned; following their trail, other camps were found which had been abandoned in great haste, many important articles being left behind."

Captain Bernard, pressing along the trail toward the east end of the Camas Prairie, came upon a country too rough and full of lava rocks to allow his small force to continue the pursuit, so that he turned to King Hill Station, which was deserted, the ten horses having been taken by the Indians. Here he discovered the Indians had gone to Glenn's Ferry, over Snake River, pillaged the house and store, crossed the ferry, and turned the ferry-boats loose; they then pillaged some freight-wagons which were loaded with hardware; stole several head of horses from Snake River Valley. Up to this time no men had been reported as killed, but afterward one dead body was found in the river and other persons in that vicinity were missing. Captain Bernard further says: "The robbing and horse-stealing is believed to have been done by Umatillas and Piutes."

A party of Piutes and some Columbians, sometimes called Umatillas, were reported present at the Indian gathering on Big Camas Prairie. The next report from Bernard and his scouting party says: "The destruction of property in freight-wagons greater than before reported, and that one man and probably a woman have been killed by the party that went south of the Snake River, and the party is now traveling down the river. The Indians remaining in the Lava Beds are supposed to be from Fort Hall and Lemhi Agencies. It seems that the several bands conferred together and decided upon an outbreak solely for plunder. As

they go west they will probably commit more depredations and incite other Indians to join them. This party as well as those remaining in the Lava Beds should be closely watched until a force sufficient to handle them can be assembled. The Indians when all together are reported to number from 300 to 500 warriors. This is the strongest outbreak I have ever known. They give no reason of any kind for their actions (excepting the Bannocks, who have made some objections to white men coming on Big Camas Prairie with stock)."

Governor Brayman also intimates in a letter to me the same thing—that the stock and hogs belonging to white men are pushing upon the Camas Prairie where the Indians are accustomed to collect camas roots. Again, the trial of an Indian for murder was progressing at Malade City, and trouble feared from his arrest and punishment. A little later the governor writes: "I have a message from James A. Dempsey (who has an Indian wife), written at the dictation of Indians advising of the concert of movement by Bannock, Piute, Malheur, and Umatilla Indians."

Agent Rhinehart reported in substance some time in April that the news was brought to his Indians by some Bannocks that the Bannocks were very much dissatisfied because of their horses being taken from them, and declared that all the Indians were to be stripped of their property and turned over to the soldiers. Their spirit prophets, for example, Oytes, of the Malheurs, prophesied that the time had come when the Indians were to destroy the whites and recover their country.

FAILURE OF PEACE EFFORTS—CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

Such dispatches, coming as frequent and as full as the wires could transmit them, clearly indicated to me that any further peace measures were then almost hopeless; so that, June 3, I sent directions to the posts before named, whose troops were in readiness, "to march at once for Boise, equipped for field-service."

The infantry and artillery from Forts Vancouver, Stevens, Canby, and Townsend went by water to Umatilla, and thence marching along the overland stage road, to be hastened by such lifts in the wagons as the allotment of transportation would permit. The two cavalry companies, L and F (Whipple's and Perry's), set out at once from Fort Walla Walla. Bendire's was met before reaching Baker City by the messenger while *en route* toward Walla Walla under previous orders, and turned toward Boise. Dispatches hastened from Fort Boise across the country to Camp Harney calling for McGregor's company of cavalry and Downey's of infantry, leaving there only a small guard.

By a dispatch of the 4th of June I had Colonel Wheaton warned of the situation of affairs then existing near Boise City and directed him to meet me the following Saturday at Walla Walla for consultation. Also, the same day, the following dispatch went to Colonel Grover, of the First Cavalry:

Department commander directs you proceed by stage to Boise for duty in the field. Assume charge at that point and remain there, opening communication with the department commander, keeping him fully informed. He will leave here Friday morning and go to Walla Walla, remaining there one day, and then proceed direct to Boise. He will expect telegraphic reports at La Grande, Union, and Baker City, and any other telegraphic offices *en route*.

INDIANS OF THE UPPER COLUMBIA.

From my knowledge of Moses, chief of the Methouse Indians, who had been invited to become the chief of numerous restless tribes in the

Upper Columbia region, I thought it best to bring all the influence I could to bear upon this chief, for I really feared an outbreak here more than in Southern Idaho, and believed there would be more mischief done should it occur. I sent, June 4, the following to Moses—one copy of my letter by mail to Ellensburg, to the care of Mr. Shandy, who I knew would be a reliable interpreter, and the other copy through Agent Wilbur:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Portland, Oreg., June 4, 1878.

MOSES:

DEAR SIR: I have sent you word about the Bannocks. I send you word again. The Bannocks are giving me trouble, so that I cannot meet you, as I promised, at Spokane Falls. When I come back from the Bannocks we will arrange for a meeting somewhere. I depend on you to keep the peace. I am glad you have good crops where you are.

Your friend,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The good influence of this and other communications, verbal and written, sent to this chief will appear in subsequent events.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

From last year's experience in the Nez Percé campaign, and having received orders from the General of the Army, of date June 1, "no regard to be paid to geographical lines in operating against Bannock Indians," I thought it best to procure for use as many Indian scouts as practicable. We first tried the Warm Spring Indians. The dispatch to Agent Smith from Lieutenant Sladen, of date June 5, 1878, is:

Captain SMITH: Can you furnish General Howard 25 or 15, or even 10, Indian scouts for Bannock war? Can you bring them yourself to Dalles? They furnish their own horses, if possible. Reply at once by messenger. Indians to come as soon as possible afterward.

Though every effort was made to hire these scouts, hoping to secure some who had done effective service in the Modoc war, yet they would not come. Similar efforts were employed to procure scouts from the Umatilla, Nez Percé, and other Indians, but for some time they were of no avail. Toward the latter part of operations, Lieut. C. A. Williams, Twenty-first Infantry, brought 15 Nez Percés into the field, and Interpreter McBain succeeded in getting a few from the Umatillas, after the battles in their vicinity had shown the futility of the enemy's attempts against us in that neighborhood. The unusual reluctance of Indians supposed friendly to accept service with us as scouts was one indication of the extended reach and hold that the proposed revolt against the whites had among them.

MORE REPORTS OF PLUNDER AND OUTRAGE.

(See 8 C, appendix to General McDowell's report.)

FIELD OPERATIONS.

On account of the great distance of the probable field of operations, it being over 500 miles to Boise City and nearly 100 more beyond telegraphic communication, it appeared to me to be better to take the field in person, or at least go as far as Boise City, than to undertake to operate by delegated authority. It is quite necessary in these Indian con-

flits to change your plans often and promptly to meet the shifting whims of a foe more given to swift running than to battle; hence the need of being near at hand. Taking with me my department inspector-general, Major Mason, and aids, Lieutenants Wilkinson and Wood, I left Portland the 7th and met my engagement at Walla Walla the 9th of June. Major Sawtelle, the chief quartermaster of the department, accompanied me as far as Walla Walla, with a view to arrange transportation matters for the campaign. Colonel Wheaton reached Walla Walla from Lapwai shortly after our arrival; all matters were quickly arranged touching the active work just inaugurated. Wheaton took up his station here under the instructions then verbally given and such as have been before indicated. Besides his regiment of infantry (the Second), from which but one company had been detached, he had two companies of cavalry, all stationed at different posts within his district, and other companies were to come to his aid from below in case of need. The afternoon of the 9th we took the stage for Boise City. Arriving at Cayuse Station we found Captain Cochran's company of the Second Infantry there, waiting for the troops of the Twenty-first Infantry and Fourth Artillery that were now *en route* somewhere on the Pendleton road. Cochran was ordered to push on without waiting. The cavalry from Walla Walla we passed between Baker City and Boise moving rapidly; their march was rendered particularly disagreeable by the clouds of dust which constantly enveloped them. By 3.15 a. m. of the 12th we are at Boise City. Colonel Grover and Captain Collins were met here.

By the courtesy of the telegraph operator, Mr. Calkins, I am permitted to make headquarters at his telegraph-office, situated in the town.

During this journey the Indians (those that were raiding) had continued their wicked work at a rapid rate.

The 6th of June Bernard sent dispatch. (See 8 C, appendix to General McDowell's report.)

* * * * *

Bernard seems by his next dispatch of the 8th to have sent scouts on his proposed route, but to have escorted the citizens toward Mundy's Ferry; this day he fixes the Indians about Battle Creek; is watching them, and advises the assembly of troops near Silver City.

A dispatch of the 9th, directed to Governor Brayman, says (see 8 C, appendix to General McDowell's report):

* * * * *

The same day, 300 miles north of this point, report came representing Bannock Indians in the neighborhood of Salmon River, and people fleeing to Mount Idaho for safety. The 10th of June Bernard telegraphs from Silver City:

Concerning the division commander's wish to communicate by scouts with the hostile Bannocks, so far I can get no Indian or other person to attempt such a thing. The Pintes hereabouts and in Duck Valley are all assembled near the whites for protection.

These dispatches indicate the situation of affairs on my arrival at Boise the morning of the 12th. After the fight with the volunteers near South Mountain, the Bannocks pushed on rapidly westward to form junction with the Piutes. Bernard with his company and a few citizen scouts following them had reached a point on the Winnemucca stage-road called the "Sheep Ranch," 110 miles south of Boise City.

Bernard, from the Sheep Ranch June 12, says: "The Indians have gone down the Owyhee River toward Juniper Mountains, a strong place in Lava Cañon. They got two boxes of Winchester rifles with much ammunition in the stage they captured. The Indians seem to have about

400 horses. Their camps indicate about 60 warriors." The captain speaks also of other hostiles reported to be about Battle Creek, south of Silver City, and that they were on the west side of the Owyhee. "Sarah Winnemucca is in my camp, offering her services for the good of her people. She wants to go to them with any message you or General McDowell might desire to send them. * * * Thinks if she can get to the Piutes with message from you or General McDowell she could get all the well-disposed of the people to come near the troops, where they would be safe and be fed; says there is nothing at the Malheur Agency to feed them with." As soon as this dispatch was received I found my first opportunity to attempt a direct communication with the hostiles; therefore ordered Captain Bernard, "Send Sarah with two or three friendly Indians, if you can get them, to go straight to her people and have them send a few of their principal men to you. * * * I will see myself that all who have behaved and come in are properly fed. * * * Promise Sarah a reward if she succeeds." Sarah Winnemucca, with two friendly Piutes, was sent immediately toward the Juniper Mountains.

FIRST PLAN.

My first plan is indicated in the first dispatch which was sent to you from Boise. (See 8 C, appendix to General McDowell's report.)

* * * * *

From my information I still supposed that the main body of the Indians, with their women and children, were somewhere in the vicinity of Big Camas Prairie and the Lava Beds, and that this raiding party was comparatively small until re-enforced, as I now knew, by all the Malheur Indians. My best approach to the latter was from the Sheep Ranch, so that while I operated toward them, I hoped Colonel Grover would be able to sweep the others, with their families, toward Fort Hall and its forces, and soon defeat and capture them.

SECOND PLAN.

The 15th of June I had been a day at the Sheep Ranch with Captain Bernard awaiting concentration. "About 5.30 p. m. Sarah Winnemucca came in, riding fast; had been to hostile camp; brought out her father and brother; others followed, and were pursued, overtaken, and taken back. She heard firing and fears her brother Lee was killed; says Natches aided the white men to escape from the camp and went with them. She reports Oytes and Egan, with their bands, still detained in hostile camp; says arms and plunder were offered to tempt them to join hostiles; then threats and coercion were tried; locates camp near Juniper Lakes, Stein's Mountain; gives number at about 700; brought her sister-in-law into our camp and implores help for her father whom she left behind with a few men and guns guarding the fugitive women and children. Started scouts at once." Such is the entry in the journal of the day.

From this and other sources of information I concluded that the raiding Bannocks had been preceded by those whom I supposed still in the Lava Beds, and that all had already formed junction with the Malheurs at Stein's Mountain. The Indians expressed a determination to remain in Stein's Mountain and give us battle. They were perfectly confident in their numbers, and the friendly Piutes were so much alarmed and felt so sure that we would be beaten that no promise of reward could induce them to remain with us or to act as guides. As I learned that the Harney force had turned back to Harney and all communication seemed

interrupted, I tried the experiment of sending a suspected Bannock whom I had found a prisoner at Silver City; as Captain Bernard said that this man, called "Little Joe," had been with him for the last twelve days, I hoped that he might go through to Harney. He proved false and deserted to the enemy. It is evident, from these facts, that the plan of campaign must be promptly changed, and every available man be brought to bear upon Stein's Mountain as the objective point. This was immediately set in motion by dispatches, and embodied the next morning in the following orders:

(General Field Orders No. 1.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
IN THE FIELD, SHEEP RANCH,
Winnemucca Road, Oreg., June 16, 1878.

I. The troops now *en route* toward Boise City, Idaho, by different roads will be temporarily organized for the campaign as follows:

Facing to the south of west from this point, toward the enemy, the column of foot troops under Maj. Joseph Stewart, Fourth Artillery, will form the right, and will be designated the right column. It will consist of D and G Companies, Fourth Artillery, and B, D, G, H, and I Companies, Twenty-first Infantry.

II. The column of cavalry under Capt. Reuben F. Bernard, First Cavalry, will be designated the left column, and will consist of A, F, G, and L Companies, First Cavalry.

A (McGregor's) Company will proceed from Camp Harney and form junction with this column as soon as possible.

III. The column under Col. Cuvier Grover, First Cavalry, will be designated the center column, and will consist of Maj. George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, and D, I, and K Companies, First Cavalry, and F Company, Second Infantry.

IV. The column under Capt. Harry C. Egbert, Twelfth Infantry, will be designated the reserve column, and will consist of his present command—five companies Twelfth Infantry.

V. The two companies Fourth Artillery, under Capt. John Egan, Fourth Artillery, now *en route* from Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp McDermitt, Nev., will take station at that post.

VI. On Monday morning, the 16th instant, these columns will move forward toward the enemy now in the neighborhood of Stein's Mountain, Oregon. The right column from Old's Ferry, via Rhinehart's Crossing. The center column from Boise City, via Keeney's Ferry. The left column from this place, via the shortest route across the country to the hostiles. The enemy is reported in large force. The columns will move with the usual military precautions to scout the country and avoid ambushes. They will attack the enemy only when assured of reasonable prospects of success, and will then assail with vigor. The columns will communicate by scouts and couriers as soon as near enough to each other to do so.

VII. The commanding officers of Fort Boise, Camp Harney, and Camp McDermitt will employ scouts and scout outward, keeping themselves and the department commander well advised of all important information. They will furnish any necessary escorts. They will request the State and Territorial governors to furnish volunteers, when necessary, to guard ferries and important points near the homes of the volunteers.

VIII. The commanding officer of Fort Boise will keep himself informed of all matters between his post and Fort Hall, Idaho, and will enforce respect to all passes furnished to Indians by the commanding officer, Fort Hall.

IX. Boise City is designated as the general field depot for supplies.

Camp Lyons will be the sub-depot for the reserve and left columns, and Keeney's Ferry the sub-depot for the center and right columns.

X. Any Indian prisoners will be sent under guard to the nearest military post.

XI. Communication with these headquarters will be, for the present, by the way of Boise City; afterward by the way of the nearest point of transmittal.

XII. Headquarters will be habitually with the right column.

XIII. The general staff in the field will consist of—

Maj. Edwin C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general.

Capt. Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, engineer and ordnance officer.

Asst. Surg. Jenkins A. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., chief medical officer, in the field.

First Lieut. Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry, chief commissary of subsistence, in the field.

First Lieut. Fred. H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, R. Q. M., chief quartermaster, in the field.

First Lieut. Melville C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, aid-de-camp.

Second Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, Twenty-first Infantry, aid-de-camp, assistant adjutant-general, in the field.

XIV. Several tribes of the district of the Clearwater are represented among the hostiles by renegades. The commanding officer of this district will, therefore, watch particularly toward the active operations in the field, and guard against the return of any parties, small or large. He will also keep himself and the department commander thoroughly informed of the disposition of the several tribes in his district.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard:

CHARLES E. S. WOOD,

Aid-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, in the field.

Official:

J. A. SLADEN, *Aid-de-Camp.*

June 16 we commenced the movement from the left, Captain Whipple with the two companies of cavalry now being but one day behind. Captain Bernard moves his present force to the crossing of the Owyhee, and will move forward as quickly as possible as soon as Whipple overtakes him. At the same time I set out with my headquarters to join the right under Stewart, hoping to meet it at Rhinehart's Crossing of the Malheur River. The first night we slept at Camp Lyons, the second at Henderson's ranch, near Keeney's Ferry, where Lieutenant Ebstein, field quartermaster, joins me, and we go the next day to Rhinehart's just in time to meet Stewart's column, which had already reached that point a few hours before us, and been kept under arms ready to move.

The weather for the soldiers and for us has been hot and dry, and the roads very dusty; the country by our route characterized by the usual alkali and sage-brush, much of it bare and mountainous.

At a stone house at Rhinehart's were gathered a number of families from the country around under great apprehension from the Indians. As the raiding parties from the Indians appeared to be numerous, and as the hiding places in that rugged region between and near the various branches of the Malheur were almost countless, I thought it best to employ the men of the country there collected and send them out as scouts. These frontiersmen in this capacity did excellent service; and as they were interrupted in their business, and for the most part lost their income for the year, this work proved a great benefit to themselves as well as important to us.

Stewart's command was set in motion toward Stein's Mountain via Willow Creek and Malheur Agency. During this march there were rumors of Indians in nearly every direction, and great alarm existed among the people. For example, a party was reported by citizen Harlan, in the Burnt River country, some 30 miles off our road. Lieutenant Shofner, with a detachment, was sent in wagons to make a night march thither. The lieutenant found no Indians, but returned without delaying the column. Such probings were frequently made by the different columns. These, with the active aiding of the citizens employed, soon checked the small raidings of the hostiles, and deceived them as to our intentions.

During the march of the 20th Lieutenant Wilkinson, aid-de-camp, with Corporal Moffatt and Private Musenheimer, and the two Indian women (Sarah Winnemucca, and her sister-in-law Mattie), were sent by me across the country to Camp Harney. Camp Harney had not been heard from for some time, and a story having the appearance of truth was brought us that McGregor's cavalry company had had a disastrous engagement, and had lost the most of his horses. News had also reached me that the Indians had abandoned Stein's Mountain and gone to Harney Valley; and it was probable that the left column (Bernard's) had pushed on after them, and I hoped that this column had been re-enforced from Harney, hence the great importance of communicating. The

women were taken as guides and interpreters should the party encounter any Indians. This very hazardous enterprise was creditably accomplished.

I staid two days at Malheur City, so as to keep connection with moving troops, with depots of supply, and with your headquarters. A set of scouts was here arranged under that excellent and enterprising citizen, Mr. Packwood, who, having many workmen along his mining-ditch, was able to watch the country for a breadth of more than a hundred miles. Prompt and accurate information and a few prisoners were the results.

MALHEUR AGENCY.

After the delay at the telegraph office, where Major Mason, who had been in charge of everything at Boise, since my arrival, rejoined me. He was accompanied by Major Babbitt. The troops never halting except for necessary camping at night, I push on to overtake them just as they are entering the fields at the Malheur Agency, the morning of the 23d of June. The Indian agent, Mr. Rhinehart, joined me here. There was not an Indian at or near the agency. The buildings were standing, but appeared to have been robbed of nearly everything. Windows were broken, doors forced in, and the floors covered with the *débris* of articles rendered useless, of bedding, wearing apparel, table furniture, and cooking utensils. The only provisions we found were flour, a little salt, and what the gardens still contained unharvested.

It was evident, from the agent's account, that robbers had been there since his departure on the 10th of June. Major Stewart was assigned in orders to the command of the reservation district, and Captain Cochran's company, Second Infantry, detached to remain with him. I hoped that Major Stewart might be able to find some of the reservation Indians hiding away in that vicinity; and further, we were getting so far from our depot that I made the agency temporarily the sub-depot of supplies, of which he has the charge.

BERNARD'S ENGAGEMENTS.

The column, now under the command of Captain Rodney, Fourth Artillery, made 13 miles more toward Camp Harney the evening of the 23d, and went into camp. About eleven o'clock that night, Lieutenant Wilkinson, with the Indian guides, rides into camp. He comes from Harney, still 45 miles distant, and brings news of Captain Bernard's engagement. The dispatch to your headquarters is quite full and sufficient for complete record when supplemented by Captain Bernard's subsequent report. It is as follows: (See 8 C, appendix to General McDowell's report.)

You will notice that the rapid movement of the Indians from Stein's Mountain to old Camp Curry had the effect to elongate my command—Bernard at Camp Curry, two companies now under Captain Miles at Camp Harney, Rodney's battalion with me, while Grover's and Egbert's were still farther eastward toward Boise. To make the utmost speed in re-enforcing, Lieutenant Wilkinson was turned back at once to Harney, with orders for the two companies there to make a forced march to Bernard, while Major Stewart, leaving a small guard at agency depot, moved up rapidly to Harney. At the same time, Rodney and Grover are coming on with all haste toward the hostiles. By 11 a. m. the next day my staff and myself are at Harney.

After a couple of hours' waiting for means of transportation, Lieuten-

ant Wood and myself push 30 miles farther, to Sage Hen Springs, where we overtake Captain Miles's infantry. The next morning brings us to the battle-field. Lieutenant Wood delays to make a topographical sketch while I go on to Bernard's camp, 10 miles beyond. The enemy appears to have withdrawn from his immediate neighborhood. The troops are in the best of spirits, but evidently need, for complete and effective work, some of the re-enforcements now *en route*. Perhaps no briefer language could indicate the situation of affairs in the entire field than the following telegram sent you from Camp Curry the day of my joining Bernard, June 25. (See 8 C, Appendix to General McDowell's report.)

THE PURSUIT AFTER BERNARD'S AFFAIR.

It will be noticed that I now anticipated that the Indians would make a push for the Columbia River, and was prepared for it. My information, derived from various sources, was corroborated by an old squaw left on the battle-field. She told Sarah Winnemucca that her nephew, Buffalo Horn, was killed in the skirmish at South Mountain.

Before detailing the principal features of the difficult march northward from Camp Curry, I will insert a few extracts from letters and instructions sent by my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Wilkinson, of date June 26, sent to Walla Walla, and to department headquarters.

WHEATON'S LETTER.

* * * Their fighting force is estimated at about 700 fighting men, and it is reported that they have received accessions from the Klamath Indians and from the Umatillas. The Umatilla re-enforcement is reported variously at from 75 to 300, who are said to have left their women and children for the present in Fox Valley. The general presumes their intention to be to move northward [here follows a description of the route before given] to form junction with discontented Cayuse and such other renegade Indians as may be in the vicinity.

Captain Bernard has now in his possession a letter from the governor of Idaho, stating that three of Buffalo Horn's Indians wish to visit the Malheur Agency to recover three of their ponies, and bespeaking good treatment for them. This letter is indorsed by Connoyer, Indian agent at Umatilla, showing that Buffalo Horn and Egan (of the Piutes) visited the agency and remained there two or three days; this is again confirmatory of Winnemucca's statement that the hostiles intend to move northward to join Umatillas. You will remember that the Umatillas declined to join us as scouts. To provide for the contingency of the hostiles moving northward, and to prevent their forming junction with northern allies, Colonel Grover, First Cavalry, has been sent to Walla Walla to report to you and take command of the companies of the First Cavalry now in your district, with the addition of such troops as you may think proper, and including the two companies of cavalry now under Maj. George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, which two companies have already been assigned to Colonel Grover's command. Colonel Grover's force might be increased by any reliable volunteers that will accompany him, for the general expects the enemy to be held in check and not permitted to pass beyond the Columbia River country; Major Sanford, with D and I companies, will be encamped for the present on Willow Creek, near Malheur City, Oreg., which is a telegraph station; should the movement northward become a certainty, has instructions to order Sanford to join him at once; but should the enemy move toward Canyon City, Sanford may be given Cochran's company of infantry and sent toward Canyon City; but it will be only another method of bringing him to Grover. He wishes you to employ reliable and intelligent scouts, and to give him the earliest information of any important matter. He also wishes you, if you lose communication with him, to bring the troops from McDermitt by rail and steamer to Wallula, should you find the enemy certainly coming northward in force.

I will transmit to you to-day a telegram to be forwarded by you to General McDowell stating the need of another regiment. If you take the field yourself you will have Colonel Grover, Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam, and Captain Miller as commanders for your cavalry, infantry, and artillery battalions respectively. The general trusts all to your energy and discretion.

WHEATON'S TELEGRAM, 25TH.

(See 8 C, appendix to General McDowell's report.)

[Telegram to Division Headquarters.]

The evidence of general outbreak of Indians is now apparent. I recommend that the Eastern regiment be brought by rail and steamer to Wallula, and report to district commander there as soon as possible.

HOWARD, *Commanding.*

Wheaton to send this (the above) the instant hostiles reach his district, or other Indians begin war in his district.

O. O. HOWARD.

WILKINSON'S INSTRUCTIONS.

June 26, 1878.—The inclosed dispatches please take through to Walla Walla. Make the quickest possible time. Go to Canyon City and take the stage if, on inquiry, you find that the shortest. *I want an observing force* "somewhere on Umatilla Reservation as soon as possible. The relations of Connoyer's absentees should be detained beyond escape. Indians may not break through to Columbia Valley as now appears, but Wheaton must be ready. It will not do for me to intermit the direct pursuit. The cavalry alone, that with me, can chase and bother and do well, but is not strong enough to make the victory decisive. I will back Wheaton with everything necessary to make himself equal to the situation." * * *

Having made all necessary dispositions, as you notice by the foregoing dispatches, both to pursue and to head off the hostiles, their trail was taken up in good earnest at dawn of the 27th. We were now at the end of wagon-roads in the direction the Indians were moving, yet, rough and impassable as the way appeared, it was necessary, with the means of transportation then existing, to move the wagons across this mountain region. The 28th of June, according to the note-book, makes the following record:

Move at 6 a. m. Rough trail. Wagons move 13 miles; arrive in camp 8 p. m. Bernard goes some miles farther. Bernard sends back word Indian pony-tracks just ahead. They turn suddenly and go back. Very cold; snowing all day. Large Indian camp at this place. (About 1,500 or 2,000 Indians had been there.)

June 29.—Encamp just above another vacant camp. Evidences of the Indians having left in the rain suddenly. They leave a scalp behind.

June 30.—The cavalry pursues through the deep cañon of the South Fork of John Day River. The wagons cross a mountain range, gradually working to the highest ridge. The Indians were seen by the cavalry ascending a hill apparently not many miles away.

THE PURSUIT CONTINUED.

July 1.—Great difficulty is encountered in getting the wagon-train into the deep valley of the South Fork, the hill being some five miles in descent, so steep as to cause constant sliding of the wagons; it took from 2 p. m. till after ten o'clock at night to worry the train down this hill into camp.

July 2.—* * * Proceed down South Fork about 30 miles; at Steward's ranch, on Murderer's Creek, see evidences of skirmish between volunteers and Indians. Bodies of two men, buried by our advanced scouts, are here seen.

The 3d of July the infantry encamps in John Day Valley, near mouth of South Fork; the inhabitants give us accounts of the encounter of some volunteers, evidences of which we had seen. The Indians had passed

over the ridge between us and Canyon City; burned two or three houses and killed a couple of young men—herders of sheep. The wagon-train is here replaced by pack-mules that have come to us *via* Canyon City.

July 4.—With my staff, I push on to the advance, come up with McGregor, and move with him to Fox Valley. The next day, with McGregor's company, overtake Bernard and remainder of the cavalry.

July 6.—The cavalry reaches Camas Prairie, in Oregon, passing through much timber. At this place we get news of another encounter of some volunteers with the Indians, and a rumor that the Umatillas had not joined the hostiles, but fought them. The bodies of two murdered men, and numbers of sheep killed and some mutilated, were found here.

The evening of the 7th brings our advance to Pilot Rock, where junction is formed with the troops sent thither by Colonel Wheaton, in accordance with the instructions previously given.

Captain Throckmorton (Colonel Grover having been ordered to recruiting depot), with an infantry and artillery battalion, has already pressed to the relief of the volunteers, who had been checked and driven to cover near the head of Birch Creek, and returned to Pilot Rock just in time to meet us. Captain Winters is also arrived from Lapwai with his cavalry company; and Lieutenant Parnell puts in his appearance only a half-hour after our arrival. These brief references to and condensations from my diary of events brings us on as far as the Umatilla Reservation. The country has been rugged in the extreme; filled with trees and underbrush in parts, with foot-hills and mountains, deep ravines and craggy rocks, that have enabled the Indians to make a more speedy run than ourselves, till checked by troops coming from the other direction.

THE UMATILLAS AND COLUMBIAS.

As considerable controversy has arisen with reference to the Umatilla and Columbia Indians, permit me to say briefly that all these Indians who are supposed to belong on the Umatilla Reservation are in the southern part of my department called Umatillas, whereas at the agency and near it they are separated into two general classes. The first named Umatillas are the Cayuses, Walla Wallas, and the original Umatillas. The second named, Columbias, embrace all the renegades and tribes in the Columbia River Valley, who seldom or never remain within the limits of the reservation.

There were, as we now know, at Fox Valley, when we approached, a large number of Indians of both classes; that is, a *few* Umatillas, and the remainder Columbias. In the light of recent events, it appears that a number of them had agreed to strengthen the bands of Buffalo Horn and Egan, while the remainder were either ignorant of the designs of their leaders or doubtful as to the position they should take. This accounted for the strange and mixed reports that were published immediately after the hostiles reached Fox Valley.

There was a rush for the reservation by those well affected, an apparent escapade toward the Columbia. Mr. Connoyer, the Umatilla agent, with a few loyal Indians met the running masses before they came to his reservation, and brought prompt report to citizens and to the troops.

A letter written to Mr. Connoyer explains itself. Afterward, for a time, I feared that I had been mistaken, and really we meant to use the word "Columbias" for "Umatillas." The following is the letter referred to:

PILOT ROCK, OREG., July 7, 1878.

Mr. CONNOYER,

Agent of the Umatillas :

SIR: The Umatillas who have been with the hostiles during the past week, having joined them in Long Valley (this is a few miles north of Fox Valley), should be detained on the reservation. Their conduct has not been satisfactory. They have rendered valuable aid and information to the enemy, and have to that extent been his allies. If you need any assistance in this matter it will give me pleasure to render it. Take particular care that their horses do not mix with the horses of the other people on the reservation. Their animals, at least, should be the property of the United States; I may have use for them in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

The agent believing me mistaken, so answered. In my reply to this, of July 10, I say as follows: "Did not mean the Umatillas proper, but a set of Indians who are usually called Columbians, who protected the hostiles at the Long Creek fort, and guided them hither; who claimed that they wanted to fight the Snakes, asking ammunition; who bothered and blinded my couriers and played both ways—played neutrals to us and allies to them."

These facts were already known to me (as appears in a letter written by my direction from Camas Meadows the 6th of July to Colonel Wheaton): "The Indians known as Columbia River Indians claim to have been fighting the hostiles. There is not a word of truth in it, and the general hopes that you will not be misled by the statement of the Umatillas, some of whom are in the band, and induced to supply them with ammunition. General Howard hopes that you have followed his instructions and detained in custody all the relatives of the absent Indians." (Extract from letter of Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, A. D. C.)

I condense from another letter to Colonel Wheaton a few facts that give a view of the situation: The cavalry under Bernard to-day, 7th July, formed junction with Captain Throckmorton at this place (Pilot Rock). Your cavalry just arrived. * * * If Sanford has reached Grande Ronde, it would be well to stop him there, stationing him in the best position to check the enemy should he attempt that route, sending out scouts from Pelican Station as a picket-post.

Equip a steamer immediately and start it out to guard the crossing and destroy the boats. If you have no artillery to arm this steamer, put rifles and the Gatling gun aboard. * * * If you have no soldiers for the steamer, hire citizens. The greatest haste is necessary in regard to this steamer. It must have marksmen enough to be effective.

Verbal instructions of a similar nature had been previously sent, of course contingent upon the Indians making for the Columbia. At the same time Major Kress, of the Ordnance Corps, volunteered to command a detachment with steamer coming from below. Lieutenant Sladen, then acting as adjutant-general of the department, directed it in my name, conforming to the discretion given him, while the department chief quartermaster, Major Sawtelle, afforded all the facilities for both expeditions.

The promptitude and success in managing these gunboats between Wallula and Celilo are due the effectual interruption of the plan of the hostile Indians. A successful crossing of the Columbia by them would have doubled their force and increased the depredations and horrors of the war immeasurably.

These improvised gunboats broke up the Indian camps on the southern bank of the river, sending the Indians flying to places of concealment or to the reservation for safety; seized all the canoes and small boats, de-

stroying them or putting them under guard; shelling a band of horses and Indians; following them so that but few succeeded in reaching the other shore. These few in their rage ran northward, murdered one family (Mr. and Mrs. Perkins), and endeavored to stir up the northern tribes to revolt, but fortunately were too weak to effect their purpose.

BATTLE OF BIRCH CREEK.

Now, as I had my troops, viz, at Pilot Rock, Bernard's and Throckmorton's battalions; at Camas Meadows, Miles's battalion; at Grande Ronde Valley, Sanford's battalion, while Egbert's battalion was watching the roads from Baker as his center, and as in following the Columbias, who had made a rush for the river, Bernard had passed the main body of the hostiles hiding somewhere to his left among the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge, I found myself, as I believed, just in the position to give effective battle and capture the fugitives. A battle was given, and never better; but owing to the natural covers of mountains, cañons, and forests, the immediate results were not so complete as hoped for.

For an account of the engagement, permit me to introduce extracts from telegrams sent to your headquarters and mine. (See 8 C., appendix to General McDowell's report.)

An extract from Lieutenant Wood's telegram of the 8th gives another view of the same field:

Met hostiles this morning, 8 a. m., with seven companies First Cavalry, under Bernard, as battalion commander. Drove them from a strong position on mountain about seven miles from Pilot Rock to a still stronger one, from which they were most gallantly charged and driven, routed, to the timber, through which they were steadily pushed until about 12.30 p. m., when the pursuit was suspended to rest men and horses, that had toiled in the mountains under a hot sun, and without water. The entire fight was closely watched by the general commanding, who desires to express his opinion that no troops ever behaved better or in a more soldierly manner than did the officers and men engaged in this encounter. The line of retreat is southeasterly, and seems to bear toward the Wallowa country by the Grande Ronde route. The pursuit will be continued along their trail to-morrow. Our loss is five men wounded and some horses killed; the number is not yet known. The enemy's loss is unknown. We captured several hundred head of horses, a quantity of camp equipage, provisions, &c., and some ammunition.

Captain Throckmorton's guide was a volunteer officer from Heppner. This guide led his command not only away from the designated destination, but in a direction which increased instead of diminished the distance from the cavalry. Several messengers and an aid-de-camp failed to get dispatches to the captain during the day. Still his position was an effectual hinderance to the hostiles going westward. This battalion encamped the night of the 8th in Butter Creek Valley.

PLAN AND EXECUTION OF PURSUIT.

The hostiles at first broke up, in their flight, into small parties, but escaped in the direction of the Grande Ronde River, left bank, skirting the Blue Ridge in an easterly direction.

Bernard's camp, after the battle, was in the mountains, about 18 miles south of Pilot Rock, back on our John Day's trail. Miles was still farther south, some 9 miles, near Camas Meadows; Sanford in Grande Ronde Valley.

The hostile Indians were now within the triangle formed by joining these positions by right lines. Instructions were sent to Miles to take up the pursuit along the Grande Ronde; to Bernard to send Bendire's company on hostile trail, working toward junction with Miles; and to

Sanford, to close in on Miles's right flank, take command of the force thus combined, and push the pursuit, while, with the remainder of the cavalry and Throckmorton's infantry, I was to move along the northern base of the Blue Ridge, watching against a return of the hostiles or being ready to move upon them as a reserve should it be required.

This operation would have resulted in their complete capture but for two unfortunate circumstances—the one the interruption of couriers carrying dispatches, and the other the treachery of Indians deemed friendly.

Captain Miles's march was somewhat delayed by the ignorance of a guide, who took him along the right bank or ridge rather than along the left, the latter being the only practicable route.

Our headquarters accompanies Captain Bernard, first to Birch Creek, thence to headwaters of McKay Creek; here Bernard with five companies encamps, sending his scouts southward into the mountains searching for trails, while I go with McGregor's company on to the Cayuse Station. (This is the last station on the overland road before ascending the Blue Ridge from the north and west.) Here placing Major Mason in charge, as senior staff-officer, Lieutenant Wood, Mr. Holland (the operator), and myself go up the Umatilla River some six miles farther to the point where the telegraph-wire crossed that river, with the hope of making connection and sending information in different directions.

From information that I had received, and from the reiterated statement from the stage-men at Cayuse, that the Snakes had already crossed the Meacham road, I saw no other direction for them to take but to keep under cover of the Blue Ridge and pass on between the Walla Walla and Grande Ronde regions, thence somewhere through the Wallowa country eastward to a crossing of the Snake River in that direction.

Having this idea in view, the morning of the 11th, I issued the following field-order:

[General field-orders No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,

In the Field, July 11, 1878.

I. Capt. Harry Egbert, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed with his command to Indian Valley and toward Payette Lakes, watching well against returning hostiles in that direction, operating from Baker City as his depot of supplies.

II. Maj. George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, with his command will press to a junction with the column under Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-first Infantry, without stopping him, and will push forward on the Indian trail.

III. Capt. R. F. Bernard, First Cavalry, will proceed with his command to Lewiston, Idaho, supplying himself *en route* from Walla Walla. The column will be organized north of Snake River, between Lapwai and Mount Idaho, and will be commanded by the senior officer until arrival of the general commanding.

The column will go out with whatever force, and watch well all trails between Salmon and Snake Rivers.

IV. Headquarters will proceed to Lewiston via Walla Walla.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard.

C. E. S. WOOD,

Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

Not being able, after many trials, to make telegraphic connection, we ride rapidly to Weston. Here Governor Chadwick, of Oregon, and Governor Ferry, of Washington Territory, pay me a visit, and I lay before them my proposed plans for clearing this part of the country of Indians. It still being impossible to telegraph, owing to breakages, our party pushes on to Walla Walla, being followed at intervals by Major Mason, with headquarters, and Captain Bernard, with the six companies of cavalry.

While the headquarters were at Cayuse Station, several Indians came into camp, and among them some who soon afterward went to the hos-

tiles. Doubtless being greatly exasperated because some of their tribe had been killed by the gunboats, or finding the opportunity too favorable for treachery, these Indians went straight to the hostiles, told them that I was going away and would head their eastern trail; that now was their time to make another break for the Columbia. As now appears, they not only led the hostiles to destroy the Cayuse Station, but themselves murdered a worthy citizen, Mr. Coggin, and joined themselves, to the number of thirty-eight, to aid them in battle.

At Walla Walla, the evening of the 11th, the lieutenant-colonel (Forsyth) of the First Cavalry having joined us, was directed to take command of the troops then with Bernard.

I doubted, at first, as to the wisdom of going myself to the extreme left of the field of operations, but as I was better acquainted with the Snake and Salmon River country from the last year's campaign, than Colonel Wheaton, I gave the latter charge of the direct pursuit, giving him Throckmorton's, Miles's, and Sanford's battalions, to be re-enforced by Major Mizner's battalion, which had just reported, coming up the Columbia.

Captain Worth, with two companies of the Eighth Infantry, is here at the depot. With these, the morning of the 12th of June, we proceed by rail to Wallula, there pick up Captain Drum, of the Second Infantry, with two companies (a small detachment—twenty men—from another company of the same regiment, afterward joined us), and take the little steamer Northwest, which has been used for some time as a gunboat, and is still under charter. We get off for Lewiston about 4 p. m.; had not gone, however, many miles up the Snake when an Indian courier, riding at a furious rate, overtakes the steamer. His message was substantially as follows: Messenger McBain reports rumors that Indians have burnt the Cayuse Station, and are coming back. Wilkinson, A. D. C., from Wallula, also sends similar communications from Governor Chadwick, at Pendleton, and Colonel Wheaton, at Walla Walla. I had directed Colonel Wheaton to move Forsyth's cavalry slowly, and turn it back to Umatilla Reservation if official reports confirmed the rumors. Feeling sure that Colonel Wheaton had troops enough for the emergency, I gave this as an answer to the messenger, and went on to carry forward the plan that I had indicated.

As the orders were already given to troops many miles apart, I deemed it better to make no other changes in instructions.

The battalions near the Indians would, of course, change direction if the Indians did so. In fact, my last report from Miles and Bendire was that they were upon a "hot trail," so that I supposed they were still very close to the hostiles, and Sandford not far away. Throckmorton, too, was in the neighborhood of Pendleton.

I have been this particular in stating these preliminaries to what has been denominated "Miles's fight," because I have been, in some press dispatches, severely censured for not being present on that field.

CAPTAIN MILES'S ENGAGEMENT.

While the steamer Northwest is conveying my headquarters and Captain Drum's detachment to the mouth of the Grand Ronde, I will introduce Capt. Evan Miles's account of this Indian battle.

EXTRACT FROM MILES'S REPORT.

Accordingly I moved easterly to the Sheep Ranch road, where, on the 10th, I was joined by Company K, First Cavalry, Capt. Charles Bendire, with additional advice

from the department commander that if, in my judgment, the trail was sufficiently developed to warrant its continued pursuit, to act accordingly; if not, to proceed to his camp. Believing we were close to the main body of the enemy, I adopted the former course, and proceeded as rapidly as possible to McClellan's Ranch, on the Daley road, which bore every evidence of recent devastation by the enemy.

On the 12th of July I moved northerly, my command consisting as hereinbefore indicated, with the addition of (Bendire) Company K, First Cavalry, in the direction of Weil's Ranch, on the Pendleton road, where a four hours' halt was made, during which supplies and wagons were procured from Pendleton. A portion of the command was loaded in the latter, and the column pushed on with the utmost dispatch direct to the hills overlooking the Umatilla Indian Agency, a distance from our starting point in the morning of 35 miles, where we arrived at 2 p. m., July 13.

Here I was met by Mr. N. A. Cornoyer, United States Indian Agent for the Umatillas, who informed me of the immediate proximity of the enemy. He was unable to give me the status of the Umatillas, as there had been more or less fraternization between them and the hostiles up to the time of my arrival. He expressed his opinion that at that moment the Indians of his agency had either "knocked under to or been butchered by the Snakes." Under these circumstances, I rested my command on arms until the approach of daylight, when the battalion of two companies of the Fourth Artillery, under Capt. George P. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, now deployed in line of battle and advanced with skirmishers toward the position of the Umatilla Indians, approaching to within easy musket-range. This movement was met by a white flag borne by a chief, which resulted in a parley that demonstrated beyond doubt the entire friendliness of the Umatilla Indians. During the subsequent operations of the day these Indians remained neutral and passive spectators, safely sheltered by their flag of truce. When my lines were advanced in the afternoon they likewise took up the march in a solid body, on a line parallel with my left, and occupied a point of observation on a prominent hill, quietly remaining there until the close.

After this gratifying understanding with the Umatillas I moved my command into the agency-grounds for the preparation of coffee for the men, who were much worn by continued fatigue and lack of rest.

Leaving two companies of infantry on an overhanging ledge to the south on picket, scarcely were the fires built for the purpose indicated when the hostiles were seen approaching from the east in strong force. I at once moved out and formed my command in the the following order: The battalion of artillery in a ravine on the extreme left, facing to the south, on a line perpendicular to my left flank, Companies E, I, K, H, G, and D, Twenty-first Infantry, successively connecting from left to right, and forming a semicircular line to the east and south, with Bendire's company, K, First Cavalry, mounted, on the extreme left. Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, was held in reserve, covering the wagons and pack trains parked in my rear, and safely sheltered from the enemy's fire. A section of the howitzer battery was stationed near the left center supported by Companies G and K, Twenty-first Infantry.

This position, which was not materially changed (except in drawing Company G, Fourth Artillery, from the left to strengthen the center), I maintained throughout the entire morning. The enemy, approaching to within long rifle-range of my lines and deploying, kept up a desultory firing into my position, which was replied to with spirit until toward two o'clock in the afternoon, when word was sent to Rodney to clear the ravine he was facing by moving through it by the flank to the east. At the same time I ordered my entire line to charge the enemy in front, which was most gallantly executed, the command moving directly to the attack with much enthusiasm, driving the Indians, who fled rapidly to the mountains. The pursuit was thus continued for over three miles, when, darkness approaching and my command being greatly exhausted, I went into camp for the night, intending to continue the pursuit on the following morning. At about 8 o'clock p. m., however, an urgent request was sent me by the Indian agent to send troops back to his agency, he having received information that the hostiles intended burning his buildings and driving off the stock of the Umatillas during the night. I at once returned with my entire command. Arriving at 11 o'clock p. m., I made dispositions for the protection of the agency; but no attempt was made by the enemy in this direction, they being too demoralized by the result of the day to make any demonstration but the continuation of their precipitate retreat. In this connection I feel it my duty to acknowledge the services rendered by a small body of mounted volunteers from Pendleton (names of whom I forwarded to the department commander from the field of battle), who, reporting early in the day, materially assisted in the capacity of skirmishers and flankers.

My loss consisted of two men—one of Spurgin's company (I, Twenty-first Infantry) and one of Bendire's company (K, First Cavalry), wounded. The exact casualties of the enemy I was unable to determine, owing to the prompt removal of their dead and wounded. The bodies of five warriors were found on the field. During the night I was waited upon by some of the Umatilla (Indians) headmen, with offers to confirm their protestations of friendliness by sending a number of warriors to co-operate

with my command. These overtures were promptly accepted, but through some misunderstanding their party assumed the pursuit before I was made aware of it, and in the meantime the arrival of Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry (July 14), who, under the department commander, assumed command of the troops in the field, removed the control of this matter from my hands.

The prompt and energetic action of this small band of allies was not, however, barren of good results, as on the 15th instant they returned to my camp, having attacked the fleeing hostiles successfully, as evidenced by their captured trophies, which consisted, among others, of seven warriors' scalps, one of which was subsequently proven to be that of the Piute chief Egan.

As Major Sanford was near at hand during these movements, I will make a brief extract from his report, July 10. He marched to Oro Dell, in Grande Ronde Valley. From this point he sent detachments to Starkey's ranch, scouting toward our column; also another to Pelican Station, which was to watch in every direction the approach of the hostiles. He further arranged with Captain Egbert, on North Powder River, to guard all passes in the rear, and then goes on to say:

EXTRACT FROM MAJOR SANFORD'S REPORT.

I was occupied in this manner until the 14th of June, when I received orders to move north again toward the Umatilla Agency, joining the force under Captain Miles, supposed to be in that vicinity, marched to Meacham's Station, 25 miles. During the night I received information indicating the presence of a body of Indians in my front, and also intelligence that a fight had occurred in the vicinity of the agency. I sent scouts with information of my approach to the agency, and attempted to obtain information of the whereabouts of Miles's and Forsyth's columns, but could learn nothing in regard to them.

July 15, a party of hostiles made their appearance on the road in my front about daylight, and were fired upon by the pickets. I at once formed line and sent out skirmishers under Lieutenant Brown, First Cavalry. The hostiles were moving toward the southwest, apparently working toward the Grande Ronde Valley. Some parties also appeared on the old emigrant road to our right and nearer to the Wallowa Valley. Finding about 11 a. m. that the Indians had disappeared from my front, I moved back toward the Grande Ronde to comply with instructions from Colonel Wheaton, directing me to continue to guard the approaches to that valley and to watch the Daily wagon-road in particular.

July 16, I remained in the vicinity of Grande Ronde River, sending scouting parties toward Starkey's rancho and to Somerville, where Indians were reported.

On the 17th of July, finding that I was too far from the Daily road to guard it effectively, I moved to Campbell's ranch, at the head of Ladd's Cañon, and sent scouts on to the Daily road.

July 18, I received information from Lieutenant Williams, in command of the Nez Percé scouts, that while in camp on the Daily road he had been fired into by a small party of white men and one of his Indians mortally wounded. The other Indians were very incensed at what they considered a wanton outrage, and determined to return home.

In order to quiet any disturbance that might arise, I sent Lieutenant Cresson, with a party, to the scene of disturbance, and with instructions to arrest the white man concerned. Lieutenant Cresson, however, on his arrival, found that Lieutenant Williams had already returned by a different trail with his Indians and the citizens toward the county-seat, Union.

During the 18th and 19th I remained in camp, sending out scouts in all directions; Lieutenant Boutelle taking a detachment through to the Granite Lakes, in the Powder River Mountains, where Indians were reported crossing. None were found, however.

July 20, I moved camp to the North Powder, but on receiving dispatches to the effect that the department commander was moving toward Ladd's Cañon, with instructions to join him, I returned to Campbell's ranch, and reported to the brigadier-general commanding.

When Sanford formed his command and sent out Lieutenant Brown with skirmishers, it is unfortunate that he had not pressed forward his line then with the utmost vigor and complete the junction with Miles, which my orders had in view. In my judgment, this would have been

the best protection to the valley in his rear; but Sanford did not think so. Throckmorton reports his proximity to the same field as follows :

At 1 a. m., on the 14th, received a letter from citizens of Pendleton, begging me to come to their assistance, as the Indians were in force at Cayuse station and threatening that town. I immediately turned my command in that direction, where I arrived at 6 p. m., after a march of 36 miles, when I first heard of Captain Miles's arrival and battle of that morning at the agency. I at once sent a courier to Miles, informing him of my whereabouts, and asking him if he needs me. If so, I would move out at once. At midnight received reply that he had whipped the Indians, and should rest his command at the agency for a day.

While these operations were being conducted on the Umatilla and southward, Colonel Wheaton turned Forsyth, with his cavalry, back from Walla Walla, sent it in pursuit of some Indians which were reported moving through Van Syckles Cañon, between him and Umatilla. Thence the cavalry moved back to the reservation. Wheaton having arrived during the 14th, set all the companies of cavalry in motion in pursuit across the Blue Ridge. He rested the infantry, however, using it along the stage-road as guards, and as the pursuit advanced changed his own headquarters to La Grande, in the Grande Ronde Valley.

OPERATIONS OF THE LEFT.

The day of Captain Miles's engagement near Umatilla Agency I reached the mouth of the Grande Ronde River. Finding that Harris's company of cavalry from Colville had reached Lapwai, I directed it to move on to Lewiston and Wallula trail, which crossed the Grande Ronde 12 miles above its mouth, to make forty miles a day till junction should be formed with Drum's battalion, which was to go *via* the junction of the Grande Ronde and Imnaha trails through the Wallowa Valley to Somerville. Had the Indians carried out their recent plan to cross the Snake from this neighborhood, even after their last defeat, my force would reach this junction of trails before them, and thus again force them to battle or back upon the pursuing troops.

From the 15th to the 19th the troops of the left were marched to Somerville or its neighborhood, while I myself went still farther on, to La Grande, to concert action with Colonel Wheaton, reaching that town in the night.

Forsyth was already nearly 40 miles ahead, along trails new, but taking the back track over the steepest ridges and through the thick small trees, which often the fires had killed. The closeness of these trees one to another and the crossing of the dry and tough branches made this wilderness the worst we had to cross during the campaign.

The Indians would deviate to lead over rocks and steeps nearly impassable.

An extract from Forsyth's report affords a glimpse at the work of the right column, as follows :

From the 18th to the 23d of July our march was over the mountains and broken country bordering and bounding the headwaters of the Grande Ronde and John Day Rivers. The distance traveled in this interval of time from Meacham's to our camp, July 23, on the Burnt Meadows of Burnt River, was 120 miles. The trail left by the retreating hostiles over which we had to travel was up and down steep cañons, over the highest ridges of the mountains, and through a perfect network of fallen timber. It was with great difficulty that the command labored through this jungle, till then unknown to the white man, encompassed as they were on either hand by rugged mountain peaks and deep cañons. The hostile Indians had, beyond a doubt, selected this route to move out of the country and back toward their agencies, so as to detain us as much as possible, and thereby gain time to push in advance of the troops their wounded and women and children.

On the morning of the 20th of July I struck their rear guard in the cañon of the

North Fork of John Day's River. This cañon is about 1,200 feet deep; and as the walls are nearly perpendicular, my command literally slid down the trail that we were following into the stream which rushed through the bed of the cañon, and had to climb up the opposite side, leading our horses, the ascent being so steep that several of our pack-animals fell over backward into the stream and were lost while trying to follow the puzzling zig-zags of the trail. The Indians that constituted this rear guard numbered about 40. They had fortified themselves near the brow of the hill on the trail, so as to command it for several hundred yards below their line of works. My scouts, numbering about 8, were a short distance ahead of my advance guard. The Indians who were in ambush permitted them to get almost up to their line of works, when the accidental discharge of a carbine of a man with the advance guard caused them to believe that they were discovered, and they at once opened fire upon the scouts, killing A. A. Froman, a courier, who was with the advance, and severely wounding a scout, John Campbell.

My advance guard was Company E, First Cavalry, under Capt. W. H. Winters. At the sound of the firing, he deployed his company, dismounted, and took a strong position, which I re-enforced by sending forward H Company, under Lieutenant Parnell, and L Company, under Lieutenant Shelton, and extended the line to the right by pushing G Company, under Captain Bernard and Lieutenant Pitcher, up the side of the cañon to a projecting point, which commanded and protected the trail and bench of land upon which we had corralled our stock. As soon as this formation was completed, which occupied us about an hour and a half, and was made under fire of the enemy, the line moved forward, and the crest of the precipitous hill, or, more properly speaking, bluff, was reached, not soon enough, however, to give us a chance at the foe, who had mounted and fled.

Sanford was on the left of Forsyth, some twenty miles off, and a day behind should he move on a parallel road from Ladd's Cañon, while Egbert was watching and scouting the Weizer and Payette country, in order to catch any fugitives in that direction.

Perceiving that either Colonel Wheaton or myself must take the field in order to make the pursuit effective by keeping the different battalions in some concert, I finally resolved to join Sanford and push him across the Granite Range to form a junction with Forsyth, and press the Indians, with the hope of a surrender of the Piutes, while I sent Colonel Wheaton to endeavor to intercept the Bannocks should they separate and move eastward. He was also to protect the stage-road.

An extract from Special Field Order No. 22, issued from La Grande as follows:

I. Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, commanding District of Clearwater, will establish his headquarters temporarily at Baker City, organize a column and prepare it to take the field as quickly as possible.

Captain Miles was instructed in the same order to mount his infantry on Indian ponies, reporting to Colonel Wheaton; Egbert and Drum's battalions also reported to Wheaton, while Major Mizner, with his battalion that last that came up the Columbia, was to take care of every thing between Grande Ronde and the Columbia, especially of the prisoners already in our hands at the reservation, giving to Captain Throckmorton the guarding of the agency.

I joined Major Sanford, at Ladd's Cañon, on the 20th, and we pushed on rapidly and formed junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth near what is called Burnt River Meadows. We had crossed the mountain range by a very steep and difficult trail, and descended through the Granite Creek Valley. Some misunderstanding with Colonel Wheaton with reference to Forsyth's supplies had prevented me from having his rations on hand for him by the 23d of July. I understood Wheaton that he was supplied to the end of the month, whereas Forsyth was already short and waiting for the return of his commissary from Baker when we met at Burnt River Meadows. Sanford divided his rations with Forsyth, when the command took up the Indian trails and moved on again rapidly Wednesday and Thursday and part of Friday, to the

vicinity of Ironsides Mountain. Here I encamped at the crossing of the Cañon City and Malheur City wagon-road, and waited for supplies the remainder of Friday, sending a scouting party to the agency to ascertain if some of the flying Indians had not put in an appearance there.

The supply-wagons not coming as we hoped by daylight of Saturday, and being fortunate enough to find some cattle in our neighborhood that we killed for beef and issued to the command, we moved early, deviating from the trails which led apparently toward the Castle Rock and the Malheur Cañons. We made a straight march down the North Fork, 25 miles, to the agency, while Lieutenant Cresson, with my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Wilkinson, was making a detour around Castle Rock and back to our place of starting. Again, on our second visit to this Malheur Agency (July 27), we find still a little flour and the garden comparatively undisturbed, but no Indians. I feed my weary and hungry troops from this supply.

The next day Captain Miller with his company of the Fourth Artillery reaches us by the shortest road from Baker City with plenty of rations.

Reports from the various commanders, now including Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, who, giving up his leave, had returned, and was commanding a battalion of Harris's, Bendire's, Wagner's, and Miller's companies, in the vicinity of Willow Creek and Malheur City, and from our own scouting parties, which had thoroughly examined all sights in the vicinity of the agency, I concluded that the Indians had broken up into very small bodies and were moving, some southward toward Stein's Mountain, some in the opposite direction, toward the Weiser region, and some on the routes across the Owyhee, I believed that the Piutes and Weisers would not go far from their old homes, while the Bannocks would endeavor to get to Lemhi and Fort Hall, or perhaps carry out their insane project of going to the buffalo country and thence to Sitting Bull.

Having these ideas in view, on the 26th and 28th the following field-orders were issued:

[General Field Orders No. 5.]

I. Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, will, with his command, form junction at the Malheur Agency with the troops under the command of Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, First Cavalry, reporting upon his arrival to that officer.

II. The Malheur Indian Agency will be made a temporary sub-depot of at least twenty days' supplies for four hundred men.

III. Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, First Cavalry, will, upon the arrival of Maj. John Green, form an active battalion of at least four companies of cavalry, which will be placed under the command of Maj. John Green, with orders to follow in constant pursuit of the hostile Indians on their principal trail.

IV. The remainder of the cavalry force will be held by Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth at the agency, operating throughout this country, picking up small parties of hostiles. All captives will be held as prisoners of war, subject to the orders of the department commander.

V. If the hostile Indians make a stand on this side of the Owyhee River, Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth will put his whole command (excepting one company of cavalry and one company of infantry, which will be left as permanent guard at the agency for the protection of the supplies and guarding of provisions) in support of advance battalion, reporting immediately to the department commander.

VI. After Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth is satisfied that the hostiles have crossed the Owyhee River he will move his main cavalry force and temporary depots to a point near Camp Lyons, ready to support the advance battalion still on the Indian trail.

VII. The garrison left at the agency will be reported by the senior officer to the district commander, Maj. Joseph Stewart, Fourth Artillery, Camp Harney.

VIII. In case the hostiles get still farther eastward, Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth will next change his main force to vicinity of Payne's Ferry, on Snake River, watching and supporting in the same manner his advance and pursuing battalion.

IX. The headquarters of the Department of the Columbia in the field will be located first at Malheur Agency, afterward at Boise City, Idaho. The operations and move-

ments under this order must be reported to these headquarters by courier or otherwise with the greatest promptness and dispatch.

X. Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, will, with the remainder of the force, continue to operate along the stage-road, in conformity with the movements of Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth's advance and pursuing battalion. He will see that one company is stationed at the Malheur Agency, as contemplated in paragraph 5 of this order.

XI. Prior to the hostiles crossing the Owyhee River, Baker City will be the principal depot of subsistence supplies, under the charge of Capt. S. T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence. After the Indians have crossed the Owyhee, Captain Cushing will move the principal depot to Boise City.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard:

EDWIN C. MASON,
Major Twenty-first Infantry, Actg. Assist. Adj. Genl.

[General Field Orders, No. 6.]

General Field Orders No. 5, July 26, C. S., from these headquarters, is modified as follows:

I. Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, being now too far to the left to execute his part of it, Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, First Cavalry, will take his smaller battalion and one other and execute what was assigned Maj. John Green, First Cavalry (see par. 5, S. F. O., No. 26).

II. The department commander will move to the vicinity of Camp Lyons, Oreg., with the other battalion, leaving one company of it to report to Capt. Marcus P. Miller, Fourth Artillery, who will remain at this depot under special instructions.

III. Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, will with his battalion watch for a short time in his present neighborhood, and then move to form junction with department headquarters at or near Camp Lyons.

IV. Col. Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry, will change his headquarters from Baker City, Oreg., to Boise City, Idaho, commanding all troops along the stage-road as now, holding himself in readiness to take the field should occasion demand it.

V. Colonel Wheaton will move the subsistence depot at Baker City to Boise as soon as it becomes certain that the hostiles have passed the Owyhee River.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard.

C. E. S. WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G., in the field.

Pursuant to the plan indicated in the foregoing orders, I reorganized the battalions, giving Sanford's and Bernard's to Forsyth, to constitute the right, taking Sumner's with me for the center, leaving Green, who has come upon fresh trails near Cow Valley, to scout toward the Snake River and then bring up the left, while Captain Miller has his artillery and one company of cavalry to catch stragglers, keep prisoners, and gather in those who may be forced to surrender. An old squaw who had been hiding under a log on our line of march was sent out to hunt for other frightened Indians and tell them where to come if now prepared to give up their folly.

In this work of ingathering Captain Miller was abundantly successful, as his interesting report shows. He says: "The pickets brought them in, and they had a talk with me to the effect that their band desired to surrender. I told them that they could come in as prisoners of war." On the 5th August they returned, and on the 6th this band came in, consisting of 27 warriors, 72 women and children, 50 horses and ponies, and 10 guns, worthless old muzzle-loaders. This was the first batch of prisoners; others followed in a few days.

Forsyth's column and mine leave Malheur Agency simultaneously the 29th of July. I take a southeasterly direction and reach the main Malheur River before night.

We strike two or three small Indian trails, their general direction being toward the Snake River. The next day we pass down the Malheur, which, owing to a remarkable bend, takes us on our way, making 48 miles in the two days.

The country is exceedingly rough for the animals, and now there is scarcely any grass.

Next day we leave the river, marching in the same direction 28 miles over a lava-rock country without water.

From the ignorance of our guide we were disappointed in not gaining the Owyhee, and were obliged to countermarch three miles to some water-pools in a gulch or cañon; go into camp at 7 p. m., everybody tired. Eight or ten Indians had preceded us on our trail.

The next day, August 1, by changing our direction more to the left and eastward, at the end of 30 miles we came to a crossing of the Owyhee, but were again much disappointed to find no grass whatever in the valley, but the 2d of August, while ascending to the table-land, we came upon an excellent spring of water and plenty of bunch-grass. When once up the mountainous ascent we found a broad and comparatively level country having frequent springs and plenty of grass.

At night we are not far from Camp Lyons, on the level shore of a charming lake. There are here two or three of these lakes. One of the officers with us said, as he first saw them from a high bluff, "Now I know where we are; these are the lakes where General Crook some years ago had a battle with the Piutes." This one is named Cow Lake on the maps.

The 3d of August we cross a rolling sage-brush prairie, and encamp at Mr. Annawalt's house, not far from Camp Lyons, and really as near that camp as I had intended to go. Here Mr. Holland, the operator, made telegraphic connection, and I ascertained what the other troop were doing.

How Major Green with the left came forward, I quote from Major Green's report, beginning at Logan's ranch, Willow Creek, on the evening of the 27th of July. He had at this place his three companies of cavalry in camp, having sent Captain Miller, Fourth Artillery, with his detachment to escort supplies to me, then at the Malheur Agency. Green says: "At this camp I received an order from the department commander (which I should have received several days before) directing me to report to him at the Malheur Agency, for the purpose of being placed in command of four companies of cavalry, designated as the pursuing column. I was satisfied I could not reach the place designated in time to meet him."

He moved to McDowell's ranch, made report, and awaited orders.

While encamped at this place on the night of the 28th, a small party of Indians (three or four) set fire to a hay-stack and drove off some horses about a mile from my camp. * * * I did not know until after daylight that the Indians had set the stack on fire, when one of the men from the ranch reported it to me.

Green used the trail of these raiders, following it with the hope of finding a large one, and so went toward the mouth of the Malheur, reaching Rhinehart's Crossing the evening of the 29th. He continued to scout in this neighborhood till he was apprised, the night of the 31st of July, that the Indians had passed us somewhere and had appeared as far east as Mundy's Ferry. He writes on the 1st of August, "I moved to McDowell's Ferry. * * * Sent two messengers with the dispatch about the murder to the department commander, hoping they would reach him that day, as I believed if he received this dispatch my course would be changed, but unfortunately the messengers did not find him for several days." His command then continued toward Camp Lyons. When but 6 miles distant, he received my orders to go at once to Mundy's Ferry. Here he says, "The morning of the 6th I was overtaken by the general commanding, who approved of the move toward Cold Spring."

It appears from this that the same news coming to Colonel Wheaton at Baker City as to me, he had sent instructions to Major Green, not only to go to Mundy's Ferry, but beyond, following Captain Egbert's command, which had been pushed forward in wagons at the rate of 40 and 50 miles a day, the moment the hostile Indians emerged from their hiding places in the Malheur fastnesses. A considerable number of them, perhaps a hundred, kept south of the Snake, stole horses from Sucker and Reynolds Creeks, and killed the stage-driver, Mr. Hemingway, near Mundy's Ferry, skirmished with small detachment of Captain Collins's company at the ferry while crossing the road, made for the Bruneau Valley, there crossed the Snake, and managed to hide for a time in that neighborhood, on an island formed by one of the tributaries of the Snake.

Here we leave for a while this band, the only considerable one that succeeded in crossing Malheur, Owyhee, and the Snake, while Captain Egbert and Major Green are hurrying their battalions through the dense dust and intense heat of these days in August to catch them or head them off, and we return to the right column.

FORSYTH'S MARCH.

Forsyth gives an interesting account of his march from the Malheur Agency to Stein's Mountain, and beyond to Old Camp C. F. Smith, where he arrived the same evening that I reached Annawalt's on the Winnemucca stage road. He reports:

From the time that we left the Malheur Agency up to our arrival at Old Camp C. F. Smith, no fresh signs of Indians were found in the country, and citizens living on the road reported that no Indians had been seen by them for ten or twelve days prior to our appearance. Distance traveled from the Malheur Agency, 144 miles. We were detained at Old Camp C. F. Smith from the 4th to the 7th of August by signal-fires in the mountains, and reports made by citizens that there were Indians still hiding in them. To satisfy myself, and clear the matter up, I sent out scouting parties, and they developed the fact that the signal-fires were built by one Indian on foot, whom they brought in. No other signs of Indians, after careful scout of the mountains, could be discovered.

From this time to the 11th of August, Forsyth's command moved via the Oregon Cañon to Antelope Springs, thence to the three forks of the Owyhee, and from old Camp Three Forks to Flint River, aiming to scout all that region from the Flint River to the Bruneau, and up the Snake to Payne's Ferry.

When Forsyth reached Sinker's Mill on Sinker's Creek, he received instructions from me to divide his command, Sanford to accomplish what had been given the whole, and Bernard to deviate southward and gather up the Indians who might be lurking in the neighborhood of Duck Valley, South Mountain, and the region on to McDermitt; Forsyth himself to come at once to Boise City to take command of the troops to south and east of Boise City.

GENERAL HOWARD'S OWN MOVEMENTS.

On the 5th, with Sumner's battalion I broke camp at 5 a. m. and marched about 30 miles toward Bruneau Valley, where the Indians were then reported to be still depredating. We passed through Silver City and reached a rough camp in the mountains, on an old Munday Ferry road, encamping at what was called Scotch Bohs, where, for the steepness of the hills, it was almost impossible to locate the command for the night. Here, believing that the rumors were, many of them, without foundation, and that it was doubtful whether there were any Indians whatever in front of us, on our side of the Snake, I deemed it best to let Sumner's battalion cross at Munday's Ferry to follow and

report to Major Green, while I myself went to Boise to regulate matters from that center for a few days. As soon as possible I intended to put Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth in my place for the remaining operations, and go thence as quickly as I could to Fort Vancouver, where, at headquarters of the department three months' regular and irregular business had so accumulated that the very thought of it became a burden.

Lieutenant Wood and myself set out that very night (August 6), rode all night, reaching Boise the next day at noon. We overtake Major Green at Munday's Ferry and see him well on his way toward Cold Spring Station, when our road deviated from his.

At Boise we find the twenty prisoners that a detachment of Captain Vivens's company under Lieutenant Howard had picked up near Ladd's Cañon and sent in to the fort for safe keeping.

The 9th of August, a detachment of Egbert's command under Captain Dove discovered signs of the enemy about a hundred strong, on an island in Bennett's Creek, the tributary of the Snake before mentioned. Dove had a skirmish lasting for four hours; the Indians were in a sheltered position; Egbert re-enforced him as soon as possible, and a charge was made at night through the fringe of trees, but the enemy getting the start of the troops fled as usual. Egbert's battalion followed these hostiles till their trail was lost in the ridge of mountains lying between the Big Camas and the Snake.

I sent to your headquarters, from Boise City, August 7, a dispatch, an extract from which is as follows:

The apprehensions of the people of danger are so great that I have located the troops so as to catch wandering parties, scout the country, and quiet this feeling, so that the farmers may return home and gather their crops. There is great fear among the people that we shall be lenient toward the prisoners. It seems to me wise to keep the troops in this vicinity for a few weeks, till all danger is over and the prisoners gathered in, that proper punishment may be meted out to them.

As may be noticed, Egbert, Green, Sumner, Sanford, and Bernard had each battalions scouring the country toward the front and south.

Colonel Wheaton kept Captain Worth near Old's Ferry, while he sent Captain Drum, with his two companies of infantry, to pass to his station near Mount Idaho via Brownlie's Ferry. Drum delayed his command near Salubria, to capture any Indians in that neighborhood, and to allay the apprehensions of the people.

Capt. George M. Downey, Twenty-first Infantry, with a detachment of Miles's battalion, mounted on Indian ponies, scouted the Boise Valley for a few days, and probed the country along and south of the Snake River near the mouth of the Boisé, wherever the excited people reported bands of Indians. Captain Miles, with the remainder, continued near Baker City. Major Mizner's battalion is at and near Meacham's; these officers performed similar work from their stations as centers.

The result of this location and activity of the troops up to August 9, I indicated in the following dispatch to yourself: "I have now at different points some 600 Indian prisoners, more or less, men, women, and children." I now know that the number I then gave was about 200 in excess of the actual prisoners, but it arose from a misunderstanding, on my part, of Captain Hasbrouck's report to me of the number of Indians at Fort McDermitt.

DISTRICT OF THE BOISÉ, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FORSYTH AND MAJOR GREEN, FIRST CAVALRY, COMMANDING.

August 11, by special field orders No. 42, Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, First Cavalry, was assigned to the command of a territory after-

ward denominated the District of the Boisé. His own excellent report of the military operations in this district, from August 15th to September 22, is so complete that I call special attention to it. The remaining operations in that district, from September 22 to the present time, are contained in the accompanying report of Maj. John Green, First Cavalry.

I left Boise City at 4 p. m. of the 12th of August. Major Mason, being the department inspector-general and senior staff officer, was left in charge of operations till Forsyth's arrival. The 14th Colonel Wheaton meets me at the Umatilla Agency, where we have a preliminary council with the Umatilla and Columbia Indians. Owing to the admixture of loyal and disloyal Indians, and of accusing and apprehensive white people in the vicinity of the reservation, I became fully aware that something must be done, and that very soon, to preserve the peace. I therefore appoint a council for Monday, the 26th, and make arrangements for bivouacking at least two companies near by until matters could be arranged or the cold weather force troops to their permanent quarters. A separate report has been made of this council.

INTERVIEW WITH MOSES, INDIAN CHIEF.

With a view to inaugurate some settlement with the Columbia Indians who had placed themselves under Moses, chief of the Melthouse tribe, I resolved to pay him a visit as I had promised at the beginning of the Bannock war. Hearing that he was at Priest's Rapids, I moved the mounted men, now under Captain Miles's command, toward the mouth of the Okanogan, so as to interpose an obstacle between the Indians and white settlers in the Crab Creek Valley and that neighborhood, while I went up the river in a small steamer, taking my aides, Lieutenants Sladen and Wood, and Major Mizner's battalion as a guard.

Colonel Wheaton, commanding this district where Moses is located accompanied me. I sent, also, a judicious officer, Captain Whipple, First Cavalry, to visit the people in the Yakima Valley and apprise them of my movement. Besides, Moses and his people were informed of my coming and who would be with me. These precautions had the effect to prevent any panic and consequent rupture.

Moses was not at Priest's Rapids as reported, but 70 or 80 miles beyond, yet between 60 and 70 of his Indian men came to the interview.

The result of the interview was a renewal of his pledge to preserve the peace, a promise to return stolen property, if any could be found in or near his camp, and an effort to find the murderers of the Perkins family. The Indians, through him, ask of the President a reservation above Priest's Rapids. They wish it without an agency.

I have forwarded this request, and also the petitions of citizens concerning the boundaries. Should there be a reservation granted, probably the Big Bend of the Columbia, on the east and south of the river, will satisfy the Indians and the people, or come as near to it as is possible where there is always a conflict of interest. It would be well, I think, to give them, also, the small tract secured to them by Colonel Wright, near the mouth of the Wenatchee. It is eight miles square.

I have also made a special report upon this subject. In a general way I wish now to commend the officers of my staff, who have so ably assisted me during this summer's trying campaign, in the field, at headquarters, when with me, when necessarily separated from me, at all times, both night and day, and most cheerfully. Hereafter, after Wheaton's, Egbert's, and other subordinate reports come in, I can give a special

recognition of these officers by name, having a direct reference to the service rendered; also to extend it to others who have served with equal fidelity during the operations.

I recommend that all the Indians who have assisted the hostiles be sent to the Indian Territory, or to some remote place whence they cannot easily return. I recommend that a few leaders (the principal ones being already killed) be surrendered to the civil authorities for punishment. The civil authorities in Umatilla County have already seven such Indians in their possession.

The campaign has been a hard, long, and expensive one. Many of the troops have marched greater distances than during the Nez Percé war, and in all the services I have been called upon to render the government I have never known officers and soldiers to encounter and overcome greater obstacles. The work has been done, and I hope it is satisfactory to the government and to the people.

I have endeavored to set forth the cause which led to the outbreak just according to the record, and it is difficult to say where the blame, if any, should lie; but certainly in this case none of it can be imputed to that portion of the Army within this department. Accept from me a grateful acknowledgment of the confidence reposed in me by the Division Commander and by the General of the Army in intrusting me with so important a command, and sustaining my authority, especially in the darker hours of the ever-changing conflict. Hoping that this may be the last Indian war that I shall be called upon to wage,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

At the close of the campaign the troops belonging to other departments were returned, and the permanent garrisons of posts in this department established as follows:

Fort Boise, Idaho, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry; Company G, First Cavalry, Maj. John Green, First Cavalry, commanding.

Fort Canby, Wash., Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; Company G, Fourth Artillery, Maj. Joseph Stewart, Fourth Artillery, commanding.

Fort Colville, Wash., Companies I, E, and B, Second Infantry, and Company H, First Cavalry.

Camp Cœur d'Alène, Idaho, Companies A, H, and G, Second Infantry, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Merriam, commanding.

Camp Harney, Oreg., Company F, Second Infantry, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, and Companies A and E, First Cavalry.

Camp Howard, Idaho, Companies C and K, Second Infantry, Maj. David P. Hancock, commanding.

Fort Klamath, Oreg., Company L, First Cavalry, and Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.

Fort Lapwai, Idaho, Company D, Second Infantry, and Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, Col. Frank Wheaton, commanding.

Fort Stevens, Oreg., Company M, Fourth Artillery.

Fort Townsend, Wash., Companies E and B, Twenty-first Infantry.

Fort Vancouver, Wash., Companies K, D, and G, Twenty-first Infantry, Col. Alfred Sully, commanding.

Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Companies D, F, B, M, and K, First Cavalry, Lieut. Col. James W. Forsyth, commanding.

One company of cavalry and one of infantry have been temporarily kept in bivouac near Pendleton, Oreg., on Umatilla Indian Reservation, but they will go to their proper stations as soon as the season shall have

advanced so as to make more permanent shelter necessary. Since the arrival in the department of the Second Infantry, which occurred last year, some of the posts, indeed nearly all of them, have been uncomfortably crowded, and the sudden removal in July of headquarters of the department to this post has rendered the stringency still more embarrassing, the troops stationed at Camp Cœur d' Aléne, Idaho, Camp Howard, Idaho, and Fort Lapwai, Idaho, being perhaps most uncomfortable, both on account of the crowded as well as the unfinished state of their quarters.

The meager allowance set apart for repairs and new additions having been exhausted, requisitions to cover the absolute necessities of the garrisons have been or are about to be made and forwarded.

The new buildings authorized for department-headquarter offices and officers' quarters, now in process of construction, when complete will in a measure relieve the pressure at this post; but the old buildings, having been erected so long, are fast becoming uninhabitable by reason of decay. To save them they must have needed repairs at an early date, the estimates and requisitions for which have been made and forwarded. The reports of the several chiefs of the staff department show that they are in good condition. I believe their affairs have been economically, faithfully, and ably administered. The office of the engineer officer has been in charge of an officer of another branch of the staff, who has been without funds with which to work.

I recommend that a young, energetic officer of engineers be assigned to duty at these headquarters, and such allotment of funds made as will enable him to make much needed corrections in the maps of the department. In the campaigns of the past two years the want of correct maps has been a source of constant embarrassment.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with circular of the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to furnish the following report of the business of this Bureau since the date of my last annual official report, and up to October 1, 1878:

Number of general court-martial records received, reviewed, and registered	1, 563
Number of reports made and opinions furnished upon court-martial proceedings, applications for remission of sentence, &c., and upon the miscellaneous questions of law referred to the Judge-Advocate-General for opinion by the Secretary of War	1, 030
Number of official applications from the War and Treasury Departments for abstracts of proceedings of trials, &c., answered	1, 477
Copies of records furnished under the 114th article of war, &c., pages	7, 458

The following schedule, which is similar to the one presented in my last annual report, exhibits the number of convictions in the Army of the offenses indicated, as shown by the records of general courts-martial received at the Bureau during the past year:

For absence without leave	256
For allowing prisoner to escape	9
For assault and battery	53
For assault with intent to kill	10
For breach of arrest	22
For desertion	354
For disobedience of orders	116
For disrespect to superior officer	48
For drunkenness	123
For drunkenness on duty	209
For embezzlement, &c.	8
For failure to attend drill, roll-call, &c.	65
For larceny	136
For manslaughter	3
For mutiny and mutinous conduct	12
For neglect of duty	57
For presenting fraudulent claim	4
For offering violence to superior officer	12
For quitting guard or post as sentinel	73
For quitting platoon or division	5
For selling, losing, or wasting government property	106
For sleeping on post	49
For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (not included under previous heads)	14
For disorders, &c., charged as "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline (not included under previous heads)	367
For miscellaneous (not included under any previous head)	31

By comparing the above statement with that contained in the last annual report of the Bureau, it will be found that the number of records of general courts-martial received and reviewed during the past year is some three hundred less than the number received during the year previous. And it may here be noted that the number of convictions of desertion is about 150 less; also, that the number (34) of commissioned officers tried and convicted of serious offenses is less than the number (40) so convicted in the year preceding.

On the other hand, the number of official reports and opinions upon questions of law furnished by the Bureau to the Secretary of War is some 220 greater than during the previous year.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the officers and employés at this Bureau, and the other officers of the corps of Judge-Advocates elsewhere stationed, have performed their respective duties during the past year.

As to the *officers*, I am gratified to perceive that in the plan of Army organization, recently prepared by the General of the Army, and communicated to the Commission now engaged upon the general subject, a line of promotion has been proposed in the corps of Judge-Advocates. A measure similar in effect had previously been urged by Major-General Hancock. Up to the present date there has been in this, alone of all the principal staff corps, no line of promotion whatever. I need not dwell upon the injustice of this discrimination.

As to the *clerical force*, The reduction made in the same by the appropriation act of June 19, 1878, must, if continued, impair the effectiveness of the Bureau during the present fiscal year. It is hoped, however, that this reduction will be but temporary.

I proceed to offer the following recommendations:

I. In my annual report of October last I took occasion at some length to invite the attention of the Secretary of War to the apparent need of more explicit legislation on the subject of the limitation of prosecutions for desertion.

To the statement of the law and rulings there given, I may now add that the present Attorney-General, upon a recent reference to him by the Secretary of War of the questions involved, has, in an opinion of the 16th instant, expressed his concurrence in, and thus reaffirmed, the conclusions of Attorney-General Taft, as set forth in his opinion of September 1, 1876.

My review of this subject in my last report concluded as follows:

I have, therefore, the honor to urge that, unless the honorable Secretary, in concurrence with the Attorney-General, or otherwise, shall construe the existing article of war as sufficiently fixing a period of limitation in cases of desertion, he will recommend to Congress the enactment of a statutory provision to the effect that no person shall be tried or punished by court-martial for the offense of desertion from the Army, unless he shall be apprehended, or shall surrender himself as a deserter, within three, five, or other number of years from the date on which he absented himself without authority; any period during which the party may have remained out of the jurisdiction of the United States being excluded from the computation of the years of limitation.

The recommendation thus presented was noticed and favorably considered by the Secretary of War in his official report to the President of November 19 last, wherein it was specifically recommended that the question indicated "be finally set at rest by precise legislation."

On April 29 last, Hon. S. B. Maxey, of the United States Senate, made to that body, on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, a full report in which were reviewed all the rulings and opinions on the subject of the limitation in question, including the recommendation of the Secretary of War, together with a citation of the views of this Bureau

which were favorably commented upon. With this report the committee submitted the following bill, the adoption of which was recommended :

A BILL to amend the one hundred and third article of war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the one hundred and third of the rules and articles of war be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows :

ARTICLE 103. No person shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for any offense committed more than two years, or in a case of desertion three years, before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he may meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation.

This bill, as I have been advised, duly passed the Senate, but at too late a date in the session to be considered in the House of Representatives. It is hoped that it may be taken up by that body at an early day of the coming session, and the action of the Senate concurred in. The bill, which is simple and intelligible in terms, is regarded as admirably framed, and in all respects a most desirable substitute for the present controverted provision. I do not think it could be improved either in form or substance, and I would respectfully urge that the Secretary of War recommend its final adoption. Until it may become law, I would further suggest that the conclusions of Attorneys-General Taft and Devens, if approved by the honorable Secretary, be published to the Army, as exhibiting the proper construction of the existing article of war.

In the same connection, and as completing the present subject, I beg leave to offer the following additional suggestion, viz: That there be issued, by the authority of the President, a proclamation or executive general order extending an unconditional pardon, or rather declaration of waiver of prosecution, to all persons who may have absented themselves without authority from the Army at any time prior to January 1, 1874, or five years prior to January 1 next. The President has heretofore, from time to time, published proclamations of amnesty to deserters who still remained unquestionably amenable to trial by court-martial. The action here proposed, however, is suggested, not so much as an act of clemency, since it is at least doubtful whether the persons indicated can any longer be considered criminals in law, as for the purpose of relieving from the dread and danger of persecution and arrest a numerous class who have been repeatedly held by the chief legal adviser of the government not to be amenable to the military jurisdiction, and who are believed to be now *entitled* to be left free to live the lives of good citizens and to fulfill in quiet the duties growing out of their social and family relations. Such action would be in accord with the humane principle of modern legislation, that offenders against the laws should not in general be kept subject to criminal prosecution beyond a certain period, a principle which has dictated statutes of limitation applicable usually to all offenses, murder alone excepted, in the laws both of the United States and of the several States. On the other hand, such action would release the military authorities from the difficult and odious task, often involving proceedings of questionable legality, of hunting up and bringing to trial these old cases, and would save to the public no small amount of expense hitherto incurred on account of the same. Considerations alike of justice, public policy, and economy thus, as it is believed, invite to an executive measure of the character suggested.

II. In my last official report I further recommended that there be sought to be enacted by Congress an additional article of war making *gambling* by officers and soldiers of the Army punishable by court-martial as a military offense, in the same manner as it is now made punishable by the *naval* code.

The matter having been taken up by the Senate at its last session, a report thereon, dated in April, 1878, was made, and a bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, in which, after quoting the remarks on the subject submitted by me in my said report, it was observed :

The committee fully concur in the views of the Judge-Advocate-General, and are satisfied that his estimate of the pernicious effect of this vice upon the morals and discipline of the Army is not exaggerated.

The report concludes with submitting to the Senate the following bill :

A BILL to make an additional article of war, and to prevent and punish gambling in the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and hereby is, made an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States: "Any officer serving with troops, or any soldier not on furlough, who gambles, bets, or plays for money or other valuable stake or consideration, at any game of cards, or otherwise, shall be brought to trial by court-martial, and, upon conviction, punished as follows: If an officer, by dismissal from the military service, or such other punishment of less grade as may be inflicted by the sentence of the court-martial; if a soldier, at the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That any officer of the Army, whether or not serving with troops, who, by gambling, betting, or playing at cards, or otherwise, shall win money from a junior or inferior officer, shall, upon conviction by a court-martial, be punished as hereinbefore provided in the case of an officer serving with troops.

"SEC. 2. That any post-trader who shall keep, have, let, or allow to be used in his trading store or establishment, or elsewhere, any building, room, or other place in which gambling, betting, or playing, for money or other valuable stake or consideration, at cards or otherwise, is, on any occasion, engaged in by officers or soldiers of the Army, either with each other or with civilians, shall have his appointment forthwith revoked by the Secretary of War.

"SEC. 3. That it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of every commanding officer of a post, station, detachment, or other place or body of troops, strictly to enforce the provisions of this act by forthwith bringing to trial any soldier of his command who shall offend against the provisions of the first section, and by promptly reporting to the department commander, or, if there be none, to the Secretary of War, with a formal charge or charges preferred by him against the offender, any case of an officer of his command so offending. And it is further made the duty of every such commanding officer promptly to report to the Secretary of War any act or allowance on the part of a post-trader at his post or station, of the nature indicated in the second section. And for any failure or omission to comply with any of these injunctions, such commander shall be brought to trial as for a violation of the sixty-second Article of War."

I am not informed whether this bill passed the Senate. If not, it will no doubt be taken up early in the coming session. Gambling in the Army is certainly not now as common as in the past, but it still so far prevails as to make it expedient that it should be stamped by the law as a *malum prohibitum*, and that an indulgence in it should be denounced with a severe penalty.

III. During the past year the attention of the Secretary of War was invited, first, I believe, by Major-General Hancock, to a defect in the 104th Article of War as embodied in the Revised Statutes. This article, instead of providing, as was in effect done in the previous form of the statute, that before a sentence of court-martial should be executed the proceedings of the court should be laid before the proper reviewing authority and the sentence approved by him, required that the sentence should not take effect "until the whole proceedings shall have been approved" by such officer. The term "whole proceedings" is evidently to be construed as referring to the proceedings material to the legality of the sentence; but, as the article is now worded, it might readily lead to the misapprehension that there was required of the commander an approval of the entire action of the court, immaterial as well as material, and some of which might not appear to him proper or judicious. It is quite clear that the provision, as it stands, was an inadvertence, and in the desire expressed by General Hancock for its amendment I had the

honor, upon the matter being referred to me for remark by the Secretary of War, fully to concur. The subject having thereupon been brought by the Secretary to the attention of Congress, the Military Committee of the Senate reported a bill, as follows :

A BILL to amend the one hundred and fourth Article of War.

Be it enacted, &c., That the one hundred and fourth Article of War be amended so as to read as follows :

ARTICLE 104. No sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the court, or the officer commanding for the time being, and the sentence shall thereupon have been formally approved by him.

This bill, it is understood, was not finally acted upon by either house of Congress. It is to be hoped that it may soon become law.

IV. In concluding this report, I beg leave to invite the attention of the Secretary of War to one further amendment as desirable to be made in the Articles of War. This is in article 72, which, in restricting the authority to convene courts-martial to "general" officers, may induce not a little embarrassment in the administration of military justice whenever a general commanding a department has, for any cause, become detached for any considerable time from his command. It has been in effect settled by the decision of the President in a recent case (and see also the remarks of the General of the Army, in publishing the proceedings of the same, in General Court-Martial Order No. 26, Headquarters of the Army, 1878) that a department commander when on leave of absence from his command, and thus no longer *in command*, cannot legally exercise the special functions incident to such command—as the authority to order military courts or to act upon their proceedings. Thus, although upon a department commander temporarily leaving his command, the next officer in rank on duty in the department, as the senior colonel, were to be assigned to the command during the interval of absence, yet such officer, unless he could be so assigned according to a brevet rank of general, which might often not be practicable, could not legally convene a general court-martial as department commander, and thus it might happen that no such court could be assembled within the department, a result which must needs create a serious embarrassment where the absence of the general is at all protracted. This embarrassment could not occur under the old law, as it existed prior to the adoption of the Revised Statutes, and it is believed to be most desirable so far to restore the present law to its previous form as to enable a department commander, whatever be his rank, to order a general court-martial. It is therefore suggested that an amendment of the present 72d Article of War, consisting simply in the striking out of the word "general" before "officer," be sought, and if practicable obtained, from Congress, at an early date.

While our present military code, admirable as it is as a whole, might, in my judgment, profitably be amended in a few other particulars, these are of trifling importance compared to those above specified, and need not be referred to in this connection.

Respectfully submitted.

W. M. DUNN,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Hon. GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

17 W

REPORT

OF

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 9th, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878:

The balance on the 1st of July, 1877, in the Treasury to the credit of the Quartermaster's Department was, as by last report..... \$1, 274, 191 59

The sum-total of appropriations, re-appropriations, and balances of old appropriations which have been to the credit of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year is..... 14, 321, 699 23

Remittances to disbursing-officers have amounted to.. \$11, 026, 950 26

Requisitions to pay settlements made by the Treasury.. 988, 704 99

War transfer warrant, under act 3d March, 1875..... 30, 198 81

Carried to surplus fund, act 20th June, 1874 746, 749 30

Total 12, 792, 603 36

Balance in Treasury undrawn at end of 30th June, 1878 1, 529, 095 92

A table accompanying this report gives the amounts of the various items of appropriations, remittances, &c., in detail.

The appropriations made during the year and for service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year were, in gross, \$11,178,277.64. For deficiencies, fiscal year 1876-'77, \$1,200,000.

The Quartermaster's Department is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation by land and water for all troops and all material of war. It furnishes the horses of the artillery and cavalry, and horses and mules for the trains. It provides and distributes clothing, tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, lumber, and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and stores. It builds barracks, storehouses, hospitals; provides wagons and ambulances, and harness, except for cavalry and artillery horses; builds or chartered ships, steamers, and boats, docks and wharfs; constructs and repairs roads, railways, and bridges; clears out obstructions in rivers and harbors, when necessary for military purposes; provides, by hire or purchase, grounds for military encampments and buildings; pays generally all expenses of military operations not by law assigned to some other department; and, finally, it provides and maintains military cemeteries, in which the dead of the Army are buried.

Food, arms, ammunition, medical and hospital stores are purchased and issued by other departments, but the Quartermaster's Department transports them to the place of issue, and provides storehouses for their preservation until consumed.

The corps of officers upon whom all these duties fall has been reduced until it is not able to fill well every post at which an officer of activity and ability is needed.

Many officers of the line, finding themselves charged with heavy responsibility as acting assistant quartermasters, and having insufficient assistance at frontier posts, ask that the enlistment of post quartermaster-sergeants may be allowed by law. Such non-commissioned officers, selected for experience and fidelity shown in actual service, would be very useful. They would remain at posts in charge of the property when the garrison changed, and thus would preserve knowledge and responsibility, now often lost through the frequent change of officers. Such officers also ask that some compensation may be granted them for the risk which they incur in the disbursement of public money, and for the responsibility involved in the care of large amounts of public property.

I have the honor to renew the recommendation heretofore made, that an allowance of \$10 per month be made in addition to the pay of every line officer who is detailed by proper authority as acting assistant quartermaster of a military post, when such detail is properly reported to and approved by the War Department. Such an allowance is only just, and it would relieve the service from the feeling that heavy duties are imposed by such detail without any recognition or compensation. Such duties are important, and they should be sought by good officers, not imposed upon the slothful or unwilling.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Col. Stewart Van Vliet has been on duty in this office in charge of the inspection branch and as inspector. Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham has had charge of the finance branch and of the examination of accounts and returns of officers preparatory to their being transmitted to the Treasury for settlement, and of the supply and distribution and manufacture of clothing, and camp and garrison equipage.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges has had charge of the transportation and regular supply branches of the office.

Maj. R. N. Batchelder has had charge of the claims branch and of all matters relating to the construction and maintenance of military buildings.

Capt. A. F. Rockwell has had charge of the maintenance and improvement of the national military cemeteries, and has also done the duty of depot quartermaster at this station.

Other principal regular stations have been occupied as follows:

Col. D. H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster-general, has been in charge of the Philadelphia general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, the principal depot for purchase and manufacture of clothing for the Army.

Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific and of the Department of California, San Francisco, Cal. Transferred on the 6th April, 1878, to Chicago as chief quartermaster of the Division of the Missouri.

Col. L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Division of the Atlantic, New York city.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Division of the Missouri at Chicago until May 6, 1878, when he was ordered to relieve Colonel Ingalls at San Francisco and assume the duties of chief quartermaster Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general, since November, 30, 1877, on duty as chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind., disbursing agent of the Quartermaster's Department at Louisville, Ky., and in charge of National Military Cemeteries in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia until April 15, 1878, when he was granted leave of absence, being in ill health.

Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., until April 25, 1878, since chief quartermaster Department of the East, and post quartermaster, New York.

Maj. J. G. Chandler, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of the South, at headquarters Department of the South.

Maj. William Myers, quartermaster, depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Maj. J. A. Potter, quartermaster, chief quartermaster department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., until June 1, 1878, when, on his own application, he was ordered to Painesville, Ohio, to settle his accounts, contemplating an application to be retired from active service under existing laws.

Maj. M. I. Ludington, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.

Maj. B. C. Card, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of Dakota until relieved by Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Tompkins, when he proceeded to San Antonio, Tex., and relieved Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry as chief quartermaster Department of Texas.

Maj. C. A. Reynolds, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of Arizona until June 9, 1878, when he proceeded to Oregon as depot quartermaster at Fort Vancouver.

Maj. C. G. Sawtelle, quartermaster, chief quartermaster Department of Columbia since May 14, 1878.

INSPECTION BRANCH.

This branch of the office keeps the monthly reports of all officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department, papers relating to the assignment to duty of officers, distribution of hired civilians, and the annual reports of officers. In it are filed and distributed orders, circulars, rolls of honor, and all other printed documents. It prepares the monthly roster of officers of the Quartermaster's Department. It keeps files of letters sent and received relating individually to officers, agents, and employés of the department.

It received 100,000 written and printed papers, and distributed 85,000 during the year.

TRANSPORTATION.

The movement during the year was of 79,260 persons, 11,400 beasts, and 109,261 tons of material.

The larger movements of troops were:

First Cavalry, companies A and C, from Department of California to Department of the Columbia, 920 miles.

Second Cavalry, headquarters and four companies, C, D, K, and M, Department of the Platte to Department of Dakota, 470 miles.

Third Cavalry, four companies, E, H, L, and M, Department of the Platte to Department of Dakota, 881 miles.

Fourth Cavalry, headquarters and six companies, A, C, D, K, L, and M, Department of the Missouri to Texas, 916 miles. Companies C and D returned from Texas to Department of the Missouri, 790 miles, and back to Texas, and Company E from Department of Missouri to Texas, 916 miles.

Tenth Cavalry, two companies, A and I, from Texas to Department of the Missouri, 461 miles.

Second Artillery, Company C, from Department of the East to Department of the South, 466 miles. E, F, G, and L, Department of the East to Texas, 1,805 miles. Company M from the Department of the South to Department of the East, 910 miles.

Fourth Artillery, Company E, from Department of the Columbia to Department of California, 650 miles.

Fifth Artillery, four companies, B, D, E, and I, from Department of the South to the Department of the East and returned, 1,830 miles.

Second Infantry, headquarters and ten companies from Department of the South to Department of the Columbia, 4,311 miles.

Third Infantry, headquarters and ten companies from Department of the Gulf to Department of the East, and thence to Department of Dakota, 4,356 miles.

Eighth Infantry, headquarters from Arizona to Department of California, 1,021 miles.

Twelfth Infantry, headquarters from Department of California to Arizona, 1,021 miles; Company D, from Department of California to Department of the Columbia and returned, 3,445 miles.

Thirteenth Infantry, headquarters and eight companies, A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, from Department of the Gulf to Department of the East and returned, 2,950 miles.

Eighteenth Infantry, eight companies, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, and K, from Department of the South to Department of the East and returned, 1,659 miles.

Twentieth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies from Department of Dakota to Texas, 1,937 miles.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Forty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty persons, 9,354 beasts, and 50,782 tons of material were moved by railroad.

For transportation by railroads of troops sent to protect their lines and their property during the riots attending the strike on the railroads of the Middle States in the summer of 1877, bills to the amount of \$74,000.93 have been presented and paid; the decision of the government being the same as that made during the war: That the United States was bound to furnish troops upon the constitutional call of a State, and to do this at the cost of the General Government, and not at that of the State or of the citizens whose property needed protection by the power of the nation at large.

The railroad business of the Army is conducted under rules and with forms of requests, receipts, and accounts established in general orders of the Secretary of War. These rules are the result of long experience, and have been corrected and amended from time to time as defects have been discovered by use.

The relations of the department and of the Army with the railroads are harmonious and satisfactory. The work is cheerfully and promptly performed and the services are promptly paid for on presentation of the evidence.

The regulation of Congress in reference to the land-grant railroads has embarrassed the service to officers, who suffer loss from the prohibition to pay for any transportation on such roads and who are not always able to make clear to railroad agents, officers, and conductors, their right to transportation without purchase of tickets. The Supreme Court has in several cases, in every one appealed to it and decided by it, decided against the claim set up by the United States, and awarded compensation to the railroads. It appears to be now a simple act of justice to the railroads to rescind the prohibitory legislation under which none of the land-grant railroads can secure compensation, decided in principle by the highest court to be just, without the expense and delay attendant upon instituting and prosecuting suit for every claim.

All moneys earned by the Pacific Railroads are, under the Revised Statutes, section 5260, paid over to the Secretary of the Treasury as trustee, to be credited upon the account of the United States against these railroads for interest on bonds issued by the United States to them.

The military transportation services of the Pacific Railroads, during the fiscal year, included transportation of 13,543 passengers, 6,286 beasts, and 48,486,878 pounds of military stores, as follows:

Railroads.	Persons.	Beasts.	Pounds of freight.
The Union Pacific	8,757	3,146	37,759,397
The Central Pacific	3,136	1,754	5,518,340
The Kansas Pacific	1,126	964	4,411,589
The Sioux City and Pacific	524	422	797,552
Total	13,543	6,286	48,486,878

The cost of this service was:

The Union Pacific	\$612,827 13
The Central Pacific	154,321 76
The Kansas Pacific	75,000 00
The Sioux City and Pacific	5,081 05
Total	847,229 94

The total earnings of these roads by military transportation, from their opening to 30th June, 1878, are:

Railroads.	Paid in cash.	Credited on bonds under act of 1864.	Withheld under act of 1873.	Total.
Union Pacific	\$1,684,937 08	\$1,684,937 19	\$2,707,547 04	\$6,077,421 31
Central Pacific	223,404 73	223,404 71	418,088 41	864,897 85
Kansas Pacific	879,470 31	879,470 27	365,612 96	2,124,553 54
Sioux City and Pacific	4,403 89	4,403 90	17,842 03	26,649 82
Total	2,792,216 01	2,792,216 07	3,509,090 44	9,093,522 52

At the close of the fiscal year there remained in this office and at the Treasury Department unsettled accounts of the Pacific railroads to the amount of \$362,964.55 in the Treasury, and \$148,717.39 in this office, a total of \$511,681.94.

None of the service of these railroads during the fiscal year 1877-78 has been settled, except the sum of \$23,003.65 for the Union Pacific Railroad.

The transportation appropriation for 1877-'78 is exhausted, and an estimate for deficiency has been submitted.

The unsettled accounts of the Pacific railroads for the year 1877-'78 are estimated at \$825,000.

The appropriation of this money will not lead to any actual payment of money from the Treasury, but will enable it to close accounts by giving credit to the railroads for sums earned, which earnings will go to relieve them of charges for interest paid to the United States on bonds issued to the railroads.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

There were 70 contracts for wagon transportation during the year; 26,559 tons of supplies were moved by wagon-teams and 2,802 passengers by stage.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Thirty-three thousand six hundred and eight passengers, 2,046 beasts, and 63,830,327 pounds of stores were carried by vessel.

The following vessels owned by the Quartermaster's Department have been in service during the year, viz : Steamboat Henry Smith, in New York Harbor ; screw-propeller General McPherson, in San Francisco Harbor ; steam-launches Monroe, at Fortress Monroe, Va. ; Hamilton, in New York Harbor, at Fort Hamilton, transferred to the Potomac, and on duty between Washington and Fort Foote, and since the termination of the fiscal year sent to David's Island, New York Harbor, for service at the general recruiting depot ; Thayer, in Boston Harbor ; General Greene, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore ; General Jesup, at Fort Adams, Rhode Island ; Ordnance, in New York Harbor, to keep up communication with the ordnance-proving grounds at Sandy Hook ; light-draught river steamer General Sherman, on the Upper Missouri and the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers. The schooner Matchless is employed at Key West, Fla., and the sloop-yacht Phantom at Fort Barrancas.

These vessels, except the General Sherman, are employed in attendance upon certain military posts to keep up daily communication. The Sherman is employed in carrying troops and supplies to the upper posts on the Missouri and its tributaries.

The great bulk of the sea, lake, and river transportation is done by the established commercial lines, and on the Upper Missouri under advertisement and contract. Such frontier service is costly, but it is effectually and promptly performed, and each year as the number of vessels plying up these rivers increases with the occupation of the country, the rates of service become less through competition, though the quantity of stores and number of passengers increase so that this remains still a considerable portion of the expenditure for transportation of the Army.

The cost of running and maintaining the vessels owned by the department during the year was \$92,170.62.

There was paid for vessels hired and chartered during the same time, \$7,446.13.

INDEBTED RAILROADS.

On the 1st of July, 1877, there remained due to the United States by certain railroads for material sold them on credit at the end of the war, under Executive orders of 8th August and 14th October, 1865.....	\$1,865,793 22
During the fiscal year 1877-'78 accrued interest and charges on these debts amounted to.....	71,172 80
Payments in military transportation and postal service amounted to...	44,288 91
And the sum remaining due and charged to the indebted railroads with whom no compromise or settlement has been effected under the various acts for their relief, was, on 1st July, 1878.....	1,892,677 11

Accounts in favor of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, amounting to \$58,991.49, remain unsettled, the act of March 3, 1875, forbidding payment to the road.

In postal earnings there are due to—

The McMinnville and Manchester Railroad	\$5, 054 37
The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad	55, 581 92
Total	60, 636 29

These sums are due and payable to the Quartermaster's Department, to be credited, when paid, upon the debt incurred by those two roads.

The sum of \$16,897.98, postal earnings of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, has been paid under the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose, and credited to the company.

Last year I reported a judgment in favor of the United States against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, of Tennessee, obtained at the October term of the United States court for the middle district of Tennessee, to the amount of \$866,150; execution issued and placed in the hands of the United States marshal for collection. The railroad had passed into the control of the Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railroad, which refused to transport troops and munitions of the United States, alleging that it is not paid for such service. The department has no means of enforcing service or of payment. But on 26th July, 1878, the Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railroad Company, present owners of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, delivered to this department a draft on the Post-Office Department for \$79,607.09, the amount due for postal service on that railroad subsequent to 1st July, 1871, in part payment of the amount of the debt for which the said Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railroad was responsible. On this draft the Post-Office Department has paid \$26,501. The balance, \$53,106.09, cannot be paid by the Post-Office Department until the amount is appropriated for that purpose by Congress.

In addition, the sum of \$2,475.83, covered by drafts, on account of postal earnings, cannot be paid for want of funds. The total appropriation needed to settle the account for postal earnings is \$55,581.92. This amount, I understand, will be reported to Congress by the Treasury Department as a balance due for carrying the mails, and an appropriation to settle the account will be asked.

This order on the Post-Office Department to pay over to the Quartermaster's Department \$79,607.09 on account of postal earnings of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad—in addition to postal earnings amounting to \$17,653.54 previously paid to the Quartermaster's Department, and military transportation amounting to \$19,263.23, which had already been credited to the company, making a total of \$116,523.86—was accepted by the Secretary of War in liquidation of so much of the judgment as applied to the rolling-stock sold by the United States in 1865 to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad which had come into and been found by the United States marshal in possession of the Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railroad Company. The then value of said stock was estimated as not greater than \$116,523.86.

The remainder of the judgment and interest thereon amounted to \$969,492.21; deducting the \$116,523.86 settled as above stated, there remains due from the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company \$852,968.35, for which there seems to be no recourse.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad has been sold out under prior liens of the State of Tennessee, and the judgment, it appears, can-

not now be collected as a lien upon the track and buildings, all of which appear to be the property of the Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railroad Company. The original company is bankrupt, and this sum will be stricken from the accounts.

A balance of \$5,054.37, due the United States on account of postal earnings of the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company, was reported last year and appropriation for settlement recommended. No appropriation has been made, and the account stands unsettled.

These earnings accrued before the transfer of this railroad to new owners and their relief, by special act, of accountability to the United States for such earnings while in their hands.

A tabular statement accompanies this report, in which will be found full details of all collections, settlements, compromises, and claims on account of the debts of the indebted railroads and of the balances still due and unsettled.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

During the fiscal year 2,251 horses were purchased for the cavalry and artillery service. They cost \$265,019.50.

The price varied in different regions. In the Northern and Eastern Atlantic States it was \$145; in the South, \$137; Dakota, \$106.14; California, \$122.82; on the Columbia, \$121.54; in Arizona, \$96.42; Indiana, \$131.66; in the District of Columbia, \$123; at Saint Louis depot, \$115.73; the average of the whole United States, \$117.23.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-two mules were purchased for \$151,245.63. Average cost in the East, \$190; on the Columbia, \$145; in Arizona, \$100; at Saint Louis depot, \$123.03; average of all purchases, \$130.15.

Thirty-four draught-horses were also purchased, costing \$4,410, or \$129.70 each.

Also, 12 oxen in the Department of the Columbia, at a cost of \$960.

Thirteen hundred and fifteen horses, worn-out, were sold for \$51,867.57, and 416 mules for \$13,644.32, and 6 oxen for \$263.30.

Crediting the expense of remounts for cavalry and of draught-animals for the Army with the proceeds of these sales, the actual cost of cavalry and artillery horses and remounts to the United States during the year was.		\$265, 019 50
Less sales.....		51, 867 57
Or.....		213, 151 93
And of draught-animals:		
Mules.....		151, 245 63
Horses.....		4, 410 00
Oxen.....		960 00
		156, 615 63
Less sales.....		13, 907 62
Or.....		142, 708 01

But under the law the sums realized from sales of worn-out animals are not applicable to purchase of animals to replace them, but have been turned into the Treasury to credit of miscellaneous receipts.

There were in service on July 1, 1878:

	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.
In service 1st July, 1877.....	11, 483	9, 621	67
Bought during the year.....	2, 285	1, 162	12
Taken up, &c.....	210	108	.....
	13, 978	10, 891	79
There were sold.....	1, 315	416	6
Died.....	784	644	1
Lost and stolen.....	326	137	13
In the field not accounted for.....	178	6	.....
	2, 603	1, 203	20
In service on 30th June, 1878.....	11, 375	9, 688	59

FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

There was issued to the Army during the year 811,769 bushels of corn, 1,055,350 bushels of oats, 135,706 bushels of barley, 45,359 bushels of bran, 56,512 tons of hay, 306 tons of fodder, and 2,522 tons of straw.

The issues of fuel were 53,940 cords of hard wood; 82,937 cords of soft wood; 20,441 tons of anthracite coal, and 18,464 tons of bituminous coal.

General Orders No. 113, Headquarters of the Army, 14th December, 1877, published a new scale of equivalents to govern in the issue of fuel. Further official experiments on the values of the different fuels of the United States, especially of the coals, are desirable, and it is hoped that Congress may grant an appropriation for this investigation.

CONTRACTS.

Nine hundred and sixty-eight contracts were received at this office for supplies, material, and for work in the various branches of the military service connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

MILITARY CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

Purchased 100 six-mule, 50 two-horse and four-horse or mule wagons, and two thoroughbrace wagons.

The 100 six-mule wagons were made under contract, after advertisement, by the Pittsburg Wagon Works, Allegheny City, Pa., at \$99.25 each. The 50 two-horse, &c., wagons were delivered, under contract, by the Kansas Manufacturing Company, of Leavenworth, Kans.; cost, each, \$92.50.

Contract was made with the Pittsburg Wagon Works for 25 ambulances of the pattern recommended by a board of officers and approved by the Secretary of War on 31st October, 1877.

Most of these have been delivered, and are now under trial in actual service. They cost, each, \$169.90.

One hundred and fifty sets of six-mule wagon and 75 sets four-mule ambulance harness, of new models recommended by a board of officers, were purchased under contracts at \$67.49 for six-mule wagon, and \$57.84 for four-mule ambulance harness.

New specifications embodying the latest experience in regard to this harness accompany this report.

IRON HUBS.

The various metallic hubs under trial in the Army continue to be reported on generally favorably. The new ambulance has iron hubs.

TARGETS FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

Nineteen targets of cast iron have been supplied on requisition. They were made for the Quartermaster's Department at the Rock Island Arsenal, at the cost of \$285.39, in three sizes: 22" x 72", at \$6.32 each; 44" x 72", at \$11.40 each; and 66" x 72", at \$16.38 each. They are preferred and called for by some officers, but others have discovered that, considering the very small allowance of cartridges for target-practice, it is better to use a wooden frame covered with canvas or paper and backed by an earthen mound, and thus save the lead of the bullets, much of which is dispersed and lost by the shock against the iron target. The lead can be recast and the cartridge-shell reloaded, and thus, much of the expense of target-practice being saved, much more practice can be had without exceeding the allowance of cartridges, except in consumption of powder.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

Under General Orders No. 62, Headquarters of the Army, 3d July, 1877, herewith, the surveying expeditions under Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, have received the usual aid from the Quartermaster's Department.

CLAIMS UNDER ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

Owing to the failure of the appropriation for the support of the Army prior to 30th June, 1877, all agents employed in investigating these claims in the States in which they originated were discharged and the work suspended on 30th June, 1877.

This work was renewed on 24th November, 1877, when the Army appropriations for the last fiscal year became available.

The claims which had been investigated under the direction of local officers by agents and returned to this office continued to receive attention, and a large number were finally disposed of.

The cost of these investigations during the year was \$49,145.

On the 1st July, 1877, there were on file 12,590 claims under this law,	
calling for	\$7,391,755 50
There were received during the year 1,408 such claims for	902,490 99

Total, 13,998 claims, for	8,294,246 49
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Nine hundred and sixty-seven were reported to the Third Auditor under the law, with recommendations for settlement, amounting to \$255,084.99, which is \$337,791.09 less than claimed; 1,355 were rejected, for \$1,741,197.86. Thus 2,322 claims under this act for quartermaster's stores alleged to have been taken and used by the Army were personally examined by the Quartermaster-General and disposed of. The total amount claimed in these cases was \$2,334,073.94.

The total amount recommended for allowance was \$255,084.99. Many of the others were probably not without merit, but satisfactory proof was made only as above stated.

There remained on hand 1st July, 1878, 11,676 claims, for \$5,960,172.55, of which 1,090 were prepared for action of the Quartermaster-General, many of which have since been disposed of.

The average cost of investigating and examining the claims disposed of and made ready for the action of the Quartermaster-General during the year was \$30.63. Average amount of each claim as presented, \$1,000.

The whole expenditure in filing, recording, investigating, and finally reporting these claims, was \$71,144.96.

From the passage of the act of 4th July, 1864, to 30th June, 1878, 39,108 claims have been filed, for \$29,595,594.99; 9,270 have been reported and recommended for settlement at \$4,022,364.69, which is \$3,367,275.07 less than the amount claimed in them; 18,162 have been rejected, for \$16,245,782.68.

From this statement it appears that two-thirds of the claims finally examined are rejected; that one-third are satisfactorily proved to the average value of about the half of their face; that claims to the amount of \$23,600,000 have been disposed of by allowance of \$4,000,000, about one-sixth the amount, and that about \$6,000,000 are claimed in the 12,000 claims not yet acted on.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

A great number of old claims remain on the files of this department. Most of them have been filed not settled for want of satisfactory evidence; but from time to time many of these are called up, additional evidence offered, and thus finally disposed of.

On 1st July, 1877, there were 12,734 such claims and accounts on file,	
calling for	\$6,957,772 62
Fifteen hundred and twenty-six were received during the year, calling	
for	582,669 32
Total	7,540,441 94

During the year 111 were examined and approved for \$19,181.20, which is \$5,092.80 less than claimed.

Three hundred and twelve were referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for action of the accounting-officers, amounting to \$58,766.65.

One hundred and fifty-eight claims, amounting to \$319,921.95, were referred to other departments to which they properly pertained.

Two hundred, amounting to \$75,637.52, were rejected.

Four hundred and ninety accounts, amounting to \$28,598.42, were approved; 181 referred to the departments, amounting to \$80,627.27.

Nineteen accounts were withdrawn by claimants, and 11, for \$2,601.55, were rejected.

Thus 1,482 claims and accounts, calling for \$593,440.62, were disposed of.

There are still on file unsettled 12,450 miscellaneous claims and 328 accounts, amounting, as presented, to \$6,947,001.32.

SAFETY OF RECORDS.

The papers relating to the claims filed in this office are very bulky and are valuable. They contain the evidence for and against claims reported above as amounting on 1st July last to 12,778 miscellaneous claims and accounts, \$6,947,000; 11,676 claims under the act of July 4, 1864, \$5,960,172.55.

Until the 2d August of this year it was the custom of this office to transmit to the Third Auditor of the Treasury not only all the claims recommended for settlement, in order that they might be paid or reported to Congress, under existing laws, for appropriation, but also all the

papers, evidence, reports, and decisions in cases which, on examination, the Quartermaster-General found himself unable to report favorably.

On that date the Third Auditor advised this office that his file-rooms were burdened with these claims, which he had theretofore received and placed in the fire-proof rooms containing the records of his office, but that the space at his command was too small to justify him in continuing to receive papers which he found no existing law requiring him to take care of, and for which in fact he now had no space.

This office is in a building not in any respect fire-proof. A fire originating in it would, in despite of all precautions of watchmen constantly on duty here, and water always kept ready, and portable fire-extinguishers, probably clear all persons out of the building before any considerable portion of the records could be removed.

A fire-proof storehouse of simple and cheap construction could be built on some place convenient to the executive offices for about \$200,000, which would afford perfectly safe and convenient storage for such of these papers as have been finally disposed of, and for such others as are seldom consulted. Telegraphic or telephonic communication with its superintendent would bring to every office in a few moments any paper needed for reference.

Such a building would not only relieve this combustible and unsafe office of the valuable papers relating to many of these claims, but of many other papers whose loss would be a grievous calamity. It would also relieve the War and Treasury Departments of papers which now occupy rooms costing millions of dollars.

I submit a plan which I have caused to be prepared of such a building, to be 302 by 540 feet, surrounding a court-yard 171 by 309 feet.

It would occupy a whole block, would provide 70,000 feet of stone floor under fire-proof roof (about one and two-thirds acres), would contain 1,750,000 cubic feet of storage-room, and could be built for about \$200,000.

It has but one door of entrance from the street. The rooms are separated by fire-proof party walls without openings. There are windows on the street and on the court, placed high so as not to be easily reached and forced. Each room communicates by a strong door with covered porch surrounding the court-yard. A water and watch tower in the center keeps a supply of water constantly at a sufficient head to extinguish fire, which, originating in any one room, could not possibly communicate to the other rooms, and, in fact, could be extinguished before it could destroy much of the contents of the room in which it originated.

I submit this as a cheap provision for keeping in safety a great quantity of very important state papers and at the same time relieving the handsome and costly buildings occupied by the executive department of a considerable portion of the matter stored in them, which occupies such costly space needed for the transaction of daily business.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

During the fiscal year the construction of 171 new buildings was authorized, at a total estimated cost of \$219,960. They comprise barracks, officers' quarters, public store-houses, guard-houses, magazine &c., and are at military posts in Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Florida, Texas, Colorado, Nevada, California, and in the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Arizona, and the Indian Territories.

Repairs of wharves were authorized to the amount of \$11,527. Repairs of public buildings were authorized at a cost of \$254,863.

The expenditures for construction and repair of buildings have been distributed as follows:

Department of the Missouri	\$95, 081	
Department of the Platte.....	15, 779	
Department of Dakota	120, 250	
Department of Texas.....	58, 196	
Total, Division of the Missouri.....	\$285, 306	
Department of California.....	16, 575	
Department of the Columbia.....	17, 045	
Department of Arizona.....	6, 995	
Total, Division of the Pacific.....	40, 615	
Department of the South.....	14, 983	
Department of the Gulf	10, 679	
New England and Middle States	134, 767	
Total, Division of the Atlantic.....	160, 429	
Grand total	486, 350	

In addition to these expenditures, the following new posts have been authorized: On 30th January, 1878, in building new post at Cœur d'Alene Lake, \$20,000.

The work was directed to be done by four companies of infantry, and it was to be a four-company post. No detailed report of its construction has yet been received at this office.

On 16th October, 1877, expenditure of \$5,000 was authorized for building huts and sheltering troops in Red Cloud Agency, and \$5,000 more for similar operations at Spotted Tail Agency, both on the Missouri River.

It was subsequently reported that shelter was needed for 1 field-officer, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 companies of troops, and 1 store-house, 1 hospital, and 1 office building. Stables to be jacal with earthen roofs.

On 22d June, 1878, authority was given to remove Fort McKinney, Dak., about forty miles north to the Clear Fork of the Powder River, on the old Fort C. F. Smith road, and an expenditure of \$20,000 was authorized for this purpose.

A new two-company post has been established at San Felipe, Tex., on land given to the United States about thirty miles west of Fort Clark, and one and a half miles north of San Felipe.

The department commander has reported to the War Department that the post is at an important point on the river; that the garrison of Fort Duncan can be moved thereto, and in May last asked for \$800 to complete the buildings. He stated that the post had cost the government to that time only a few dollars' expenditure for glass and doors; that the officers paid for the material to build their quarters and the men erected their own.

HOSPITALS.

Construction, repairs, and alterations of military hospitals to the amount of \$47,653 were authorized during the year.

This expenditure extended to every military geographic department.

SALES OF BUILDINGS.

Ninety-six buildings at many different places were ordered to be sold during the year.

The valuable lots and the buildings thereon in Pittsburg, Pa., have been temporarily transferred to the custody and use of the Treasury Department, to be restored whenever wanted for military purposes.

PURCHASE OF MILITARY SITES IN TEXAS.

The act of 3d March, 1875, authorized the renting, and then the purchase of the sites of Fort Brown, Tex., at \$25,000; Ringgold Barracks, \$10,000; Fort Duncan, \$10,000; provided "that before payment good titles be made to the United States;" and "no more than the amount appropriated shall be paid for such sites."

The title to the site of Fort Brown has long been in litigation, but the district court of Texas, as reported last year, confirmed the title to the heirs of Maria Josepha Cavazos. The heirs declined to sell at the price limited by Congress, and suit has been instituted by the United States in the district court of Cameron County, under the laws of Texas, for condemnation, valuation, and ex-appropriation of the land.

The site of Ringgold Barracks has also been in litigation for years. The district court of Starr County, by decree of April 5, 1878, fixed \$20,000 as the price to be paid by the United States for the site with \$500 additional for costs, and \$29.49 for other expenses.

The Secretary of War, on 22d May, 1878, requested Congress to appropriate \$10,529.49, in addition to the \$10,000 appropriated on 2d June, 1875, to enable him to complete the purchase. Congress did not vote the money, and the site of this important post is not yet the property of the United States.

The owner of the site of Fort Duncan demanded \$358 more than the \$10,000 appropriated by Congress and the purchase could not be effected. Since then, he asks \$20,000. The site is now leased at \$200 per month, or \$2,400 per annum.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Eleven fires were reported during the year:

On 1st July, 1877, five sets of officers' quarters were destroyed at Camp Supply, Indian Ter.

On 16th July, 1877, one set of casemate quarters were burned at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

On 19th July, 1877, one wooden shed was burned at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.

On 29th August, 1877, a stable was burned at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

On 2d September, 1877, a stable and a set of laundresses' quarters were burned at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

On 15th September, 1877, a saw-mill was destroyed at Fort Shaw, Mont.

On 18th October, 1877, a stable at North Platte, Nebr.

On 22d November, 1877, office-rooms, &c., at Fort Union, N. Mex.

On 29th November, 1877, one store-house at Fort Keogh, Mont.

On 7th February, 1878, one set of officers' quarters at Camp Harney, Oreg.

SAN ANTONIO DEPOT.

This building was completed and occupied, and no additional appropriation has been needed on account of its construction.

Since the commencement of the fiscal year, under the order of Congress to transfer the headquarters of Divisions and Departments to military posts wherever possible, the headquarters of the Department

of Texas have been ordered to remove to the depot. This movement made necessary additional office-rooms, and they are being provided by extending the second story of the south front in which, under the original design, office-rooms for the quartermaster and commissary had been constructed.

The extension will provide for headquarter offices 16 additional rooms, at the estimated cost of \$20,000. The work is, at this date, nearly completed.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS DECLARED.

Two military reservations have been declared: 14th March, 1878, Fort Keogh, Mont.; 29th May, 1878, Fort Brooke, Fla.

The amount of the appropriation for barracks and quarters for the fiscal year was \$1,150,000. It was not more than sufficient to meet the demands of the service.

CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The total expenditure for clothing, camp and garrison equipage during the year was \$703,068.12; \$120,806.85 was received during the year from proceeds of sales to officers and of issues to enlisted men in excess of their regulation allowance. Much of this, however, went to credit of appropriations of former years, but \$56,947.73 was properly credited to the appropriation of 1877-78, and became available for replacing the clothing, whose cost it represents.

On 30th June the balance to credit of this appropriation was \$253,879.60, which has been in great part used in paying contractors whose contracts were not completed at the end of the fiscal year.

In pursuance of the policy of the law requiring that in purchasing military supplies to be used on the Pacific coast, other things being equal, preference shall be given to the products of that coast, arrangements have been lately made to manufacture at San Francisco as much as possible of the clothing for the Army serving in the Pacific States and Territories.

Much of the material for clothing the Army has been delivered by manufacturers whose mills are in California, and it is intended hereafter to have clothing made up there, transferring to San Francisco a part of the work heretofore done at the Philadelphia and Jeffersonville depots of the Quartermaster's Department.

With this report I submit copies of specifications for articles of clothing and equipage which have been adopted or modified in the course of the year. Constant changes in manufacture require corresponding changes in the specifications of military supplies.

The department endeavors constantly to improve the quality and the pattern of the clothing and equipage provided for the Army. It is believed that it is kept fully up to the advanced condition of modern manufacture, and it is procured under the system of fully advertised contracts, at the lowest prices, and of excellent quality.

The shoes for the Army for the past year have been manufactured entirely at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, by the labor of military convicts, with the aid of the most improved modern machines.

The quality of these shoes is satisfactory. The cost is about the same as if procured by contract. Instructions have been given to make all the shoes for the next year's supply at this prison.

The active operations in high latitudes and in a region of great elevation, which the hostility of the Sioux has made necessary lately, have been attended in winter with great exposure to cold. The manufacture of the conical tent of large diameter has been resumed as it is

believed by officers to be most suitable for encampments in cold weather and in regions of high winds. Tents similar in shape have been much used in the late Russo-Turkish war, both in Turkey and in Armenia, and the British troops now occupying the Island of Cyprus are also many of them living in tents conical, or with conical roofs and low cylindric walls.

Seal-skin caps and gauntlets, heretofore made for use of troops in high latitudes in winter service have, from some defect in the preparation of the seal-skins, proved unsatisfactory. Muskrat-skins have been substituted for seal-skins on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General, and will be fully tested this winter.

The troops have been in the habit of cutting off the collars of their shirts. Inquiry having shown that this habit was general, shirts are now made without collars.

Two hundred and fifty cork helmets, similar to those used by British troops in India and Africa, have been procured and issued to the garrison of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe for trial, and 100 light helmets of same construction are now on trial in the Ninth Cavalry.

Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, whose attention to details of manufacture of the clothing and equipage of the Army has been of great value, and whose skill is acknowledged, has made many inspections of the mills in which Army goods are woven. His observations and recommendations have been useful to the contractors as well as to this office.

Clothing to the estimated value of \$16,274.83 has been delivered under requisition of 23d January, 1877, to the managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, as the equivalent of the one complete suit or the equivalent for each inmate, granted by the act of 23d January, 1873.

A similar requisition under the same law was made on the 21st July, 1878; but the stock of old clothing purchased during the war was not sufficient to fill the requisition, and the managers have been informed that the War Department finds itself no longer able to furnish the clothes needed or its equivalent. Clothing to the value of about \$2,600 has been supplied to certain Indian prisoners, and the Interior Department has refunded the cost thereof to the War Department.

Under your instructions to provide chairs for use in barracks by soldiers, who have heretofore been accustomed to sit on benches or boxes or their beds, arrangements have been made to manufacture a sufficient supply for the barracks and posts east of the Rocky Mountains, at the military prison, at a cost of \$1 for each chair. To supply the distant posts beyond the Rocky Mountains contracts have been made on the Pacific coast, at \$1.66½ each chair.

The chair adopted as a model is a strong, substantial wooden chair, with wooden molded seat. It is easy, durable, and cheap, and will add much to the comfort of troops, and at a very moderate expenditure.

The appropriation for clothing and equipage has proved sufficient, and a small part of the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1878, will probably revert to the surplus fund and not be expended.

Various tables, giving in detail the operations and cost of the clothing and equipage service of the Army, accompany this report. To these I refer for detailed information.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

There were 79 national cemeteries in charge of the Quartermaster's Department on 30th June, 1878.

There were in service 68 superintendents. As the law provides for 71

superintendents, and that number are needed, the three vacancies will be filled as soon as three candidates complete their probationary service satisfactorily.

The law requires the superintendents to be appointed from the honorably discharged disabled soldiers of the United States. They are required to pass an examination by a board of officers and serve six months on probation at some cemetery. If during this time they prove to be capable, industrious, and sober, they are appointed to fill vacancies as such occur.

These cemeteries are regularly inspected by the inspectors of the Army and by officers who are in special charge of them. The department employs civil engineers, experts in work of grading, drainage, and building, who frequently visit the cemeteries, and who lay out and direct the work necessary for maintenance and improvements.

This office is kept fully informed, and the superintendents are generally excellent men, who take a lively interest and pride in the condition of the cemeteries, which are reported to be in excellent condition where completed.

An inclosing wall and permanent lodge were built at Alexandria (La.) Cemetery, and a lodge at San Antonio (Tex.) Cemetery.

Contracts have been advertised and let for construction of inclosing walls and lodges, as follows: For walls at Baton Rouge, Andersonville, Fort Gibson, Fort McPherson, and Grafton, Va., and for lodges at Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Andersonville, Fort Gibson, Fort McPherson, and Beverly Cemeteries. Also for rebuilding the wall at Chattanooga Cemetery, which was built at the close of the war without mortar, and which has therefore needed extensive repairing.

The only cemeteries unfinished after the completion of those above named will be at Brownsville, Tex., where a wall is still to be constructed, and at Mobile and at Beaufort, where lodges are not yet built.

Congress appropriated at the last session \$7,000 for the construction of a road between Vicksburg and the national cemetery near that city. The engineer's estimate was \$13,000. Lately, under advertisement, bids have been received for the work. The lowest bid aggregates \$8,646 for the whole work.

It is contemplated to change the grade in some degree, or the width of the gravel, substituting a single wagon-track for one wide enough for two carriages, and do so much of the work as the \$7,000 will cover.

It is to be desired that an additional appropriation of \$6,000 be made to enable the department to construct the road as at first designed.

The prevalence of the fatal epidemic of yellow fever has interrupted proceedings for acquisition of the right of way, and postponed the actual commencement of the work.

One of the principal national cemeteries is at Arlington, on the heights south of the Potomac, in full view of the Capitol. The road from Arlington crosses a wretched bridge built over the Alexandria and Georgetown Canal aqueduct, and the road thence to the cemetery gates needs important repairs. It is desirable that funds be granted especially for this purpose.

The road, not being the property of the United States, and not being included in the cemetery grounds, the appropriation for the improvement and maintenance of the cemeteries cannot be expended upon it.

The total interments in national cemeteries to 30th June, 1878, were 165,102 known, and 145,841 unknown. All are marked by granite or marble headstones, excepting 135 graves in the cemetery at Finn's Point, N. J.

Of the million of dollars appropriated for providing and placing head-stones in the cemeteries, there remained on 1st August \$191,988.32.

The Senate, at its last session, passed a bill (No. 1060) authorizing the use of so much of this unexpended balance as may be necessary to mark the graves of soldiers of the United States buried in private and village cemeteries. It is recommended that the bill receive at the approaching session favorable action in the House of Representatives.

The following is an analysis of the expenditures of the appropriation of the past fiscal year for improvement and maintenance:

Construction of inclosing walls.....	\$9,635 68
Repair of inclosing walls and gates....	2,719 20
Construction of lodges.....	6,976 31
Repair of lodges.....	1,776 23
Rent of quarters for superintendents	834 93
Out-houses (sheds, stables, &c.).....	2,172 42
Greenhouses	290 05
Trees, plants, &c.....	1,533 98
Employés.....	26,707 89
Drainage	1,384 08
Barrack and office furniture	32 00
Tools and miscellaneous stores.....	7,262 90
Improvement of grounds	13,540 48
Flagstaffs and monuments	878 70
Water supply	1,352 13
Purchase of land, examination of titles.....	1,708 36
Interments.....	264 00
Advertising.....	163 50
Total	79,232 89

The reports of the officers now on duty in this office—Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. Van Vliet, colonel and assistant quartermaster-general; Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. D. Bingham, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general; Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general; Bvt. Col. R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster, U. S. A., as also that of Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, in charge of national cemeteries—accompany this report.

The supplies which it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to provide and deliver to the Army have been throughout the year promptly furnished in abundance and of excellent quality and, under the contract system, with great economy.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

Hon. GEORGE W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

List of papers accompanying the annual report of the Quartermaster-General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

1. Financial statement.
2. Report of Col. Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster-general, United States Army, of the inspection branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.
 - A.—Report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year.
 - B.—Report of stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.
 - C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters and of the stations at which they have served during the year.
3. Report of Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general, United States Army, of the operations of the accounts branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.
4. Report of Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general, United States

Army, of the operations of the clothing branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

A.—Statement of articles of clothing and equipage on hand June 30, 1877, the quantities purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, expended, and issued to the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and the quantity on hand June 30, 1878.

B.—Statement of expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

C.—Statement of amounts received from the sale of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

D.—Statement of amounts received and expended by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

E.—Specifications for articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, adopted and amended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

F.—Statement showing quantity of clothing issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers under the act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

G.—Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, with money-value thereof, sold to the Indian Bureau for use of Indian prisoners confined at Fort Marion, Fla., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

H.—Statement of clothing, with money-value thereof, issued to certain Cheyenne Indian prisoners at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

I.—Statement of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, with money-value thereof, turned over to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for issue to prisoners, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

K.—Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received and examined and of letters received and written, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

L.—Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing and equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

5. Report of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general, United States Army, of the operations of the Quartermaster-General's Office, pertaining to transportation, indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, and miscellaneous claims, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

A.—Statement of troops and property transported under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

B.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for wagon transportation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

C.—Table showing the principal movements of troops during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and average length of march or movement in each case.

D.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for water transportation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

E.—Statement of vessels owned and purchased by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

F.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

G.—Statement of indebtedness of railway companies for railway material, &c., purchased of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

H.—Specifications for ambulance wagon for United States Army use.

I.—Specifications for four-mule ambulance harness.

K.—General Orders Nos. 62, 80, 103, and 113, Adjutant-General's Office, 1877.

6. Report of Maj. R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster, United States Army, of the operations of the barracks and quarters branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

7. Report of Maj. R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster, United States Army, of the operations of the claims branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

8. Report of Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, of the affairs relating to the care and maintenance of national military cemeteries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

A.—Statement of disbursements on account of national cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

9.—Statement showing names, stations, and accompanying remarks of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters who, in their reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, recommend the enlistment of post quartermaster-sergeants.

No. 1.—Statement of appropriations, remittances, &c., fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Appropriations.									
1871 and prior years.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Total.	
On July 1, 1877, the balances of appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department in the Treasury, undrawn, were, by report of last year.....	\$2,065 05	\$49,204 52	\$1,000 00		\$7,718 25	\$692,560 68	\$221,643 09		\$1,274,191 59
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act of Congress approved March 3, 1877.....								\$40,000 00	40,000 00
Appropriation for the fiscal year, act of Congress approved November 21, 1877.....								11,134,000 00	11,134,000 00
Appropriation for deficiencies, act of Congress approved April 30, 1878.....						1,200,000 00			1,200,000 00
Appropriation for deficiencies, act of Congress approved June 14, 1878.....	43,517 66	76 00		\$7,996 76	18 00				55,886 06
Reappropriated, act of Congress approved June 14, 1878.....	121,146 53	634 90	5,331 24	43,883 96	2,839 64		4,277 64		173,936 27
Amount restored to appropriation from surplus fund, being under contract liable to disbursement.....				19,000 00					19,000 00
Amounts which have been expended for other departments, and refunded during the year.....					64 97	2,325 02	132 33		2,522 32
Amount placed to the credit of appropriations during the year by deposit of funds for redistribution, and of amounts received from sales to officers, &c., of public property.....	25,966 60	5,367 77	5,068 90	5,551 70	3,900 58	31,977 41	265,548 47	75,704 27	419,215 70
Amount of war transfer warrant No. 263, act of Congress approved March 3, 1875.....	2,937 12		9 52	70					2,947 34
Total.....	196,652 96	55,293 19	11,429 66	76,483 12	14,641 44	1,026,863 11	1,687,823 89	11,254,071 91	14,321,699 28
Remitted to disbursing officers during the year.....				19,000 00		69,034 48	240,779 44	10,698,136 34	11,026,950 26
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury on claims and accounts.....	4,532 87	278 27	1,760 02	70	124 73	236,913 39	633,661 22	110,433 79	987,704 99
Requested by other bureaus.....			1,000 00						1,000 00
Amount of war transfer warrant No. 263, act of Congress approved March 3, 1875.....	14,613 40	5,168 90	4,904 59	4,813 40	616 55	81 97			30,198 81
Amount carried to the surplus fund, act of Congress approved June 20, 1874.....	10,972 00	49,089 12	175 81	738 30	10,812 58	674,961 49			746,749 30
Total.....	30,118 27	54,536 29	7,840 42	24,552 40	11,553 86	946,991 33	874,440 66	10,808,570 13	12,792,603 36
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1878.....	165,534 60	746 90	3,569 24	51,880 72	3,087 58	45,871 78	812,883 23	445,501 78	1,526,065 92

Balances of appropriations undrawn by the Quartermaster's Department, July 1, 1878.

	For what fiscal year.								Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871-'72	1872-'73	1873-'74	1874-'75	1875-'76	1876-'77.	1877-'78.	
Regular supplies	\$24,190 84	\$366 10	\$682 59	\$504 95	\$247 89		\$96,658 03	\$95,412 23	\$218,071 63
Incidental expenses	13,410 83		2,385 51	8,474 25	2,691 75		8,672 13	8,087 78	38,722 35
Horses for cavalry and artillery	10,297 86	36 00					5,748 11	12,759 19	28,841 16
Barracks and quarters	33,460 56	268 80		30 00		\$871 78	7,510 69	15,079 60	57,221 43
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	82,969 93		281 32	42,860 17	129 94		628,009 62	13,426 74	767,677 72
Clothing and equipage	88 55		239 82	11 35			68,283 10	253,879 60	322,482 42
National cemeteries	183 85	76 00			18 00		1 25	39,224 02	39,503 12
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries							342 69	3,828 17	3,870 86
Construction and repair of hospitals							2,313 25	26 81	2,340 06
Transportation of officers and their baggage	923 17								923 17
Purchase of site for Fort Brown, Tex.						25,000 00			25,000 00
Purchase of site for Fort Duncan, Tex.						10,000 00			10,000 00
Purchase of site for Ringgold Barracks, Tex.						10,000 00			10,000 00
Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.							364 02	4,277 64	4,641 66
Construction of posts on Yellowstone River and Muscle-shell Shoals, Montana Ter.							34		34
Total	105,534 69	746 90	3,589 24	51,880 72	3,087 58	45,871 78	812,883 23	445,501 78	1,529,095 92

No. 2.—*Report of Assistant Quartermaster-General Stewart Van Vliet.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, D. C., October 5, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the inspection branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

The duties of this branch are principally as follows:

Keeping narrative reports of stations and duties of all officers who perform duty in the Quartermaster's Department.

Examining and preparing for such action as may be requisite communications on assignments of officers, annual reports of officers, &c.

Filing and distribution of orders, circulars, rolls of honor, and other printed documents.

Preparing monthly returns of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the Adjutant-General's Office.

Keeping books of "letters received" and "letters sent" relating individually to officers, agents, and employes of the department.

The following is a statement of the number of orders, circulars, and books received and distributed during the fiscal year:

Designation.	Number received.	Number distributed.
General orders Quartermaster-General's Office		500
General orders Adjutant-General's Office	60,500	53,500
General court-martial orders Adjutant-General's Office	29,600	24,600
Circulars	5,500	3,400
Rolls of honor		700
Miscellaneous books and pamphlets	4,500	3,400
Total	100,100	85,600

I inclose herewith list of officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

To the QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.			
1	Montgomery C. Meigs	Brigadier-general and brevet major-general	In charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, D. C.; from December 21, 1877, to January 14, 1878, temporarily absent
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.			
1	Robert Allen	Colonel and brevet major-general	To March 21, 1878, awaiting orders at San Francisco, Cal., when he was retired from active service.
2	Daniel H. Rucker	Colonel and brevet major-general	In charge of Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia, Pa.
3	Rufus Ingalls	Colonel and brevet major-general	To April 6, 1878, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, at San Francisco, Cal.; to May 13, 1878, <i>en route</i> and on duty as member of a general court-martial at Omaha, Neb.; thenceforward chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri at Chicago, Ill.
4	Langdon C. Easton	Colonel and brevet major-general	Chief quartermaster Military Division of the Atlantic, and in charge of general depot at New York City, from March 25 to May 13, 1878; also on temporary duty as chief quartermaster Department of the East and post quartermaster at New York City.
5	Stewart Van Vliet	Colonel and brevet major-general	Inspector in the Quartermaster's Department, and on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, from December 21, 1877, to January 14, 1878; also Acting Quartermaster-General.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.			
1	Samuel B. Holabird	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	To May 6, 1878, chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ill.; to May 12, 1878, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, at San Francisco, Cal.
2	Charles H. Tompkins	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	To November 12, 1877, awaiting orders and settling his accounts, at Georgetown, D. C.; to November 23, 1877, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, at Saint Paul, Minn.
3	James A. Ekin	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	In charge of depot and investigating claims at Jeffersonville, Ind.; also, disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department at Louisville, Ky., and in charge of national cemeteries in Kentucky and Tennessee.
4	Asher R. Eddy	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel	To April 15, 1878, chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Oreg.; thenceforward on leave of absence.
5	Rufus Saxton	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	Chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
6	Judson D. Bingham	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.
7	Alexander J. Perry	Lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general	To April 23, 1878, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.; to May 7, 1878, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of the East and post quartermaster at New York City.
8	Henry C. Hodges	Lieutenant-colonel	On duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office; from September 3 to October 16, 1877, on leave of absence.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
	QUARTERMASTERS.		
1	John G. Chandler.....	Major and brevet colonel.	Chief quartermaster Department of the South, at Atlanta, Ga.; from March 12 to 30, 1878, on leave of absence.
2	William Myers	Major and brevet brigadier-general.	In charge of depot at San Francisco, Cal.; from April 6 to May 11, 1878, also performed duty as acting chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.
3	Charles G. Sawtelle.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.	Post quartermaster at New York City; on November 10, 1877, also assigned chief quartermaster Department of the East; relieved from both duties March 25, 1878; to May 14, 1878, under orders to delay reporting, and <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, at Portland, Oreg.
4	James J. Dana.....	Major and brevet brigadier-general.	In charge of clothing depot, and purchasing officer, and in charge of transportation for Philadelphia depot, at Philadelphia, Pa.; also in charge of national cemeteries at Beverly and Finn's Point, N. J.
5	Joseph A. Potter	Major and brevet brigadier-general.	To June 1, 1878, chief quartermaster Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La.; from July 19 to November 2, 1877, on leave of absence; June 3 to 30, 1878, engaged in the settlement of his accounts, at Painesville, Ohio.
6	Richard N. Beechelder.....	Major and brevet colonel.	To September 13, 1877, on duty under secret instructions, and member of board of officers at San Francisco, Cal., and <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, at Washington, D. C.
7	Marshall I. Ludington	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.	Chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Neb.
8	James M. Moore	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.	Purchasing and disbursing quartermaster; from May 4 to 13, 1878, also charged with the duties of chief quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
9	James Belger.....	Major	Post quartermaster at Atlanta, Ga.
10	Benjamin C. Card	Major and brevet brigadier-general.	To November 30, 1877, chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, at Saint Paul, Minn.; to April 10, 1878, adjusting and paying claims against the Quartermaster's Department in Department of Dakota, at Saint Paul, Minn.; from April 11 to 23, 1878, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of Texas, at San Antonio, Tex.
11	Charles A. Reynolds.....	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.	To June 8, 1878, chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, at Prescott, Ariz.; to June 29, 1878, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward in charge of depot at Vancouver, Wash.
12	George B. Dandy	Major and brevet brigadier-general.	Post quartermaster at Buffalo, N. Y.
13	George H. Weeks	Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.	To May 30, 1878, depot and disbursing quartermaster at Vancouver, Wash.; from July 1 to October 17, 1877, also on duty in the field, with expedition operating against hostile Indians in the Department of the Columbia; from November 15 to December 11, 1877, and from April 13 to May 17, 1878, also charged with the duties of chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia; to June 22, 1878, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, at Prescott, Ariz.
14	William B. Hughes	Major	To April 1, 1878, in charge of depot at Sioux City, Iowa; thenceforward receiving and forwarding supplies at Yankton, Dak.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

1	Augustus G. Robinson.....	Captain and brevet major.....	Post quartermaster at Boston, Mass.
2	Edward D. Baker.....	Captain.....	To October 20, 1877, in charge of depot at San Antonio, Tex.; to December 3, 1877, transferring property; to December 30, 1877, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.; on April 1, 1878, also assigned depot quartermaster at Bismarek, Dak.
3	Henry W. Jones.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	To October 15, 1877, post quartermaster at Baltimore, Md.; to November 16, 1877, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward chief quartermaster District of Montana, at Helena, Mont.
4	James G. C. Lee.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	To September 10, 1877, in charge of supplies at Bismarek, Dak.; thenceforward depot and post quartermaster at Saint Paul, Minn.
5	James Gillies.....	Captain.....	In charge of depot at Cheyenne, Wyo.
6	Theodore J. Eckerson.....	Captain and brevet major.....	To July 6, 1877, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward post quartermaster and chief disbursing quartermaster District of the Rio Grande, at Fort Brown, Tex.
7	Andrew J. McGonnigle.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	In charge of depot at New Orleans, La., from August 11 to November 3, 1877; and from June 1 to 30, 1878, also charged with the duties of chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf.
8	Edward B. Grimes.....	Captain and brevet major.....	In charge of depot at Saint Louis, Mo.
9	James W. Scully.....	Captain and brevet colonel.....	To August 23, 1877, post quartermaster at Fort Rice, Dak.; to September 13, 1877, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward post quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.
10	William T. Howell.....	Captain and brevet major.....	To November 7, 1877, awaiting orders at Philadelphia, Pa.; to December 3, 1877, <i>en route</i> ; from December 3, 1877, to April 30, 1878, in charge of military supplies at El Moro, Colo.; to May 11, 1878, <i>en route</i> ; thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort Sill, Ind. T.
11	Charles W. Foster.....	Captain and brevet colonel.....	Depot quartermaster at Ogden, Utah; from February 11 to May 16, 1878, on leave of absence.
12	George W. Bradley.....	Captain.....	To July 6, 1877, in charge of depot at Yuma, Ariz.; to October 3, 1877, on special duty in Military Division of the Pacific; thenceforward in charge of clothing depot at San Francisco, Cal.
13	Simon F. Barstow.....	Captain.....	To September 14, 1877, post quartermaster at Charleston, S. C.; from July 5 to September 30, 1877, on leave of absence, and on sick leave; to October 20, 1877, transferring property; to January 5, 1878, post quartermaster at Columbia, S. C.; thenceforward post quartermaster at Saint Augustine, Fla.
14	John H. Belcher.....	Captain and brevet major.....	Chief quartermaster, District of New Mexico, at Santa Fé, N. Mex.
15	Ezra B. Kirk.....	Captain.....	Depot and post quartermaster at Fort Buford, Dak.
16	Amos S. Kimball.....	Captain.....	Depot and post quartermaster at Fort Union, N. Mex.
17	Almon F. Rockwell.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	In charge of Office of National Cemeteries, and depot quartermaster at Washington, D. C.
18	Gilbert C. Smith.....	Captain.....	Post quartermaster at Camp Grant, Ariz.; from January 25, 1878, also disbursing quartermaster for Southern District of Arizona.
19	Edward J. Strang.....	Captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel.....	Receiving and forwarding quartermaster at Fort Worth, Tex.
20	Nathaniel S. Constable.....	Captain.....	To July 14, 1877, in charge of supplies at Marion, Tex.; thenceforward post quartermaster at Fort Concho, Tex.
21	John V. Furey.....	Captain.....	Depot quartermaster at Omaha, Neb.
22	Lewis C. Foryth.....	Captain and brevet major.....	Post quartermaster at Fort Adams, R. I.
23	Charles H. Hoyt.....	Captain.....	In charge of depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
24	Asa F. Blunt.....	Captain and brevet colonel.....	Governing of military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
25	James H. Lord.....	Captain and brevet major.....	To July 3, 1877, disbursing quartermaster District of Tucson, at Tucson, Ariz.; thenceforward in charge of depot at Yuma, Ariz.
26	James M. Marshall.....	Captain.....	To September 1, 1877, post quartermaster and district quartermaster District of Montana, at Fort Ellis, Mont.; to October 13, 1877, <i>en route</i> , and under orders to delay reporting; thenceforward post quartermaster at Baltimore, Md.

A.—Annual report of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878—Continued.

No.	Name and grade.	Rank.	Duties, &c.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS—Cont'd.			
27	Edwin B. Atwood.....	Captain and brevet major.....	To October 29, 1877, awaiting orders, and member of general court-martial at Fort McKavett, Tex.; thenceforward depot quartermaster at San Antonio, Tex. To November 1, 1877, assistant depot quartermaster at Whipple Depot, Prescott, Ariz.; to December 5, 1877, <i>en route</i> and awaiting orders at New York City; thenceforward post quartermaster at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Post quartermaster and quartermaster of artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va. To October 30, 1877, on special duty at post on Tongue River, Montana; thenceforward post quartermaster and district quartermaster, district of the Yellowstone, at Fort Keogh, Mont.
28	John Simpson.....	Captain.....	
29	Lafayette E. Campbell.....	Captain.....	
30	Charles S. Heintzelman.....	Captain.....	
MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.			
1	Reuben M. Potter.....	Captain.....	On sick leave at Brooklyn, N. Y. Acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. In charge of C. C. and G. E. and quartermaster's stores at Philadelphia, Pa. In charge of clothing and equipage at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In charge of clothing and equipage depot at Omaha, Nebr. Purchasing officer, &c., at Jeffersonville Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind. To October 3, 1877, in charge of clothing depot at San Francisco, Cal.; to October 27, 1877, arranging his accounts and <i>en route</i> ; from November 1, 1877, to June 22, 1878, in charge of quartermaster's depot at Whipple Depot, Prescott, Ariz.; thenceforward on disbursing duty and transferring property.
2	Charles A. Alligood.....	Captain.....	
3	John F. Rogers.....	Captain.....	
4	Gustavus A. Hull.....	Captain.....	
5	John Livers.....	Captain.....	
6	Aldison Barrett.....	Captain.....	
7	William P. Martin.....	Captain.....	
RECAPITULATION.			
Grade.			
Quartermaster-General, with rank of brigadier-general.....			In service at beginning of the fiscal year.....1
Assistant quartermasters-general, with rank of colonel.....			Retired.....1
Deputy quartermasters-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel.....			In service at beginning of the fiscal year.....5
Quartermasters, with rank of major.....			Retired.....1
Assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain.....			In service at beginning of the fiscal year.....14
Military storekeepers, with rank of captain.....			Retired.....14
Total.....			In service at beginning of the fiscal year.....30
			Retired.....7
			In service at end of fiscal year.....64

B.—Stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, July 1, 1878.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Meigs, Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C., Quartermaster-General; Van Vliet, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stewart, assistant quartermaster-general; Bingham, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Jndson D., deputy quartermaster-general; Hodges, Lieut. Col. Henry C., deputy quartermaster-general; Batchelder, Bvt. Col. Richard N., quartermaster.

GENERAL DEPOTS ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, APRIL 8, 1869.

New York.—Easton, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Langdon C., assistant quartermaster-general, in charge.

Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department.—Rucker, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Daniel H., assistant quartermaster-general, in charge; Dana, Bvt. Brig. Gen. James J., quartermaster; Rodgers, Capt. John F., military storekeeper.

Washington, D. C.—Rockwell, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Almon F., assistant quartermaster, in charge.

Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department.—Ekin, Bvt. Brig. Gen. James A., deputy quartermaster-general, in charge; Barrett, Capt. Addison, military storekeeper.

Office of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.—Rockwell, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Almon F., assistant quartermaster, in charge.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Headquarters Governor's Island, New York Harbor.—Easton, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Langdon C., assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster.

Department of the East.

Headquarters Governor's Island, New York Harbor.—Perry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alexander J., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster and post quartermaster at New York City; Dandy, Bvt. Brig. Gen. George B., quartermaster, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robinson, Bvt. Maj. Augustus G., assistant quartermaster, Boston, Mass.; Forsyth, Bvt. Maj. Lewis C., assistant quartermaster, Fort Adams, R. I.; Marshall, Capt. James M., assistant quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.; Simpson, Capt. John, assistant quartermaster, Carlisle, Pa.; Campbell, Capt. Lafayette E., assistant quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.; Potter, Capt. Reuben M., military storekeeper, Fort Wood, N. Y., on sick leave; Alligood, Capt. Charles A., military storekeeper, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Department of the South.

Headquarters Newport Barracks, Ky.—Chandler, Bvt. Col. John G., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Belger, Maj. James, quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga.; McGonnigle, Bvt. Col. Andrew J., assistant quartermaster, New Orleans, La.; Scully, Bvt. Col. James W., assistant quartermaster, Charleston, S. C.; Barstow, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Simon F., assistant quartermaster, Saint Augustine, Fla.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Headquarters Chicago Ill.—Ingalls, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Rufus, assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Moore, Bvt. Lieut. Col. James M., quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.; Grimes, Bvt. Maj. Edward B., assistant quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.

Department of the Missouri.

Headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Saxton, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Rufus, deputy quartermaster general, chief quartermaster; Howell, Bvt. Maj. William T., assistant quartermaster, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; Belcher, Bvt. Maj. John H., assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster district of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Kimball, Capt. Amos S., assistant quartermaster, Fort Union, N. Mex.; Hoyt, Capt. Charles H., assistant quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Blunt, Bvt. Col. Asa P., assistant quartermaster, governor of Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Hull, Capt. Gustavus A., military storekeeper, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Department of the Platte.

Headquarters Omaha Barracks, Nebr.—Ludington, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Marshall I., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Gilliss, Capt. James, assistant quartermaster, Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming; Foster, Bvt. Col. Charles W., assistant quartermaster, Ogden, Utah; Furey, Capt. John V., assistant quartermaster, Omaha, Nebr.; Livers, Capt. John, military storekeeper, Omaha, Nebr.

Department of Dakota.

Headquarters Fort Snelling, Minn.—Tompkins, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Hughes, Maj. William B., quartermaster,

Yankton, Dak.; Baker, Capt. Edward D., assistant quartermaster, Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., and Bismarck, Dak.; James, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry W., assistant quartermaster, Helena, Mont.; Lee, Bvt. Lieut. Col. James G. C., assistant quartermaster, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Kirk, Capt. Ezra B., assistant quartermaster, Fort Buford, Dak.; Heintzelman, Capt. Charles S., assistant quartermaster, Fort Keogh, Mont.

Department of Texas.

Headquarters at depot near San Antonio, Tex.—Card, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin C., chief quartermaster; Eckerson, Bvt. Maj. Theodore J., assistant quartermaster, Fort Brown, Tex.; Strong, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Edward J., assistant quartermaster Fort Worth, Tex.; Constable, Capt. Nathaniel S., assistant quartermaster, Fort Concho, Tex.; Atwood, Bvt. Maj. Edwin B., assistant quartermaster, San Antonio, Tex.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Holabird, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Samuel B., deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Myers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William, quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.; Bradley, Capt. George W., assistant quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Department of Arizona.

Headquarters Prescott Barracks, Ariz.—Weeks, Bvt. Lieut. Col. George H., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Smith, Capt. Gilbert C., assistant quartermaster, Camp Grant, Ariz.; Lord, Bvt. Maj. James H., assistant quartermaster, Yuma Depot, Ariz.; Martin, Capt. William P., military storekeeper, Whipple Depot, Prescott, Ariz.

Department of the Columbia.

Headquarters Fort Vancouver, Wash.—Sawtelle, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles G., quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Reynolds, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Charles A., quartermaster, Vancouver Depot, Wash.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eddy, Bvt. Col. Asher R., deputy quartermaster-general, on leave of absence in Europe; Potter, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph A., quartermaster, engaged in the settlement of his accounts at Painesville, Ohio.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, and of the stations at which they have served, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Arnold, Isaac, jr.	Capt. Ord	.....	Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Anderson, John	2d lt. 18th Inf	.....	Greenville, S. C.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 29, 1877.
Anderson, H. R.	1st lt. 4th Art.	.....	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Auman, William	1st lt. 13th Inf	.....	Baton Rouge, La.	July 1, 1877, to May 3, 1878.
Abbott, A. T.	1st lt. 3d Art.	.....	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Adams, John Q.	1st lt. 1st Cav	Captain	In the field, Dept. of the Columbia.	Sept. 25, 1877, to Dec. 7, 1877.
Adams, Henry H.	1st lt. 18th Inf	.....	Grafton, W. Va.	July 27, 1877, to Aug. 27, 1877.
Do	do	.....	Newport Barracks, Ky.	Nov. 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Austin, Albert	1st lt. 14th Inf	.....	Fort Cameron, Utah	Aug. 31, 1877, to Mar. 31, 1878.
Allen, William	2d lt. 12th Inf	.....	Camp Halleck, Nev.	Nov. 25, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Allison, James N.	2d lt. 2d Cav	.....	Fort Custer, Mont.	Mar. 31, 1878, to June 1, 1878.
Bacon, George E.	2d lt. 16th Inf	.....	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	July 1, 1877, to May 31, 1878.
Baldwin, James H.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 18th Inf.	.....	Columbia, S. C.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 21, 1877.
Burbank, James B.	1st lt. 3d Art.	.....	Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 14, 1877.
Bubb, John W.	1st lt. 4th Inf	.....	Fort McKimney, Wyo.	Jan. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Barrett, Gregory, jr.	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 10th Inf.	.....	Fort McKavett, Tex.	Nov. 16, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Barnard, Phineas P.	1st lt. 5th Cav	.....	Fort McPherson, Nebr.	July 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877.
Bird, Charles	1st lt. 23d Inf	Lt. Col.	Fort Columbus, N. Y.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Burnham, David R.	1st lt. 15th Inf.	.....	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Sept. 10, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Brown, Edward T.	1st lt. 5th Art.	.....	Savannah, Ga.	Aug. 17, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877.
Byrne, Charles	2d lt. 6th Inf	.....	Fort Peck, Mont.	Nov. 4, 1877, to ———
Ballance, John G.	2d lt. 22d Inf	.....	Fort Brady, Mich.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 3, 1877.
Do	do	.....	Fort Mackinac, Mich.	Oct. 17, 1877, to Mar. 16, 1878, and from Apr. 14, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Briggs, Thomas B.	1st lt. 14th Inf	.....	Fort Hall, Idaho	Feb. 20, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Bully, Charles M.	2d lt. 8th Inf	.....	Fort Whipple, Ariz.	July 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.
Bonus, Peter S.	1st lt. 1st Cav	.....	Fort Lapwai, Idaho	July 1, 1877, to July 28, 1877.
Badger, William	1st lt. 6th Inf	.....	Fort Rice, Dak.	Dec. 29, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Baldwin, John A.	2d lt. 9th Inf	.....	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.	Jan. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Best, Clermont L.	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Preble, Me.	July 1, 1877, to Dec. 5, 1877.
Brinkerhoff, H. R.	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Brennan, James.	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.
Bean, John W.	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Garland, Colo.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Brush, Daniel H.	1st lt. 17th Inf.		Standing Rock, Dak.	Sept. 11, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.
Do	do		Fort Snelling, Minn.	Feb. 7, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Bonesteel, Charles H.	2d lt. 21st Inf.		Camp Harney, Oreg.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Backus, George B.	2d lt. 1st Cav.		Fort Colville, Wash.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 31, 1877.
Bartlett, William C.	1st lt. 3d Inf.	Major.	Holly Springs, Miss.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 3, 1877.
Bottsford, Charles E.	2d lt. 10th Inf.		San Antonio, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 3, 1878.
Do	do		Fort Richardson, Tex.	Jan. 19, 1878, to May 31, 1878.
Do	do		Fort Griffin, Tex.	May 31, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Barnhart, Frank H.	1st lt. 18th Inf.		Morganton, N. C.	July 19, 1877, to Nov. 2, 1877.
Booth, Charles A.	2d lt. 7th Inf.		Dauphin's Rapids, Mont.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 29, 1877.
Blockson, A. P.	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Camp Thomas, Ariz.	May 31, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Bishop, John S.	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Aug. 3, 1877, to Nov. 21, 1877.
Do	do		Baton Rouge, La.	May 3, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Boutelle, F. A.	1st lt. 1st Cav.		Fort Walls Walla, Wash.	July 30, 1877, to Sept. 11, 1877.
Bomford, George N.	1st lt. 18th Inf.	Major.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 11, 1877, to Oct. 28, 1877.
Bates, Robert F.	1st lt. 18th Inf.		Pittsburgh, Pa.	Oct. 3, 1877, to Nov. 2, 1877.
Bannister, John.	1st lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Totten, Dak.	Oct. 30, 1877, to Dec. 17, 1877.
Birkhimer, William E.	2d lt. 3d Art.		Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Nov. 10, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Bishop, H. S.	2d lt. 5th Cav.		Camp Brown, Wyo.	Nov. 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Bancroft, E. A.	Capt. 4th Art.		Fort Townsend, Wash.	June 19, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Birnie, Rogers, jr.	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Geographical explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian.	July 1, 1877, to June 25, 1878.
Bacon, George R.	1st lt. 1st Cav.		In the field, Dept. of the Columbia.	Sept. 29, 1877, to ———.
Craigie, David J.	1st lt. 12th Inf.	Captain	Camp Halleck, Nev.	July 1, 1877, to Nov. 25, 1877.
Campbell, William J.	1st lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Brady, Mich.	Sept. 3, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Clark, Sidney E.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 2d Inf.		Atlanta, Ga.	July 1, 1877, to July 31, 1877.
Do	do		Lewiston, Idaho	Sept. 4, 1877, to Nov. 30, 1877.
Do	do		Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Nov. 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Clarke, William L.	1st lt. 23d Inf.		In the field, Dept. of the Missouri.	April 27, 1878, to May 11, 1878.
Craft, David L.	1st lt. 6th Inf.	Captain	Fort Stevenson, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 31, 1877.
Chase, George N.	2d lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	Mar. 31, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Cooke, Lorenzo W.	2d lt. 3d Inf.		Fort Missoula, Mont.	Nov. 14, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Colladay, Samuel R.	1st lt. 10th Cav.		Fort Griffin, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.
Cranston, Jas. R.	2d lt. 10th Inf.		Galveston, Tex.	Jan. 1, 1878, to Mar. 30, 1878.
Do	do		Fort Griffin, Tex.	Apr. 10, 1878, to May 31, 1878.
Chubb, Chas. St. J.	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Camp Hancock, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to Apr. 1, 1878.
Do	do		Bismarck, Dak.	Sept. 1, 1877, to Apr. 1, 1878.
Cavenaugh, Harry G.	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Little Rock, Ark.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Coale, John H.	2d lt. 2d Cav.	Major.	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 31, 1877.
Cheever, Benjamin H.	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Construction party in the field, Department of Arizona.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 3, 1877.
Craig, Louis A.	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Camp Huachuca, Ariz.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Cory, William O.	1st lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Selden, N. Mex.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 15, 1877, and from December 3, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Capron, Allyn.	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Trumbull, Conn.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Crews, Hanson H.	1st lt. 4th Cav.		Fort Sill, Ind. T.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 10, 1877.
Cook, William I.	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Abercrombie, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 21, 1877.
Do	do		Fort Sisseton, Dak.	Jan. 1, 1878, to April 22, 1878.
Custer, B. M.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 24th Inf.		Fort Clark, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to Feb. 5, 1878.
Do	do		Fort Duncan, Tex.	Mar. 3, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Cotton, Gilbert P.	1st lt. 1st Art.		Easton, Pa.	July 25, 1877, to Sept. 19, 1877.
Cusack, Patrick.	1st lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 30, 1877.
Callinan, Daniel F.	1st lt. 1st Inf.		Spotted Tail Agency, Dak.	Oct. 20, 1877, to Dec. 8, 1877.
Craig, Samuel.	1st lt. 8th Inf.		Camp Apache, Ariz.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 12, 1878.
Carter, William H.	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Construct'n party, Department of Arizona.	July 13, 1877, to Nov. 21, 1877.
Cornman, Daniel.	2d lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Boise, Idaho.	July 4, 1877, to Oct. 27, 1877.
Cherry, Samuel A.	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Camp Brown, Wyo.	Aug. 31, 1877, to Nov. 30, 1877.
Crawford, M., jr.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	Sept. 1, 1877, to Dec. 5, 1877, and from Dec. 11, 1877, to Dec. 30, 1877.
Conway, William.	1st lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Gratiot, Mich.	Nov. 2, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Cates, Henry.	1st lt. 2d Inf.		Camp Howard, Idaho.	Sept. 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Capron, Thadens H.	1st lt. 9th Inf.		In the field, Department of the Platte.	May 27, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Cushman, Herbert	1st lt. 20th Inf		Fort Sisseton, Dak.	Oct. 8, 1877, Jan. 1, 1878.
Clifford, J. C.	Capt. Ord.		Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo.	May 11, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Doane, G. C.	1st lt. 2d Cav.		In the field, Department of Dakota.	July 1, 1877, to —.
De Lany, Cyrus M.	1st lt. 15th Inf		Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	July 1, 1877, to June 6, 1878.
Duggan, Walter T.	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Fort McIntosh, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Drew, George A.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 3d Cav.	Captain.	Fort Laramie, Wyo.	July 1, 1877, to Mar. 31, 1878.
Dimmick, E. D.	1st lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Union, N. Mex.	April 16, 1878, to May 24, 1878.
Dougherty, Wm. E.	1st lt. 1st Inf.		Lower Brulé, Dak.	Dec. 14, 1877, to April 30, 1878.
Danes, Henry C.	1st lt. 3d Art.		Fort Ontario, N. Y.	July 1, 1877, to July 31, 1877.
Dravo, Edward E.	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Camp McDowell, Ariz.	July 1, 1877, to Nov. 21, 1877, and from Feb. 11, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Douglas, Samuel R.	2d lt. 7th Inf.		Yellowstone command, Dep't of Dakota.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 2, 1877.
Do	do		Fort Ellis, Mont.	Sept. 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Davis, Edward	1st lt. 3d Art.		Fort Niagara, N. Y.	July 6, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Duncan, Joseph W.	2d lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Aug. 31, 1877, to Sept. —, 1877.
Davies, F. L.	1st lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Porter, N. Y.	Sept. 25, 1877, to Oct. 25, 1877.
Davis, T. F.	2d lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Selden, N. Mex.	Aug. 15, 1877, to Dec. 3, 1877.
Dawson, Byron	1st lt. 9th Cav.		Saint Louis Barracks, Mo.	Nov. 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Dodd, George A.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Red Cloud Agency, Dak.	Oct. 25, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Ebstein, F. H. E.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 21st Inf.		Fort Vancouver, Wash.	July 1, 1877, to June 4, 1878.
Earnest, C. A.	1st lt. 8th Inf.	Major.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.
Everett, William	1st lt. 4th Art.		Fort Canby, Wash.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 30, 1877.
Do	do		Fort Stevens, Oreg.	Aug. 31, 1877, to Dec. 1, 1877, and from Mar. 25, 1878, to June 10, 1878.
Egbert, Augustus R.	1st lt. 2d Inf.		Spokane Falls, Wash.	Aug. 31, 1877, to Oct. 15, 1877.
Do	do		Camp Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.	April 8, 1878, to April 16, 1878.
Earle, Robert T.	2d lt. 2d Inf.		Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Sept. —, 1877, to Oct. 1, 1877.
Edgerly, W. S.	1st lt. 7th Cav.		Fort Totten, Dak.	Jan. 25, 1878, to Feb. 9, 1878.
Edmunds, Frank H.	2d lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Sully, Dak.	Mar. 31, 1878, to May 16, 1878.
Eaton, George O.	2d lt. 5th Cav.		Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	May 18, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Ewing, E. S.	1st lt. 16th Inf.	Major.	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	June 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Fuger, Frederick	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 4th Art.	Captain.	Presidio San Francisco, Cal.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Fowler, Joshua L.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 2d Cav.		Fort Saunders, Wyo.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 31, 1877.
Do	do		Fort Custer, Mont.	June 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Fisher, Thomas H.	1st lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Mackinac, Mich.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 17, 1877.
Farley, Joseph P.	Major Ord.		Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Feasenden, Joshua A.	1st lt. 5th Art.	Major.	Saint Augustine, Fla.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 11, 1878.
Foote, George F.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 8th Cav.	Captain.	Fort Brown, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to July 13, 1877.
Do	do	do	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	Feb. 6, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Fuller, E. B.	1st lt. 7th Cav.		In the field, Department of Dakota.	Nov. 15, 1877, to Jan. 31, 1878.
Forse, A. G.	1st lt. 1st Cav.		In the field, Department of the Columbia.	May 15, 1878, to June 24, 1878.
Freeman, H. B.	Capt. 7th Inf.	Major.	Camp on Milk River, Mont.	Oct. 15, 1877.
Greadish, Michael J.	Capt. & O. S. K.		Augusta Arsenal, Ga.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Gibbs, Eugene B.	1st lt. 6th Inf.		Saint Paul, Minn.	July 1, 1877, to Dec. 27, 1877.
Gustin, Joseph H.	2d lt. 14th Inf.		Fort Hartuff, Nebr.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 19, 1877, and from Dec. 27, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Green, Duane M.	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Camp Bowie, Ariz.	July 1, 1877, to July 17, 1877.
Gore, J. M.	2d lt. 22d Inf.		Fort Porter, N. Y.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 25, 1877, and from Oct. 25, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Goodwin, W. P.	2d lt. 14th Inf.		Camp Sheridan, Nebr.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Guthrie, John B.	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Sept. 3, 1877, to Dec. 12, 1877.
Goe, James B.	2d lt. 13th Inf.		Lake Charles, La.	Sept. 2, 1877, to June 10, 1878.
Grujan, F. C.	1st lt. 2d Cav.		Fort Whipple, Va.	Oct. 31, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Griffith, Emerson	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Dec. 12, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Gibbon, D. J.	2d lt. 9th Cav.		Fort Bliss, Tex.	Jan. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Gatewood, Charles B.	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Camp Apache, Ariz.	April 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Hamilton, John	1st lt. 1st Inf.		Fort Sully, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to Mar. 31, 1878.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Heath, Frank	1st lt. Ord .....	.....	Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Hyde, John McE	2d lt. 8th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Verde, Ariz.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Hall, Charles B	1st lt. & R. Q. ....	.....	Fort Lyon, Colo.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
	M. 19th Inf. ....	.....		
Hardin, Edward E	2d lt. 7th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Benton, Mont.	July 1, 1877, to July 31, 1877, and from Nov. 13, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Hoskins, J. D. C.	1st lt. 3d Art. ....	.....	Fort Hamilton, N. Y. ..	July 1, 1877, to Nov. 2, 1877.
Hall, Joseph	2d lt. 14th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Hall, Idaho	July 1, 1877, to Feb. 28, 1878.
Hall, William P.	1st lt. & R. Q. ....	.....	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	July 1, 1877, to May 18, 1878.
Do	do .....	.....	In the field, Department of the Platte.	June 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Hovt, George S	1st lt. 18th Inf. ....	.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.	July 8, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Halloran, James	1st lt. 12th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Gâston, Cal.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Hunter, Edward	1st lt. 1st Cav. ....	.....	Camp near McDermitt, Nev.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 30, 1877.
Hunt, L. P.	1st lt. 10th Cav. ....	.....	San Felipe, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Harwood, Paul	1st lt. 20th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Pembina, Dak.	July 24, 1877, to Dec. 30, 1877.
Hathaway, F. H.	1st lt. and R. Q.	Captain.	Cantonment on Tongue River, Mont.	July 17, 1877, to April 13, 1878.
	M. 5th Inf. ....	.....		
Holmes, Samuel N.	2d lt. 13th Inf. ....	.....	Scranton, Pa.	Aug. 31, 1877, to Oct. 28, 1877.
Hurst, J. H.	1st lt. 12th Inf. ....	.....	Kimia, Idaho	Aug. 1, 1877, to Oct. 2, 1877.
Do	do .....	.....	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Nov. 19, 1877, to Jan. 15, 1878.
Do	do .....	.....	In the field, Department of the Columbia.	June 8, 1878, to June 22, 1878.
Hutton, J. A.	2d lt. 8th Inf. ....	.....	San Diego Barracks, Cal.	Nov. 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Hardie, F. H.	2d lt. 3d Cav. ....	.....	In the field, Department of Dakota.	Oct. 25, 1877, to Dec. 8, 1877.
Do	do .....	.....	Spotted Tail Agency, Dak.	Dec. 8, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Hasson, Patrick	1st lt. 14th Inf. ....	.....	Ogden, Utah.	Feb. 11, 1878, to May 16, 1878.
Hughes, M. B.	1st lt. 9th Cav. ....	.....	In the field, Dept. of the Missouri.	Apr. 8, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Howgate, H. W.	1st lt. 20th Inf.	Captain.	Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.	— to June 30, 1878.
Ingersoll, Edward.	Capt. & O. S. K. ....	.....	Springfield Armory, Mass.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Igea, Guido	Major 7th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Benton, Mont.	July 31, 1877, to Nov. 15, 1877.
Jones, Francis B.	1st lt. and R. Q. ....	.....	Mobile Barracks, Ala.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 3, 1877.
	M. 3d Inf. ....	.....		
Do	do .....	.....	Helena Barracks, Mont.	Nov. 7, 1877, to May 21, 1878.
Jacobs, Joshua W.	1st lt. and R. Q. ....	.....	Fort Shaw, Mont.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
	M. 7th Inf. ....	.....		
James, William H. W.	2d lt. 24th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Duncan, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 17, 1877.
Jouett, James S.	2d lt. 10th Cav. ....	.....	Fort Richardson, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 20, 1878.
Johnson, Henry	2d lt. 8th Inf. ....	.....	Telegraph line, Dept. of Arizona.	July 1, 1877, to July 18, 1877.
Do	do .....	.....	Camp Lowell, Ariz.	Jan. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Johnson, Alfred B.	2d lt. 7th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Missoula, Mont.	July 1, 1877, to Nov. 14, 1877.
Johnson, Charles A.	1st lt. 14th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Robinson, Nebr.	Oct. 26, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Jones, Samuel R.	1st lt. 4th Art. ....	.....	Fort Stevens, Oreg.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 31, 1877.
Do	do .....	.....	Fort Townsend, Wash.	June 4, 1878, to June 19, 1878.
Kinzie, Frank X.	2d lt. 20th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Pembina, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to July 24, 1877.
Kress, John A.	Capt. Ordnance	Major.	Vancouver Arsenal, Wash.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Kingsbury, Geo. W.	1st lt. and R. Q. ....	.....	Angel Island, Cal.	July 1, 1877, to Mar. 27, 1878.
	M. 12th Inf. ....	.....		
Do	do .....	.....	Fort Whipple, Ariz.	Apr. 22, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Keeffe, Joseph	1st lt. 4th Inf.	Captain.	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	Aug. 23, 1877, to Mar. 31, 1878.
King, James S.	1st lt. 12th Inf. ....	.....	Camp Mojave, Ariz.	July 1, 1877, to Nov. 24, 1877.
Kingsbury, Fred. W.	2d lt. 2d Cav. ....	.....	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	Aug. 1, 1877, to Aug. 23, 1877.
Kilpatrick, A. E.	2d lt. 17th Inf. ....	.....	Fort Snelling, Minn.	Dec. 18, 1877, to Feb. 7, 1878.
Do	do .....	.....	Fort Sisseton, Dak.	Apr. 22, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Love, George M.	1st lt. 16th Inf.	Lt. Col.	Fort Hays, Kans.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Leeffe, John G.	1st lt. 19th Inf.	Captain.	Fort Dodge, Kans.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Leary, Peter, jr.	1st lt. 4th Art. ....	.....	In the field, Dept. of the Columbia.	July 1, 1877, to July 14, 1877.
Lord, Thomas W.	1st lt. and R. Q. ....	.....	Fort Snelling, Minn.	July 1, 1877, to Dec. 18, 1877.
	M. 20th Inf. ....	.....		
La Point, Henry C.	2d lt. 2d Cav. ....	.....	Camp Brown, Wyo.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 3, 1877.
Lyon, M. W.	1st lt. Ordnance .....	.....	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Lincoln, Sumner H.	1st lt. 10th Inf. ....	.....	Fort McKavett, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to Nov. 16, 1877.
Lewis, Granville	1st lt. 5th Inf. ....	.....	United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Lawton, Henry W.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 4th Cav.		Fort Sill, Ind. T.	Aug. 10, 1877, to Dec. 14, 1877.
Do.	do		Fort Clark, Tex.	Feb. 5, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Lafferty, John	Capt. 8th Cav.		Yerba Buena Island, Cal.	July 16, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Loudon, Robert	2d lt. 5th Cav.		Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 22, 1877.
Lovering, L. A.	2d lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	Dec. 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Lovell, Robert A.	do		Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.	Jan. 17, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1878.
Lemly, H. R.	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Laramie, Wyo.	Mar. 31, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1878.
Lynch, Edward	2d lt. 8th Inf.		Camp Mojave, Ariz.	Apr. 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Loder, Samuel H.	2d lt. 7th Inf.		Camp Baker, Mont.	May 10, 1878, to June 8, 1878.
Morton, Alfred	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 9th Inf.		Omaha Barracks, Nebr.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Miltimore, A. E.	1st lt. 1st Art.		United States troops, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	Aug. 4, 1877, to Oct. 3, 1877.
Do.	do		Fort Preble, Me.	Jan. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
McGilvray, John	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 2d Art.	Captain	Fort McHenry, Md.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Miller, C. P.	1st lt. 4th Art.		West Point, N. Y.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
McKeever, Samuel.	1st lt. 2d Inf.		Kamia, Idaho.	Oct. 2, 1877, to Oct. 15, 1877.
Murphy, John	1st lt. 14th Inf.		Camp Robinson, Nebr.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 28, 1877.
Do.	do		Fort Cameron, Utah.	Mar. 31, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
McAuliffe, James R.	2d lt. 5th Art.		Fort Brook, Fla.	July 1, 1877, to Dec. 1, 1877.
McCaleb, Thomas S.	2d lt. 9th Inf.		North Platte, Nebr.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 29, 1878.
Mast, James L.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Fort Johnston, N. C.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 21, 1877.
Miller, James.	1st lt. 2d Inf.		Fort Colville, Wash.	Oct. 27, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Maurice, Thomas D.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Washington Arsenal, D. C.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Mulhall, Stephen J.	2d lt. 14th Inf.		Fort Cameron, Utah.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 31, 1877.
Miller, William H.	2d lt. 1st Cav.		In the field, Department of the Columbia.	July 14, 1877, to July 27, 1877.
Do.	do		Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Nov. 7, 1877, to Mar. 31, 1878.
Mumford, Thomas S.	1st lt. 13th Inf.		Lake Charles, La.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 2, 1877.
McCaskey, William S.	Capt. 20th Inf.		Fort Ripley, Minn.	July 1, 1877, to July 12, 1877.
Mount, John F.	1st lt. 3d Art.	Captain	Fort Ontario, N. Y.	July 31, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
McMinn, William H.	1st lt. 8th Inf.		Camp Lowell, Ariz.	July 19, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.
Mitchell, George	1st lt. 2d Art.		Fort Foote, Md.	Aug. 13, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878.
Morrison, John T.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 10th Cav.		Fort Concho, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to July 31, 1877.
Mahon, S. K.	1st lt. 16th Inf.	Captain	Fort Sill, Ind. T.	Dec. 14, 1877, to May 11, 1878.
McClernand, E. J.	2d lt. 2d Cav.		In the field, Department of Dakota.	Sept. 16, 1877, to Nov. 5, 1877.
McAllister, Julian.	Lt. col. Ord.		Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	Dec. 18, 1877, to May 8, 1878.
Nickerson, James D.	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Sisseton, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 8, 1878.
O'Connell, John J.	2d lt. 1st Inf.		Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to Dec. 14, 1877.
Olmstead, J. A.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 13th Inf.		New Orleans, La.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
O'Brien, John J.	2d lt. 4th Inf.		Fort McKinney, Wyo.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.
Ogle, Alexander	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Rice, Dak.	Sept. 26, 1877, to Dec. 29, 1877.
Pollock, Robert	Capt. 21st Inf.		Fort Vancouver, Wash.	June 4, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Patten, F. J.	2d lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Boise, Idaho.	May 23, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Pittman, John	1st lt. Ord.		Watertown Arsenal, Mass.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Poland, M. L.	Capt. Ord.		Benicia Arsenal, Cal.	July 1, 1877, to Dec. 18, 1877, and from May 8, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Pierce, Francis E.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 1st Inf.		Fort Randall, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Paddock, George H.	1st lt. 4th Art.		Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	July 28, 1877, to Aug. 31, 1877.
Do.	do		Fort Stevens, Ore.	Dec. 1, 1877, to Mar. 25, 1878.
Potts, R. D.	1st lt. 3d Art.		Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	July 1, 1877, to Nov. 10, 1877.
Patterson, George T. T.	2d lt. 14th Inf.		Camp Douglas, Utah.	Mar. 22, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Payne, John A.	2d lt. 19th Inf.		Camp Supply, Ind. T.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Patterson, Robert H.	1st lt. 1st Art.		Fort Independence, Mass.	Do.
Palmer, George H.	1st lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Wallace, Kans.	Do.
Pague, Samuel S.	2d lt. 1st Art.		Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	June 6, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Pratt, Sedgwick	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 3d Art.		Mauch Chunk, Pa.	Sept. 13, 1877, to Oct. 24, 1877.
Do.	do		Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	Nov. 2, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Palmer, George	2d lt. 9th Inf.		Fort Saunders, Wyo.	Aug. 31, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Powell, James W.	1st lt. 8th Inf.		Camp Thomas, Ariz.	July 3, 1877, to May 31, 1878.
Pope, John	2d lt. 1st Art.		Fort Preble, Me.	Dec. 5, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.
Pearson, D. C.	2d lt. 2d Cav.		In the field, Department of Dakota.	Jan. 31, 1878, to Feb. 28, 1878.

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Pond, George E.	2d lt. 8th Cav.		San Diego, Tex.	Mar. 18, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Quimby, H. B.	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Davis, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to July 30, 1877.
Quimby, Ira	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 11th Inf.		Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Quinn, W. R.	1st lt. 4th Art.		Point San José, Cal.	Do.
Quinn, James B.	1st lt. Eng.		Willeys Point, N. Y.	Do.
Reynolds, Alfred	2d lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Totten, Dak.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 30, 1877.
Rice, W. F.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 23d Inf.		Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Randall, Edward L.	1st lt. 5th Inf.		Cantonment on Tongue River, Mont.	July 1, 1877, to July 17, 1877.
Reilly, H. J.	1st lt. 5th Art.		Fort Barrancas, Fla.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Ray, P. H.	1st lt. 8th Inf.		Camp Lowell, Ariz.	July 1, 1877, to July 19, 1877.
Do	do		Camp Apache, Ariz.	Jan. 11, 1878, to Apr. 1, 1878.
Roe, Fayette W.	2d lt. 3d Inf.		Camp Baker, Mont.	Nov. 16, 1877, to May 10, 1878.
Riley, Thomas F.	1st lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Boise, Idaho.	July 1, 1877, to July 4, 1877, and from Oct. 27, 1877, to Dec. 12, 1877.
Ritzius, Henry P.	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Stockton, Tex.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.
Do	do		Fort Davis, Tex.	Jan. 4, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Robinson, W. W., jr.	1st lt. 7th Cav.		Fort Totten, Dak.	Dec. 17, 1877, to Jan. 25, 1878, and from Feb. 9, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Ruhlen, George	1st lt. 17th Inf.		Post on Bighorn River, Mont.	July 1, 1877, to Mar. 31, 1878.
Rice, Frank S.	2d lt. 1st Art.		Fort Whipple, Va.	July 1, 1877, to Oct. 31, 1877.
Rawolle, William C.	1st lt. 2d Cav.		Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877.
Rogers, Robert M.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Reading, Pa.	Aug. 13, 1877, to Aug. 27, 1877.
Roemer, Paul.	1st lt. 5th Art.		Key West Barracks, Fla.	Dec. 1, 1877, to Feb. 28, 1878.
Robinson, Frederick	1st lt. 5th Art.		Savannah, Ga.	Dec. 26, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Roach, George H.	2d lt. 17th Inf.		Fort Pembina, Dak.	Dec. 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Reade, Philip.	2d lt. 3d Inf.		Military telegraph line, Dept. of Arizona.	Nov. 21, 1877, to —, —, —.
Reade, Harry	2d lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Stockton, Tex.	Jan. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Richmond, E. T. C.	2d lt. 2d Art.		Fort Foote, Md.	Feb. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Reynolds, Bainbridge	2d lt. 3d Cav.		Fort Laramie, Wyo.	Apr. 3, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Stone, E. W.	1st lt. 21st Inf.	Lt. col.	Fort Townsend, Wash.	July 1, 1878, to June 4, 1878.
Stewart, William F.	1st lt. 4th Art.		Fort Canby, Wash.	Aug. 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Shaw, Richard G.	1st lt. 1st Art.	Captain	Fort Warren, Mass.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Stouch, G. W. H.	1st lt. 3d Inf.		Holly Springs, Miss.	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 3, 1877.
Scott, John	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 4th Inf.		Fort Bridger, Wyo.	July 1, 1877, to June 16, 1878.
Do	do		Fort Saunders, Wyo.	June 20 to June 30, 1878.
Stafford, Stephen R.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 15th Inf.		Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Smith, Theodore	2d lt. 15th Inf.		Fort Craig, N. Mex.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Sage, George E.	2d lt. 5th Art.		Savannah, Ga.	July 1 to Aug. 17, 1877, and from Nov. 1 to Dec. 26, 1877.
Smith, F. A.	2d lt. 12th Inf.		Camp Bidwell, Cal.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Smith, Lewis	1st lt. 3d Art.		Mauch Chunk, Pa.	Sept. 1 to Sept. 13, 1877.
Do	do		Fort Schnyler, N. Y.	Sept. 14, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Sullivan, T. C.	Maj. and C. S.		New Orleans, La.	July 17 to Aug. 11, 1877.
Spencer, James H.	1st lt. 4th Inf.		Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.	July 31, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Schenck, A. D.	1st lt. 2d Art.		Fort Johnson, N. C.	Sept. 21, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Spurgin, Wm. F.	Capt. 21st Inf.		Lewiston, Idaho	July 1 to Aug. 2, 1877.
Summerhayes, J. W.	1st lt. 8th Inf.	Captain	Camp McDowell, Ariz.	Nov. 21, 1877, to Feb. 11, 1878.
Scott, George L.	2d lt. 6th Cav.		Camp Bowie, Ariz.	Nov. 30, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Stretch, J. F.	1st lt. 10th Inf.		Fort Griffin, Tex.	Jan. 1 to April 10, 1878.
Sanda, J. H.	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Supply Camp, Ariz.	March 26 to June 30, 1878.
Thomas, Earle D.	1st lt. 5th Cav.		Prescott, Ariz.	July 1, 1877, to April 16, 1878.
Thorne, P. N.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 22d Inf.	Lt. col.	Fort Wayne, Mich.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Do	do	do	Fort Gratiot, Mich.	July 1 to Nov. 2, 1877.
Tassin, A. G.	2d lt. 12th Inf.	Colonel	Ehrenberg, Ariz.	July 1 to July 31, 1877.
Do	do	do	Camp Mojave, Ariz.	Nov. 24, 1877, to Mar. 31, 1878.
Tilton, Palmer	2d lt. 20th Inf.		Fort Seward, Dak.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1877.
Taylor, D. M.	1st lt. Ord.		Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Todd, J. W.	Maj. Ord.		Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo.	July 1, 1877, to May 10, 1878.
Troxel, Thomas G.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 7th Inf.		Standing Rock, Dak.	July 1 to Sept. 11, 1877, and from Dec. 31, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Thies, Frederick	2d lt. 3d Inf.		Scranton, Pa.	Aug. 6 to Aug. 31, 1877.
Thompson, J. P.	1st lt. 3d Inf.		Huntsville, Ala.	July 1 to Sept. 3, 1877.
Trout, John F.	1st lt. 23d Inf.		Fort Dodge, Kans.	Dec. 2 to Dec. 30, 1877.
Tolman, T. M.	Capt. 1st Inf.		Fort Sully, Dak.	May 16 to June 30, 1878.
Upham, Frank K.	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 1st Cav.		Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	July 1 to July 30, 1877, and from March 19 to June 30, 1878.
Do	do		Lewiston, Idaho	Aug. 2 to Sept. 4, 1877.]

C.—List of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Lineal rank and regiment.	Brevet rank.	Station.	Time during year on duty as A. A. Q. M.
Ulio, James.....	1st lt. 2d Inf..		In the field, Department of the Columbia.	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1877.
Do.....	do.....		Fort Lapwai, Idaho...	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 1877.
Do.....	do.....		Cœur d'Alene, Idaho...	April 16 to June 30, 1878.
Varnum, Charles A..	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 7th Cav.		Cedar Creek, Mont...	July 1 to Nov. 15, 1877.
Von Schrader, Fred'k	2d lt. 12th Inf.		Camp McDermitt, Nev	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Vernon, Charles A..	1st lt. 19th Inf		Fort Larned, Kans...	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Van de Wiele, J. B..	Capt. 10th Cav.		Fort Duncan, Tex...	Oct. 17, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878.
Valois, Gustavus...	1st lt. 9th Cav.		In the field, Department of the Missouri.	July 1 to Nov. 2, 1877.
Weaver, E. M., jr...	2d lt. 2d Art..		Fort Foote, Md.....	July 1 to Aug. 13, 1877.
Williams, Charles W	2d lt. 18th Inf.		Morganton, N. C.....	July 1 to July 19, 1877.
Whistler, G. N.....	1st lt. 5th Art.		Key West, Fla.....	Feb. 28 to June 30, 1878.
Ward, Frederick K..	1st lt. 1st Cav.		San Diego Barracks, Cal.	July 1 to July 14, 1877.
Do.....	do.....		Fort Boise, Idaho.....	Dec. 12, 1877, to May 23, 1878.
Walker, George B..	2d lt. 6th Inf..		In the field, Department of Dakota.	July 1, 1877, to Nov. 4, 1877.
Warrens, Charles H..	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 14th Inf.		Camp Douglas, Utah..	July 1, 1877, to April 1, 1878.
Wright, George H..	1st lt. 7th Inf..		In the field, Department of Dakota.	July 1, 1877, to Aug. 31, 1877.
Wilson, George S...	1st lt. 12th Inf.		Exploring expedition, in the Department of California.	April 3, 1878, to June 30, 1878.
Ward, Henry C.....	1st lt. and R. Q. M. 16th Inf.	Captain	Fort Riley, Kans.....	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Williams, Arthur...	2d lt. 3d Inf..		Mount Vernon, Ala...	July 1, 1877, to Sept. 3, 1877.
Wotherspoon, W. W.	2d lt. 12th Inf.		Camp Independence, Cal.	July 1 to July 10, 1877.
Do.....	do.....		Benicia Barracks, Cal.	Jan. 15 to June 30, 1878.
Weir, William B...	1st lt. Ord.		Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	July 1, 1877, to Feb. 28, 1878.
Whitman, Royal E..	1st lt. 3d Cav.		Sidney Barracks, Nebr.	July 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.
Woodward, S. L...	1st lt. 10th Cav.	Major...	Saint Louis Barracks, Mo.	July 1 to Nov. 30, 1877.
West, Frank.....	1st lt. 6th Cav.		Camp Bowie, Ariz....	July 17 to Nov. 30, 1877.
Whitney, F. A.....	1st lt. & R. Q. M. 8th Inf.		Angel Island, Cal....	Mar. 27 to June 30, 1878.
Whyte, Frederick...	Capt. & O. S. K.		Washington Arsenal, D. C.	July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Wittich, Willis...	2d lt. 21st Inf.		Fort Klamath, Oreg...	Do.
Woodbury, Thomas C	2d lt. 16th Inf.		Fort Reno, Ind. T...	Do.
Wenle, Thomas M...	1st lt. 19th Inf.		Fort Elliott, Tex...	July 4, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Wilson, D. B.....	1st lt. 25th Inf.		Fort Davis, Tex.....	July 30, 1877, to Jan. 4, 1878.
Webster, George O..	1st lt. 4th Inf.		Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	July 1 to Dec. 1, 1877.
Western, Charles B.	1st lt. 14th Inf.		Fort Hartsuff, Nebr..	Aug. 19, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878.
Webster, John McA.	2d lt. 22d Inf..		Fort Mackinac, Mich.	Mar. 16 to Apr. 14, 1878.
Webster, Isaac T...	1st lt. 1st Art.		Reading, Pa.....	Aug. 27 to Oct. 30, 1877.
Wishart, Alexander.	1st lt. 20th Inf.	Captain	Fort Rice, Dak.....	Aug. 23 to Sept. 26, 1877.
Wheeler, H. W.....	2d lt. 5th Cav.		Fort McPherson, Nebr	Nov. 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Worden, Charles A..	2d lt. 7th Inf..		Fort Ellis, Mont.....	Sept. 18 to Sept. 30, 1877.
Wetherill, A. M.....	1st lt. 6th Inf.		Fort Stevenson, Dak..	Oct. 31, 1877, to June 30, 1878.
Wilhelmi, Louis...	2d lt. 1st Inf.		Lower Brulé, Dak....	Apr. 30 to June 30, 1878.
Young, D. J.....	Capt. O. S. K.		Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	Mar. 1 to June 30, 1878.
Young, George S...	2d lt. 7th Inf..		Camp Baker, Mont....	July 1 to Nov. 16, 1877, and from June 8 to June 30, 1878.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 24, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the accounts branch of this office for the last fiscal year:

	Appropriations.							Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871-'72.	1872-'73.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	1877-'78.
On July 1, 1877, the balances of appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department in the Treasury undrawn were by report of last year \$2,065 05	\$2,065 05	\$49,204 52	\$1,000 00		\$7,718 25	\$982,500 68	\$221,643 09	
Appropriation for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved March 3, 1877)								\$40,000 00
Appropriation for the fiscal year (act of Congress approved November 21, 1877)								11,134,000 00
Appropriation for deficiencies (act of Congress approved April 30, 1878)							1,200,000 00	
Appropriation for deficiencies (act of Congress approved June 14, 1878)	43,517 66	76 00		\$7,906 76	18 00			4,277 64
Reappropriated (act of Congress approved June 14, 1878)	121,146 53	634 90	5,331 24	43,883 96	2,839 64			
Amount restored to appropriation from surplus fund, being under contract liable to disbursement				19,000 00				
Amounts which have been expended for other departments and refunded during the year					64 97	2,325 02	132 33	
Amount placed to the credit of appropriations during the year by deposit of funds for redistribution, and of amounts received from sales to officers, &c., of public property	25,986 60	5,367 77	5,088 90	5,551 70	3,900 58	31,977 41	265,548 47	75,794 27
Amount of war transfer warrant No. 263 (act of Congress approved March 3, 1875)	2,937 12		9 52	70				
Total	185,652 96	55,283 19	11,429 66	76,433 12	14,641 44	1,026,863 11	1,687,323 89	11,254,071 91
Remitted to disbursing officers during the year						60,034 48	240,779 44	10,668,136 34
Requisitions on settlements made at the Treasury on claims and accounts	4,532 87	278 27	1,760 02	70	124 73	236,913 39	633,681 22	110,433 79
Requested by other bureaus			1,000 00					1,000 00

No. 3.—*Report of the work of the accounts branch, &c.*—Continued.

	Appropriations.								Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871-'72.	1872-'73.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	1877-'78.	
Amount of war transfer warrant No. 263 (act of Congress approved March 3, 1875).....	\$14,613 40	\$5,168 90	\$4,904 50	\$4,813 40	\$316 55	\$81 97	.....	.....	\$30,198 81
Amount carried to surplus fund (act of Congress approved June 20, 1874).....	10,972 00	49,089 12	175 81	738 30	10,812 58	674,961 49	.....	.....	746,749 30
Total.....	30,118 27	54,538 29	7,840 42	24,552 40	11,553 98	980,991 33	\$474,440 66	\$10,808,570 13	12,792,603 36
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1878.....	165,534 69	746 90	3,589 24	51,880 72	3,087 58	45,871 78	812,883 23	445,501 78	1,529,095 92

The balances of appropriations undrawn by the Quartermaster's Department July 1, 1878, were as follows:

Appropriations.	For what fiscal year.								Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	
Regular supplies.....	\$24,199 84	\$366 10	\$682 59	\$504 95	\$247 89		\$96,658 03	\$95,412 23	\$218,071 63
Incidental expenses.....	13,410 93		2,385 51	8,474 25	2,691 75		3,673 13	8,087 78	38,722 35
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	10,297 86	36 00					5,748 11	12,759 19	28,841 16
Barracks and quarters.....	33,460 56	268 80		30 00			7,510 69	15,079 60	57,231 43
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	82,969 93		281 32	42,860 17	129 84	\$871 78	628,009 62	13,428 74	767,677 72
Clothing and equipage.....	88 55		239 82	11 35			68,263 10	253,879 60	322,482 42
National cemeteries.....	183 85	76 00			18 00		1 25	39,224 02	39,503 12
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.....							342 69	3,670 86	3,670 86
Construction and repair of hospitals.....							2,313 25	3,268 81	2,240 06
Purchase of site for Fort Brown, Tex.....	923 17								923 17
Purchase of site for Ringgold Barracks, Tex.....						25,000 00			25,000 00
Purchase of site for Leavenworth, Kans.....						10,000 00			10,000 00
Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....						10,000 00			10,000 00
Construction of posts on Yellowstone River and Muscleshell Shoals, Mont.....							364 02	4,277 64	4,641 66
Total.....	165,534 69	746 90	3,589 24	51,880 72	3,087 58	45,871 78	812,883 23	445,501 78	1,529,095 92

Amounts estimated for by disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department, from appropriations for the fiscal year 1877-'78.

Military divisions, departments, &c.	Regular sup.	Incidental ex-penses.	Cavalry and ar.	Barracks and quarters.	Transportation and the sup.	Clothing and equipage.	Hospitals.	National cemeteries.	Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.	Military prison.	Total amount for.
Department of the East	\$141,372	\$1,543,064	\$255 00	\$105,147	\$62,960	\$3,164	\$5,093	\$22,579	\$2,814,799	00	\$390,305
Department of the Gulf	19,945	95 15,612	33	27,270	10 68,237	20	38 00	47 55	13,474	64	158,969
Department of the South.	39,568	57 13,608	68	43,834	78 16,418	84	15 36	238 43	13,429	09	143,587
Total Military Division of the Atlantic.	200,884	43 72,285	73	176,261	14 147,616	08	3,215	98 6,379	21 49,483	15	699,891
Military Division of the Missouri	200,000	00 625	00	200 00	1,000	00	500 00	8,377	77 7,080	00	201,825
Department of the Missouri	650,865	61 98,600	60	49,574	50 534,371	25	1,248	73 7,290	58 2,683	793	65
Department of Dakota	921,165	20 124,335	69	162,761	22 1,445,702	24	2,395	00 12,077	50 9,745	00	1,124,903
Department of the Platte	474,849	63 98,095	39	67,723	50 458,643	43	332	43 6,442	02 4,731	50	1,231,494
Department of Texas	678,905	11 77,030	21	85,631	68 386,573	58	19,813	82 30 35	1,848	00	214,264
Depot at Chicago	17,700	48 24,091	85	40,122	85 112,005	31	22,436	90 270,366	45	00	418,787
Depot at Saint Louis	17,487	42 10,435	96	22,436	90 270,366	45	00	00	00	00	00
Total Military Division of the Missouri	2,061,052	85 423,214	75	438,401	02 3,186,667	25	24,220	33 34,647	42 23,364	16	7,211,465
Military Division of the Pacific.	1,089,649	07 232,008	50	202,584	38 1,340,766	97	37,612	33 27,398	76	00	3,010,496
Depot at Washington	105,451	81 137,517	45	210,151	84 50,053	81	4 00	152 00	00	00	508,723
Depot at Philadelphia	15,739	73 27,170	09	7,833	50 110,932	17	508,260	53 4 00	00	00	685,407
Depot at New York	36,698	85 26,900	50	90,032	20 118,334	92	15 00	24,675	50 \$55	30	275,827
Depot at Jeffersonville	20,276	11 27,800	65	15,080	50 64,230	70	124,617	11 10 45	1,500	00	256,415
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth	3,820	00 3,820	00	00	00 64,230	70	124,617	11 10 45	1,500	00	73,901
Disbursing agency at Louisville, Ky	2,120	00 2,120	00	45 00	77,349	88	00	714 50	00	46,561	00
West Point, N. Y.	16,846	77 8,785	30	991 27	37 00	00	400 00	00	00	00	80,239
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	4,142	02 3,367	43	2,396 04	9,064	14 57 17	3,258	15 22	274 96	00	27,070
Saint Louis Barracks, Mo.	188	85 1,826	70	1,645 10	52 50	00	177 20	00	7,343	40	23,274
Fort Columbus, New York Harbor	188	85 1,826	70	1,645 10	52 50	00	177 20	00	7,343	40	23,274
Willetts Point, New York Harbor	188	85 1,826	70	1,645 10	52 50	00	177 20	00	7,343	40	23,274
Springfield Armory	1,837	33 5,710	87	8,066	66 8,066	66	158 11	00	680 55	11	5,112
Geographical survey west of 100th meridian.	6,094	43 5,710	87	8,066	66 8,066	66	158 11	00	680 55	11	5,112
Augusta Arsenal	3,851	23 67 69	00	565 90	49,270	46 10 40	00	00	1,840	13	21,371
Allegheny Arsenal	2,191	51 100 00	00	565 90	49,270	46 10 40	00	00	1,331	09	21,371
Rock Island Arsenal	1,672	16 6 25	00	565 90	49,270	46 10 40	00	00	53,265	67	53,265
Watertown Arsenal	1,997	19 37 50	00	565 90	49,270	46 10 40	00	00	3,400	51	3,400
Watervliet Arsenal	1,997	19 37 50	00	565 90	49,270	46 10 40	00	00	1,770	91	1,770
Frankford Arsenal	1,264	85 5 60	00	565 90	49,270	46 10 40	00	00	2,351	71	2,351
Indianapolis Arsenal	1,571	15 10 00	00	565 90	49,270	46 10 40	00	00	1,277	45	1,277
Kennebec Arsenal	4,471	449 11,989,599	05	148,997	16 5,190,602	35	718,995	25 72,412	74 102,114	00	54,116
Total.	4,471,449	11,989,599	05	148,997	16 5,190,602	35	718,995	25 72,412	74 102,114	00	54,116
											30,12,961,220
											72

Amounts remitted to disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department from appropriations for the fiscal year 1877-78.

Military divisions, departments, &c.	Regular sup- plies	Incidental ex- penses	Cavalry and ar- tillery horses	Baracks and quarters	Transportation of the Army and its sup- plies	Clothing and equipage	Hospitals	National cem- eteries	Pay of superin- tendents of national cem- eteries	Military prison	Total amount remitted.
Department of the East	\$147,862 25	\$52,396 45	\$525 00	\$129,319 79	\$102,370 37	\$3,164 63	\$4,855 08	\$3,890 02	\$15,896 00		\$468,245 58
Department of the Gulf	18,380 44	7,074 00	4,375 00	16,749 77	24,285 20	36 00	482 25	10,545 26	10,922 82		88,496 44
Department of the South	53,132 60	7,084 03		31,633 70	10,655 48	15 38	239 00	15,413 74	14,520 00		117,368 01
Total Military Division of the Atlantic	199,375 29	66,555 17	4,900 00	177,669 26	137,611 05	3,215 06	5,576 33	35,839 02	41,338 82		672,110 83
Military Division of the Missouri	200,000 00	625 00		200 00	1,000 00						201,825 00
Department of the Missouri	556,166 06	80,304 54		45,445 40	442,427 42	250 00	8,667 53	6,464 06	6,380 00		1,146,305 61
Department of Dakota	687,033 93	98,553 81	1,350 00	156,080 39	1,118,469 80	2,248 73	7,200 57				2,009,017 23
Department of the Platte	407,418 96	76,301 34		58,403 57	403,102 50	2,105 00	10,877 29	9,440 00	1,500 00		969,238 66
Department of Texas	507,009 10	52,446 17		94,673 44	323,485 01	332 43	6,442 02	4,631 50	1,588 00		990,517 67
Depot at Chicago	13,975 09	20,444 25		30,914 20	101,282 90	19,813 82					186,430 35
Depot at Saint Louis	17,137 53	8,863 25	98,030 00	22,436 90	220,054 39	6 85					376,528 92
Total Military Division of the Missouri	2,388,740 67	337,438 36	99,380 00	408,133 90	2,619,822 11	23,846 83	33,387 41	20,536 16	9,468 00		5,940,763 44
Military Division of the Pacific	757,812 17	141,612 63	81,685 84	162,513 35	951,514 17	36,689 02	7,310 60				2,159,137 76
Depot at Washington	105,451 81	137,517 45	2,100 00	210,151 84	47,033 81	4 00	152 00	24,622 50	3,365 00		530,398 41
Depot at Philadelphia	10,739 73	26,968 48		7,878 35	110,952 17	504,977 98		3,846 24		\$55 30	665,418 25
Depot at New York	37,188 85	22,450 01	960 00	88,484 40	117,034 92			10 45			266,128 63
Depot at Jeffersonville	20,074 44	27,115 65	2,800 00	14,236 37	64,670 83	124,715 35		442 11	1,500 00		255,574 75
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth		2,940 00			1,983 50	9,498 00				39,944 70	54,367 10
Disbursing agency, Louisville, Ky.		2,120 00		45 00	56,349 88		400 00	476 50			50,494 38
West Point, N. Y.	16,846 77	8,387 95		1,071 27	37 00						26,042 98
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	3,686 55	2,860 45		2,335 07	11,181 04	57 50	3,258 15				23,496 43
Fort Columbus, New York Harbor		5,395 00		1,645 10							7,092 60
Willetts Point, New York Harbor	170 25	1,967 45		1,933 82	1,752 92		177 20				4,721 64
Springfield Armory	1,811 29	2 80									4,407 00
Geographical survey west of 100th meridian		5,710 87		315 00	8,966 66						14,992 53
Augusta Arsenal	926 71	422 80		158 11							1,507 62
Allegany Arsenal	3,385 66	37 69		565 90	370 37	10 40					4,370 02
Rock Island Arsenal	2,191 51	100 00		1,109 00							3,400 51
Watertown Arsenal	1,660 53	6 25			1,83 60						1,750 38
Watervliet Arsenal	1,989 70	30 00		280 01							2,299 71
Frankford Arsenal		87 50									87 50
Indianapolis Arsenal	1,263 90	5 00			7 00						1,276 50
Kennebec Arsenal	571 15	10 00									581 15
Total	3,553,896 98	790,189 11	191,825 84	1,096,028 63	4,131,428 15	703,068 13	60,261 69	85,775 96	55,671 83	40,000 00	10,668,136 34

The accounts and vouchers which have been examined in this office since the last annual report show approved disbursements as follows:

Appropriations.	For what fiscal year.						Total.
	1871 and prior years.	1871-'72.	1872-'73.	1873-'74.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	
Regular supplies.....	\$8,233 21			\$0 70	\$6,985 15	\$23,710 43	\$4,023,453 14
Incidental expenses.....	447 17	\$47 35		223 53	271 85	21,538 92	898,273 31
Horses, cavalry, and artillery.....							290,300 92
Barracks and quarters.....							1,110,174 22
Army transportation.....	1,342 55				75 80	15,736 71	4,670,152 97
Clothing of the Army.....	70,957 87	275 20	\$7 33	15 45	7,471 43	274,242 87	7,707,791 18
National cemeteries.....	21 92	2 80			98 38	17,735 87	113,847 10
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.....					75 35	8,701 89	64,283 82
Hospitals.....							95,277 21
Headstones for soldiers' graves.....						419 41	324,487 91
Post on the Loupe River.....							74 82
Rent of building corner Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....				280,805 19			11,000 00
Construction of military posts on Yellowstone, &c.....							133,180 50
Depot buildings at San Antonio, Tex.....							43,364 78
Military prison.....							38,056 34
Military roads.....							2,135 00
Officers' transportation.....	2,912 14						2,912 14
Total.....	83,914 86	325 44	7 33	281,044 87	14,980 76	362,086 20	12,488,754 36

The examination of accounts since the last annual report shows expenditure from the appropriation for Army transportation for the fiscal year 1876-'77 as follows:

Nature of service, &c.	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
For railroad transportation	\$168,502 95	\$179,078 13	\$347,581 08
For water transportation	70,072 24	283,414 85	353,487 09
For wagon transportation		478,142 10	478,142 10
For stage transportation	59,952 52	4,006 24	63,958 76
For transportation by express companies		5,006 66	5,006 66
Total	298,527 71	949,647 98	1,248,175 69
For purchase of transportation animals			49,760 81
For purchase and repair of means of transportation, &c.			166,108 62
For hire of teamsters, blacksmiths, and others connected with transportation			508,929 83
For purchase, repair, and operating vessels			40,799 56
For supply of water, water-rents, and building and repair of wharves			40,651 99
For purchase of miscellaneous stores, smith's coal, &c.			33,612 42
For expenses of escorts, &c.			2,722 40
For traveling expenses of quartermasters' agents, &c.			14,749 75
For drayage			23,641 18
For tolls on bridges and turnpikes, wharfage, &c.			13,180 72
Total			2,142,341 97

The examination of the accounts for last fiscal year, only partially completed, shows expenditures from the appropriation for Army transportation as follows:

Nature of service, &c.	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
For railroad transportation	\$168,292 25	\$108,840 89	\$277,133 14
For water transportation	56,290 51	302,724 05	359,014 56
For wagon transportation		537,449 81	537,449 81
For stage transportation	44,874 76	8,111 68	52,986 44
For transportation by express companies		6,683 81	6,683 81
Total	269,457 52	949,810 24	1,233,267 76
For purchase of transportation animals			80,896 62
For purchase and repair of means of transportation, &c.			69,433 48
For hire of teamsters, blacksmiths, and others connected with transportation			296,931 25
For purchase, repair, and operating vessels			12,314 67
For supply of water, water-rents, and building and repair of wharves			17,396 95
For purchase of miscellaneous stores, smith's coal, &c.			7,948 52
For expenses of escorts, &c.			7,527 50
For traveling expenses of quartermasters' agents, &c.			7,421 81
For drayage			24,468 13
For tolls on bridges and turnpikes, wharfage, &c.			11,128 60
Total			1,761,737 29

The following tables exhibit the number of money-accounts and property-returns on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, the number received and examined during the year, and the number remaining on hand unexamined at the close of the year:

Money-accounts.

	In what calendar year.			Total.
	1876.	1877.	1878.	
On hand July 1, 1877	181	1,277	.....	1,458
Received during the year	28	1,171	1,401	2,600
Total	209	2,448	1,401	4,058
Examined during the year	209	2,448	914	3,571
Remaining on hand July 1, 1878 .....	.....	.....	487	487

Property-returns.

	In what calendar year.			Total.
	1876.	1877.	1878.	
On hand July 1, 1877.....		680		680
Received during the year.....	36	2,575	863	3,474
Total.....	36	3,255	863	4,154
Examined during the year.....	36	3,255	289	3,580
Remaining on hand July 1, 1878.....			574	574

Statement showing the amounts expended by officers in the Quartermaster's Department during, and on account of the appropriations for, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and balances in their hands, as shown by their reports received at this office.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Atwood, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster.....	\$280,399 22	\$37,602 30
Arnold, Capt. Isaac, jr., Ordnance Department.....	1,276 50	
Austin, Lieut. Albert, Fourteenth Infantry.....	1,060 65	
Alligood, Capt. C. A., military storekeeper.....	2,183 55	856 79
Abbott, Lieut. A. T., Third Artillery.....	2,209 04	
Adams, Lieut. H. H., Eighteenth Infantry.....	2,768 30	
Anderson, Lieut. H. R., Fourth Artillery.....	1,229 08	
Allen, Lieut. W., Twelfth Infantry.....	2,033 82	
Auman, Lieut. W., Thirteenth Infantry.....	1,705 34	
Allison, Lieut. J. N., Second Cavalry.....	11,436 76	
Belger, Maj. James, quartermaster.....	10,925 67	3,339 74
Baker, Capt. E. D., assistant quartermaster.....	7,706 64	4,369 59
Bradley, Capt. G. W., assistant quartermaster.....	77 49	1,422 51
Barstow, Capt. S. F., assistant quartermaster.....	5,581 60	
Belcher, Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster.....	242,883 01	35,293 55
Blunt, Capt. A. P., assistant quartermaster.....	3,873 83	2,596 17
Birnie, Lieut. R., jr., Thirteenth Infantry.....	5,107 33	
Bird, Lieut. Charles, Twenty-third Infantry.....	4,720 74	
Brinkerhoff, Lieut. H. R., Fifteenth Infantry.....	23,151 41	
Burnham, Lieut. D. R., Fifteenth Infantry.....	6,161 50	387 33
Bean, Lieut. J. W., Fifteenth Infantry.....	2,102 09	12 45
Bacon, Lieut. G. E., Sixteenth Infantry.....	2,215 64	
Brush, Lieut. D. H., Seventeenth Infantry.....	1,795 16	218 15
Bonesteel, Lieut. C. H., Twenty-first Infantry.....	8,131 32	9,126 92
Birkhimer, Lieut. W. S., Third Artillery.....	3,234 86	
Best, Lieut. C. L., jr., First Artillery.....	1,245 22	
Ballance, Lieut. J. G., Twenty-second Infantry.....	1,284 41	1,157 12
Barrett, Lieut. Gregory, jr., Tenth Infantry.....	2,097 41	88 61
Bishop, Lieut. H. S., Fifth Cavalry.....	7,335 06	217 86
Baldwin, Lieut. J. A., Ninth Infantry.....	2,877 54	20 70
Badger, Lieut. William, Sixth Infantry.....	1,796 35	8 94
Bubb, Lieut. J. W., Fourth Infantry.....	11,607 39	
Bottsford, Lieut. C. E., Tenth Infantry.....	1,345 38	43 05
Briggs, Lieut. T. B., Fourteenth Infantry.....	6,082 37	
Bishop, Lieut. J. S., Thirteenth Infantry.....	1,245 23	
Bancroft, Capt. E. A., Fourth Artillery.....	39 55	583 44
Blocksom, Lieut. A. P., Sixth Cavalry.....	458 40	323 00
Chandler, Maj. J. G., quartermaster.....	126,608 05	14,972 47
Card, Maj. B. C., quartermaster.....	483,276 85	121,634 54
Constable, Capt. N. S., assistant quartermaster.....	4,909 94	1,522 37
Campbell, Capt. L. E., assistant quartermaster.....	34,631 33	6,505 17
Chubb, Lieut. C. St. J., Seventeenth Infantry.....	1,594 00	
Cook, Lieut. W. I., Seventeenth Infantry.....	1,077 76	
Capron, Lieut. Allyn, First Artillery.....	2,355 69	1,412 42
Crawford, Lieut. M., Second Artillery.....	1,554 37	
Conway, Lieut. William, Twenty-second Infantry.....	528 76	9 27
Campbell, Lieut. W. J., Twenty-second Infantry.....	947 52	165 31
Clark, Lieut. S. E., Second Infantry.....	18,061 18	2,064 40
Custer, Lieut. B. M., Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	6,882 84	23 40
Cavanaugh, Lieut. H. G., Thirteenth Infantry.....	4,497 13	582 90
Cooke, Lieut. L. W., Third Infantry.....	2,503 48	19,689 13
Craig, Lieut. L. A., Sixth Cavalry.....	4,803 24	
Catley, Lieut. H., Second Infantry.....	6,311 24	2,948 01
Chase, Lieut. G. N., Fourth Infantry.....	1,560 75	40 48
Cranston, Lieut. J. R., Tenth Infantry.....	423 55	
Capron, Lieut. T. H., Ninth Infantry.....	3,303 21	3,904 59
Dana, Maj. J. J., quartermaster.....	188,943 95	37,430 03
Dandy, Maj. G. B., quartermaster.....	33,601 99	1,517 02
Dawson, Lieut. B., Ninth Cavalry.....	5,287 70	
De Lany, Lieut. C. M., Fifteenth Infantry.....	2,202 93	

Statement showing amounts expended by officers in Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Douglass, Lieut. S. R., Seventh Infantry	\$4,759 32	\$5,857 58
Davis, Lieut. Edward, Third Artillery	1,812 02	3 10
Drew, Lieut. G. A., Third Cavalry	6,614 82	
Duggan, Lieut. W. T., Tenth Infantry	6,049 63	111 67
Dravo, Lieut. E. E., Sixth Cavalry	2,476 09	
Dougherty, Lieut. W. E., First Infantry	426 65	
Dimmick, Lieut. E. D., Ninth Cavalry	1,418 65	
Easton, Lieut. Col. L. C., assistant quartermaster-general	264,390 77	32,705 47
Ekin, Lieut. Col. J. A., deputy quartermaster-general	184,982 36	75,337 14
Eddy, Lieut. Col. A. R., deputy quartermaster-general	99,767 65	
Eckerson, Capt. T. J., assistant quartermaster	50,049 65	3,480 14
Ebstein, Lieut. F. H. E., Twenty-first Infantry	21,848 83	
Egbert, Lieut. A. R., Second Infantry	5,123 92	
Edmunds, Lieut. F. H., First Infantry	186 35	
Ewing, Lieut. E. S., Sixteenth Infantry	617 30	362 46
Eaton, Lieut. G. O., Fifth Cavalry	60 00	281 75
Everett, Lieut. William, Fourth Artillery	239 77	134 96
Foster, Capt. C. W., assistant quartermaster	9,552 51	4,965 97
Furey, Capt. J. V., assistant quartermaster	201,601 15	27,139 05
Forayth, Capt. L. C., assistant quartermaster	11,663 25	236 98
Farley, Maj. J. P., Ordnance Department	581 15	
Fuger, Lieut. F., Fourth Artillery	5,225 11	1,885 10
Fessenden, Lieut. J. A., Fifth Artillery	316 20	
Footo, Lieut. G. F., Eighth Cavalry	2,790 52	417 82
Forse, Lieut. A. G., First Cavalry	103 56	
Fowler, Lieut. J. L., Second Cavalry	551 98	5,600 37
Gilliss, Capt. James, assistant quartermaster	192,890 39	36,339 70
Grimes, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster	375,033 18	20,858 79
Grealish, Capt. M. J., Ordnance Department	1,474 91	
Gibbs, Lieut. E. B., Sixth Infantry	11,642 59	
Gore, Lieut. J. M., Twenty-second Infantry	1,048 49	9 09
Griffith, Lieut. E., Thirteenth Infantry	146 88	
Goodwin, Lieut. W. P., Fourth Infantry	881 27	70
Goe, Lieut. J. B., Thirteenth Infantry	1,021 24	
Guthrie, Lieut. J. B., Thirteenth Infantry	44 00	
Gibbon, Lieut. D. J., Ninth Cavalry	2,935 79	18 37
Gustin, Lieut. J. H., Fourteenth Infantry	1,753 84	327 87
Gatewood, Lieut. C. B., Sixth Cavalry	4,194 76	2,220 40
Holabird, Lieut. Col. S. B., deputy quartermaster-general	9,204 03	10,723 15
Hughes, Maj. W. B., quartermaster	27,212 77	192 14
Howell, Capt. W. T., assistant quartermaster	1,741 60	1,896 63
Hoyt, Capt. C. H., assistant quartermaster	584,825 65	38,517 30
Heintzelman, Capt. C. S., assistant quartermaster	43,981 76	3,834 92
Heath, Lieut. Frank, Ordnance Department	87 50	
Hall, Lieut. C. B., Nineteenth Infantry	2,942 03	3 00
Hamilton, Lieut. John, First Infantry	1,261 77	
Halloran, Lieut. James, Twelfth Infantry	2,230 27	
Hoyt, Lieut. G. S., Eighteenth Infantry	4,433 00	24 70
Hurst, Lieut. J. H., Twelfth Infantry	621 20	
Hutton, Lieut. J. A., Eighth Infantry	1,701 88	382 45
Hyde, Lieut. J. McE., Eighth Infantry	8,910 84	
Hall, Lieut. Joseph, Fourteenth Infantry	2,254 59	
Hall, Lieut. W. P., Fifth Cavalry	6,533 81	
Hunt, Lieut. L. P., Tenth Cavalry	339 20	
Hardin, Lieut. E. E., Seventh Infantry	5,627 06	451 87
Hardie, Lieut. F. H., Third Cavalry	707 10	09
Hasson, Lieut. Patrick, Fourteenth Infantry	31,885 79	
Hathaway, Lieut. F. H., Fifth Infantry	2,847 79	
Hentig, Capt. E. C., Sixth Cavalry	302 18	488 52
Ingalls, Col. Rufus, assistant quartermaster-general	41,639 11	
Ingersoll, Maj. E., Ordnance Department	1,814 09	
Janes, Capt. H. W., assistant quartermaster	251,416 14	5,732 56
Jacobs, Lieut. J. W., Seventh Infantry	19,010 18	3,084 41
Johnson, Lieut. C. A., Fourteenth Infantry	4,458 80	35 94
Jones, Lieut. F. B., Third Infantry	2,592 75	126 07
Jouett, Lieut. J. S., Tenth Cavalry	660 00	
Johnson, Lieut. Henry, Eighth Infantry	5,468 58	
Kirk, Capt. E. B., assistant quartermaster	5,682 14	19 33
Kimball, Capt. A. S., assistant quartermaster	18,218 41	1,676 44
Kingsbury, Lieut. G. W., Twelfth Infantry	1,275 17	63 41
Keeffe, Lieut. Joseph, Fourth Infantry	1,032 45	
Kilpatrick, Lieut. A. E., Seventeenth Infantry	197 35	
Ludington, Maj. M. I., quartermaster	299,077 46	48,994 68
Lee, Capt. J. G. C., assistant quartermaster	895,030 15	44,863 77
Lord, Capt. J. H., assistant quartermaster	38,383 11	576 11
Lewis, Lieut. G., Fifth Infantry	57,488 77	8 65
Lyon, Lieut. M. W., Ordnance Department	4,303 73	66 36
Lawton, Lieut. H. W., Fourth Cavalry	17,189 38	
Leeffe, Lieut. J. G., Nineteenth Infantry	5,434 28	93 80
Love, Lieut. G. M., Sixteenth Infantry	1,290 03	
Lord, Lieut. T. W., Twentieth Infantry	609 14	
Luff, Lieut. E., Eighth Cavalry	1,887 42	

Statement showing amounts expended by officers in Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Lovering, Lieut. L. A., Fourth Infantry.....	\$10,400 24	.....
Lynch, Lieut. E., Eighth Infantry.....	703 28	.....
Loder, Lieut. S. H., Seventh Infantry.....	34 00	.....
Lemly, Lieut. H. R., Third Cavalry.....	333 50	.....
Myers, Maj. William, quartermaster.....	579,438 01	\$58,845 98
Moore, Maj. J. M., quartermaster.....	157,535 42	23,062 05
McGonnigle, Capt. A. J., assistant quartermaster.....	93,080 85	9,696 53
Marshall, Capt. J. M., assistant quartermaster.....	48,847 76	4,624 43
Macomb, Lieut. M. M., Fourth Artillery.....	5,147 29	.....
Morrison, Lieut. C. C., Sixth Cavalry.....	3,399 58	.....
Miller, Lieut. C. P., Fourth Artillery.....	26,908 59	21 80
Mahon, Lieut. S. K., Sixteenth Infantry.....	11,228 32	.....
Mount, Lieut. John F., Third Artillery.....	2,583 47	9 88
McGilvray, Lieut. John, Second Artillery.....	4,719 60	24 22
Mitchell, Lieut. George, Second Artillery.....	140 80	.....
Maurice, Lieut. T. D., Second Artillery.....	662 69	00
McAllister, Lieut. Col. J., Ordnance Department.....	159 67	.....
Morton, Lieut. Alfred, Ninth Infantry.....	2,593 94	.....
McCaleb, Lieut. T. S., Ninth Infantry.....	269 78	.....
Miltimore, Lieut. A. E., First Artillery.....	5,420 89	.....
Miller, Lieut. James, Second Infantry.....	8,588 66	9,547 44
Miller, Lieut. W. H., First Cavalry.....	21,400 77	.....
Martin, Capt. W. P., military storekeeper.....	46,837 04	24,795 98
Murphy, Lieut. John, Fourteenth Infantry.....	4,215 37	.....
Ogle, Lieut. Alexander, Seventeenth Infantry.....	127 90	.....
O'Brien, Lieut. J. J., Fourth Infantry.....	1,863 30	131 45
Olmsted, Lieut. J. A., Thirteenth Infantry.....	2,760 00	92 00
Perry, Lieut. Col. A. J., deputy quartermaster-general.....	284,123 38	67,491 23
Potter, Maj. J. A., quartermaster.....	11,702 27	.....
Pitman, Lieut. John, Ordnance Department.....	1,752 83	6 25
Palmer, Lieut. G. H., Sixteenth Infantry.....	1,671 32	.....
Palmer, Lieut. George, Ninth Infantry.....	1,183 38	.....
Powell, Lieut. J. W., Eighth Infantry.....	2,020 18	.....
Payne, Lieut. J. A., Nineteenth Infantry.....	9,856 43	12 00
Pierce, Lieut. F. E., First Infantry.....	4,455 51	12 90
Pratt, Lieut. S., Third Artillery.....	3,116 30	5 00
Patterson, Lieut. R. H., First Artillery.....	476 87	.....
Poland, Capt. M. L., Ordnance Department.....	154 99	.....
Paddock, Lieut. G. H., Fourth Artillery.....	1,349 37	.....
Pond, Lieut. G. E., Eighth Cavalry.....	74 35	.....
Patterson, Lieut. G. T. T., Fourteenth Infantry.....	3,175 13	108 37
Patten, Lieut. F. J., Twenty-first Infantry.....	11,336 57	2,144 78
Payne, Lieut. S. S., Fifteenth Infantry.....	324 00	05
Follock, Capt. R., Twenty-first Infantry.....	3,496 97	495 16
Quinn, Lieut. J. B., Engineer Corps.....	415 42	.....
Quinby, Lieut. Ira, Eleventh Infantry.....	3,384 50	1,808 11
Quinan, Lieut. W. R., Fourth Artillery.....	3,009 93	.....
Rucker, Col. D. H., assistant quartermaster-general.....	292,951 24	123,420 18
Reynolds, Maj. C. A., quartermaster.....	235,994 73	.....
Robinson, Capt. A. G., assistant quartermaster.....	31,190 43	3,250 61
Rockwell, Capt. A. F., assistant quartermaster.....	536,600 12	52,848 30
Rice, Lieut. W. F., Twenty-third Infantry.....	3,314 68	.....
Roe, Lieut. F. W., Third Infantry.....	1,772 60	.....
Ruhlen, Lieut. George, Seventeenth Infantry.....	13,905 94	.....
Roach, Lieut. G. H., Seventeenth Infantry.....	2,651 42	49 04
Robinson, Lieut. W. W., Seventh Cavalry.....	2,193 85	39 75
Reilly, Lieut. H. J., Fifth Artillery.....	8,641 14	3,523 36
Ritzius, Lieut. H. P., Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	3,597 85	.....
Roemer, Lieut. Paul, Fifth Artillery.....	3,220 15	.....
Reade, Lieut. Harry, Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	1,918 45	63 32
Ray, Lieut. P. H., Eighth Infantry.....	6,622 76	.....
Robinson, Lieut. F., Fifth Artillery.....	1,604 33	.....
Richmond, Lieut. E. T. C., Second Artillery.....	682 89	.....
Reynolds, Lieut. B., Third Cavalry.....	2,427 93	05
Saxton, Lieut. Col. R., deputy quartermaster-general.....	19,330 83	15,058 61
Sawtelle, Maj. C. G., quartermaster.....	73,303 45	207,083 24
Scully, Capt. J. W., assistant quartermaster.....	12,554 87	1,789 99
Smith, Capt. G. C., assistant quartermaster.....	72,755 96	2,964 61
Strang, Capt. E. J., assistant quartermaster.....	15,678 98	1,624 50
Simpson, Capt. John, assistant quartermaster.....	2,442 47	441 95
Smith, Lieut. Theodore, Fifteenth Infantry.....	4,224 81	43 97
Stafford, Lieut. S. R., Fifteenth Infantry.....	3,285 61	11 00
Smith, Lieut. Lewis, Third Artillery.....	4,010 19	.....
Shaw, Lieut. R. G., First Artillery.....	427 55	.....
Schenck, Lieut. A. D., Second Artillery.....	8,310 40	137 41
Sage, Lieut. G. E., Fifth Artillery.....	587 45	.....
Smith, Lieut. F. A., Twelfth Infantry.....	1,901 29	1 43
Summerhayes, Lieut. J. W., Eighth Infantry.....	1,734 88	.....
Scott, Lieut. John, Fourth Infantry.....	1,966 93	78 47
Spencer, Lieut. J. H., Fourth Infantry.....	2,791 14	.....
Stretch, Lieut. J. F., Tenth Infantry.....	1,705 10	.....
Stewart, Lieut. W. F., Fourth Artillery.....	5,479 57	822 30

Statement showing amounts expended by officers in Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Cont'd.

Names of officers.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Stone, Lieut. E. W., Twenty-first Infantry	\$4,024 97	\$148 09
Scott, Lieut. G. L., Sixth Cavalry	6,788 23	86 65
Tompkins, Lieut. Col. C. H., deputy quartermaster-general	8,526 79	19,584 51
Taylor, Lieut. D. M., Ordnance Department	3,320 50	86 16
Thorne, Lieut. P. M., Twenty-second Infantry	3,903 61	25 85
Troxel, Lieut. T. G., Seventeenth Infantry	1,945 55	71 46
Trout, Lieut. J. F., Twenty-third Infantry	3,487 35	.....
Tassin, Lieut. A. G., Twelfth Infantry	1,328 80	.....
Tolman, Capt. T. M., Eleventh Infantry	10 50	79 28
Ulio, Lieut. James, Second Infantry	6,225 64	10,587 35
Upham, Lieut. F. K., First Cavalry	19,368 06	8,403 02
Vernon, Lieut. C. A., Nineteenth Infantry	665 81	.....
Von Schrader, Lieut. F., Twelfth Infantry	675 27	106 82
Vande Wiele, Capt. J. B., Tenth Cavalry	1,984 65	.....
Viven, Capt. J. L., Twelfth Infantry	33 50	.....
Weeks, Maj. G. H., quartermaster	262,898 48	.....
Woodward, Lieut. S. L., Tenth Cavalry	1,505 40	.....
Weir, Lieut. W. B., Ordnance Department	1,551 18	.....
Wotherspoon, Lieut. W. W., Twelfth Infantry	5,498 92	50 24
Wilson, Lieut. D. B., Twenty-fifth Infantry	436 00	.....
Wittich, Lieut. Willis, Twenty-first Infantry	26,229 85	539 37
Whitman, Lieut. R. E., Third Cavalry	500 90	.....
Western, Lieut. C. B., Fourteenth Infantry	644 30	.....
Wenle, Lieut. T. M., Nineteenth Infantry	12,364 87	298 07
Woodbury, Lieut. T. C., Sixteenth Infantry	10,318 90	.....
Ward, Lieutenant H. C., Sixteenth Infantry	5,913 35	.....
Wetherill, Lieut. A. M., Sixth Infantry	1,580 55	1 07
Wheeler, Lieut. H. W., Fifth Cavalry	3,708 10	.....
Warrens, Lieut. C. H., Fourteenth Infantry	2,955 24	.....
Ward, Lieut. F. K., First Cavalry	8,811 52	3,588 81
Whistler, Lieut. G. N., Fifth Artillery	3,149 09	117 27
Webster, Lieut. John McA., Twenty-second Infantry	1,058 52	.....
Wilhelmi, Lieut. Louis, First Infantry	154 65	.....
Webster, Lieut. E. K., Second Infantry	84 45	.....
Whitney, Lieut. F. A., Eighth Infantry	401 48	.....
Young, Capt. D. J., Ordnance Department	523 06	225 47
Young, Lieut. G. S., Seventh Infantry	1,471 66	2,103 02
Total	8,679,658 96	1,355,514 32

The following table exhibits the number of wagons, spring-wagons, ambulances, harness, &c., on hand at the beginning and end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and purchased during the year, as shown by the returns of quartermasters' stores received at this office:

	On hand.	Purchased.	Sold, lost, destroyed, &c.	Remaining on hand.
Army-wagons	2,197	230	297	1,841
Spring-wagons	279	8	17	266
Ambulances	150	1	23	111
Wagon-harness	15,636	1,185	4,239	13,275
Ambulance-harness	3,623	394	462	3,290
Cart-harness	489	70	120	363

Statement of fuel, forage, and straw issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as shown by the returns of quartermasters' stores received at this office.

	Cords.	Tons.	Busbels.
Wood, hard	53, 940		
Wood, soft	82, 937		
Coal, anthracite		20, 441	
Coal, bituminous		18, 464	
Hay		56, 512	
Fodder		306	
Straw		2, 522	
Oats			1, 055, 350
Corn			811, 769
Barley			135, 706
Bran			45, 359

Reports received from officers, and consolidated in this office, show expenditures of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as follows:

Appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Regular supplies:		
Stoves and ranges, heating and cooking	\$55, 694 08	
Fuel	455, 370 38	
Commutation of fuel to enlisted men	81, 546 18	
Forage	1, 558, 870 30	
Straw for bedding	20, 560 12	
Stationery	20, 863 58	
Printing of division and department orders and reports	6, 068 01	
Proper and authorized expenses not assigned to any other department and not otherwise enumerated	8, 184 90	\$2, 207, 157 55
Incidental expenses:		
Postage and telegrams	2, 352 35	
Extra-duty paid to enlisted men	151, 833 78	
Expenses of expresses to and from frontier posts	2, 830 14	
Interment of officers and soldiers	845 02	
Office furniture	3, 259 76	
Hire of interpreters	14, 426 61	
Hire of couriers	3, 352 02	
Hire of guides and scouts	13, 173 92	
Compensation of clerks, storekeepers, draughtsman, agents, and superintendents in the Quartermaster's Department	267, 869 89	
Compensation of wagon and forage masters (act July 5, 1838)	2, 980 49	
Apprehension of deserters and expenses incident to their pursuit	3, 990 00	
Veterinary surgeons	2, 314 50	
Veterinary tools and medicines	3, 164 74	
Picket-ropes	574 75	
Horse and mule shoes and iron for them, shoeing-nails, &c., for cavalry, light artillery, scouts, mounted infantry, &c	5, 533 46	
Traveling and portable forges	80 00	
Blacksmith's tools	854 47	
Gas in public offices	5, 463 50	
Hire of watchmen, messengers, and laborers in the Quartermaster's Department	61, 092 08	
Printing and advertising	1, 157 46	
Proper and authorized expenses not assigned to any other department and not otherwise enumerated	35, 920 02	583, 668 96
Horses for cavalry and artillery	136, 570 60	136, 570 60
Barracks and quarters:		
Hire of quarters for officers	267, 689 85	
Hire of quarters for troops	5, 615 01	
Hire of storehouses	34, 146 31	
Hire of offices	74, 819 42	
Rent of ground for posts, camps, &c	10, 241 15	
For construction of temporary buildings, stables, &c	28, 219 08	
For repairing public buildings at established posts	130, 506 60	
For commutation of quarters for enlisted men	132, 369 33	
For hire of civilian mechanics in connection with construction and repair of barracks and quarters	36, 995 53	
For all expenses under barracks and quarters not otherwise enumerated	59, 158 78	779, 762 00

Statement showing expenditures of Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Army transportation:		
Pacific railroads, passengers	\$22,291 58	
Pacific railroads, freight	6,426 20	
Other railroads, passengers	245,638 21	
Other railroads, freight	132,517 52	
Water-transportation, passengers	27,248 44	
Water-transportation, freight	108,374 46	
Wagon-transportation, passengers	408 50	
Wagon-transportation, freight	448,959 43	
Stage-transportation	58,100 44	
Purchase and hire of transportation, animals, and harness	242,227 58	
Repairs of ships, boats, &c.	11,445 00	
Purchase and repair of Army-wagons, spring-wagons, ambulances, harness, &c.	87,212 46	
Supplying posts with water and digging wells	21,530 30	
Building and repairing wharves, and wharfage	16,178 41	
Repairing steam-engine boiler	205 00	
Tolls on turnpikes, ferries, and bridges	11,604 81	
Drayage and cartage	20,125 36	
Hire of corral-masters, agents, and train-masters, &c.	69,125 35	
Hire of teamsters	211,073 02	
Hire of blacksmiths	124,114 75	
Hire of painters	192 83	
Hire of engineers	19,875 09	
Hire of wheelwrights	38,805 38	
Hire of saddlers	14,002 51	
Hire of herders	6,574 26	
Hire of packers	89,860 89	
Subsistence for laborers	7 00	
Transportation of funds	3,251 93	
Expenses of sailing public transports	40,832 09	
Traveling expenses of clerks and agents acting under orders and not changing station	13,247 92	
Clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, rivers, &c.	956 18	
All expenses under transportation not otherwise enumerated	299,845 46	\$2,390,558 96
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage:		
For purchase of clothing and clothing material, and camp and garrison equipage	354,345 74	
Purchase of brooms	1,336 17	
Purchase of scrubbing-brushes	155 41	
Hire of employés connected with the purchase, manufacture, and preservation of clothing	119,137 29	
For all expenses under the head of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, not otherwise enumerated	22,863 36	497,837 97
National cemeteries:		
Construction and repair of lodges and outbuildings	7,245 45	
Construction and repair of walls and gates	2,109 97	
Keeping grounds in order	29,123 88	
Headstones	107,057 68	
Trees, shrubs, &c.	1,754 60	
For all expenses under the head of national cemeteries not otherwise enumerated	16,459 08	163 750 66
Pay of superintendents national cemeteries	21,885 50	21,885 50
Hospitals	18,872 84	18,872 84
Military prison	116,996 56	116,996 56
San Antonio Depot	20 15	20 15
New posts on Yellowstone River	4,029 48	4,029 48
Total		6,921,111 23
Of the above amounts there were expended on account of Signal Service ..	152,696 60	
Expended on account of surveying expeditions	4,017 17	

The following letters and tables contain information compiled during the year for the use of Congress; and as much, if not all, of them are of permanent interest, they are now submitted with my annual report, to be printed for convenience and permanent record :

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1878.

SIR: In reference to the call of the chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives (copy herewith), I have the honor to submit the following report:

To prepare an accurate statement from the records of this office would involve the labor of a large clerical force for many weeks; but by taking advantage of statements heretofore prepared for the committee, which were made for a single month, and by making a careful estimate in cases where no correct data had been compiled, I am enabled to furnish the following as the approximate estimate of the aggregate pay and allowances in kind for a fiscal year of all the commissioned officers of the Quartermaster's Department and of all officers detailed for duty as quartermasters, also of all enlisted men and civilian employés under the Quartermaster's Department.

	Pay.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Straw.	Total.
Regular list Quartermaster's Department, 65 officers.....	\$197,300 20	\$30,456 00	\$16,410 00	\$18,353 23	\$1,190 40	\$263,709 83
Acting assistant quartermasters:						
Two lieutenant-colonels, ordnance.....	8,000 00	.....	585 00	606 72	38 40	9,230 12
Two majors, ordnance.....	7,000 00	.....	585 00	606 72	38 40	8,220 12
Five captains, ordnance.....	13,500 00	.....	1,227 50	1,516 80	96 00	16,340 30
Two captains, cavalry.....	6,400 00	.....	495 00	606 72	38 40	7,540 12
One first lieutenant, engineers.....	1,928 00	.....	165 00	303 36	19 20	2,407 56
Four first lieutenants, ordnance.....	7,680 00	.....	680 00	1,213 44	76 80	9,630 24
Ten first lieutenants, mounted.....	19,200 00	.....	1,650 00	3,033 60	192 00	24,075 60
Nine second lieutenants, mounted.....	14,850 00	.....	1,485 00	2,730 24	172 80	19,238 04
Eighty-three first lieutenants, foot.....	148,400 00	.....	13,695 00	.....	.....	163,095 00
Thirty-eight second lieutenants, foot.....	58,968 48	.....	6,270 00	.....	.....	65,268 48
Total.....	286,948 48	30,456 00	26,817 50	10,617 60	672 00	.....

One thousand five hundred and ten enlisted men: pay, \$271,800; clothing, \$67,013.80; fuel, \$22,850; straw, \$2,300; extra-duty pay, \$120,868.20; subsistence, \$132,276.....	\$617,108 00
One thousand nine hundred and four civilian employés.....	1,368,105 96
Total.....	2,573,979 37

This includes the whole yearly pay and cost of allowances of 1 officer of engineers; 13 of ordnance, ranking from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel, and performing the duties of post quartermaster for from 12 to 53 men each; and 140 of the line, who happened to be detailed for duty in the Quartermaster's Department, some of them for the supply of a few men only. The duties of many of these officers as acting assistant quartermasters are an insignificant portion of their specific duties in connection with their several departments or corps. It includes the pay of two officers on sick leave, who will doubtless never return to active duty. It includes 7 officers military storekeepers, who are surplus to the organization, and whose places, when they become vacant, will not be filled.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith letter dated December 27, 1877, from the Hon. H. G. Davis, chairman special committee of the Senate to investigate the Treasury books and accounts, referred to this office for report under date of February 8, 1878, together with statements prepared from the records of this office, as follows, viz:

Statement of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, including appropriations for other bureaus transferred under acts of March 3, 1809, and March 31, 1852, to account of the Quartermaster's Department, for the fiscal years 1850 to 1877, inclusive.

Statement of requests for remittances from the Treasury from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department during the same period.

Statement of expenditures by the Quartermaster's Department for the same period.

Statement showing the receipts from sales of quartermasters' property, rents of buildings, &c., in the same period.

Statement of amounts from the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department covered into the surplus fund under act of Congress approved March 3, 1874.

It will be observed that the expenditures exceed the requisitions by four and a half millions, probably accounted for by expenditure of amounts received from sales, rents, &c. Large sums were thus received during the war especially. Such amounts as the rules of the Treasury on settlement of accounts required to be refunded and placed to credit of abandoned, captured, and other property funds have been charged against the Quartermaster's Department appropriations and transferred to the proper funds in the Treasury, yet the expenditure appears in accounts of disbursing officers.

Expenditures exceed appropriations and transfers by one hundred and twenty-three millions. Of this, moneys collected from sales before the law required such moneys to go to "miscellaneous receipts," will account for perhaps seventy-two millions. The remainder is embraced in expenditures by quartermasters for other departments, some of which has never been refunded.

The books of this office are kept to show its operations, which do not always precisely agree with those of the Treasury.

Final settlement of war accounts are slow, and the Treasury does not communicate every item of difference to this office. It, as a rule, settles an officer's accounts as between him and the Treasury. This office has no power to settle finally any accounts; that is the office and duty of Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, including appropriations for other bureaus transferred under acts of March 3, 1809, and March 31, 1852, to account of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal years 1850 to 1877, inclusive.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Date of appropriation, transfer, or warrant.	Amount.	
1850	Act of March 3, 1849		\$2,000,000 00
1851	Act of September 28, 1850	\$3,915,954 00	
	Act of February 27, 1851, deficiency	614,117 03	
			4,530,071 03
1852	Act of February 27, 1851, deficiency	159,010 00	
	Act of March 3, 1851	2,677,538 65	
	Act of July 21, 1852, deficiency	2,019,000 00	
	Transfer April 22, 1851, from appropriation for pay, &c.	530,000 00	
	Transfer June 13, 1851, from appropriation for pay, &c.	200,000 00	
			5,585,548 65
1853	Act of August 31, 1852	3,803,180 83	
	Act of March 3, 1853, deficiency	39,127 67	
			3,842,308 50
1854	Act of March 3, 1853, deficiency		3,937,368 56
1855	Act of May 31, 1854	26,590 00	
	Act of August 5, 1854	3,901,727 70	
	Act of March 3, 1855, appropriation for four additional regiments	1,400,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1855, deficiency	125,069 03	
			5,453,386 73
1856	Act of March 3, 1855, deficiency	3,974,457 97	
	Act of May 15, 1856, deficiency	1,645,000 00	
			5,619,457 97
1857	Act of August 30, 1856	4,545,501 09	
	Act of March 3, 1857, deficiency	1,232,055 18	
			5,777,556 27
1858	Act of March 3, 1857, deficiency	5,401,697 73	
	Act of May 4, 1858, deficiency	6,700,000 00	
			12,101,697 73
1859	Act of June 12, 1858		8,051,931 79
1860	Act of March 3, 1859		6,650,800 78
1861	Act of June 21, 1860	5,880,382 66	
	Act of July 17, 1861, deficiency	5,005,584 43	
			10,885,967 09

Statement of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Date of appropriations, transfer, or warrant.	Amount.	
1862	Act of March 2, 1861.....	\$5,856,078 18	
	Act of July 17, 1861, additional.....	65,283,616 39	
	Act of February 25, 1862, additional.....	105,215,586 77	
	Act of July 5, 1862, additional.....	800,000 00	
			\$177,155,281 34
1863	Transfer from Navy Department December 1 and 10, 1862..	480,000 00	
	Act of July 5, 1862.....	154,300,591 25	
	Act of February 12, 1863, additional.....	71,316,000 00	
	Transfer from Navy Department March 18, 1863.....	180,000 00	
			226,276,591 25
1864	Act of February 9, 1863.....	253,454,077 54	
	Act of March 14, 1864, additional.....	78,600,000 00	
			332,054,077 54
1865	Act of June 15, —.....		199,250,000 00
1866	Transferred from Subsistence Department.....	40,000,000 00	
	Transferred from appropriation for 100 days volunteers...	10,000,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1865.....	168,500,000 00	
			218,500,000 00
1867	Act of July 13, 1866.....	11,620,637 33	
	Act of July 13, 1866, fire-proof building, Schuylkill Arsenal	146,000 00	
	Act of July 28, 1866, for national cemeteries.....	50,000 00	
	Act of February 22, 1867.....	750,000 00	
	Act of March 2, 1867, fire-proof building, Jeffersonville, Ind	150,000 00	
	Transfer warrant No. 60, June 21, 1867.....	15,000,000 00	
			27,716,637 33
1868	Act of February 12, 1868, deficiency.....		12,000,000 00
1869	Act of June 8, 1868.....	14,225,000 00	
	Act of March 2, 1861, appropriation to pay judgment against Capt. A. T. Lee and others, recorded on books of Quartermaster-General's Office, and paid February 20, 1869.	1,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1869, deficiencies.....	12,600,000 00	
			26,826,000 00
1870	Act of March 3, 1869, deficiencies.....		14,465,000 00
1871	Act of July 15, 1870.....	11,400,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1871, deficiency.....	1,050,000 00	
	And prior years, act of March 3, 1875, deficiency.....	222,683 29	
	Warrant No. 205, August, 1875.....	554 36	
	Warrant No. 245.....	4,188 52	
	Act of May 1, 1876.....	119,736 66	
	Act of July 24, 1876.....	101,742 40	
	Act of March 3, 1877.....	197,172 95	
			18,096,078 19
1872	Act of March 3, 1871.....	11,055,000 00	
	Act of May 18, 1872, deficiency.....	1,450,000 00	
	Act of May 18, 1872, transfer of.....	1,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1873, deficiency.....	1,110,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1875, deficiency.....	55,374 27	
	Act of May 1, 1876, deficiency.....	7,323 69	
	Act of March 3, 1877, deficiency.....	299 40	
			13,678,997 36
1873	Act of June 6, 1872.....	11,890,000 00	
	Act of June 6, 1872, to provide for the erection of head- stones upon graves of soldiers.....	200,000 00	
	Act of February 19, 1873, to pay claimants for private prop- erty taken by the government in the extension of the military reservation at Camp Mohave.....	14,219 00	
	Act of March 3, 1873, for monument at Salisbury, N. C.....	10,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1873, deficiency.....	1,570,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1873, so much of \$200,000 appropriated for the preservation of clothing, &c., from moth and mildew, in the fiscal year 1874, as was used by authority of said law in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.....	150,000 00	
	Act of June 22, 1874, deficiency.....	565,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1877, deficiency.....	61,701 84	
			14,460,920 84
1874	Act of March 3, 1873, less \$150,000 charged and used in 1873 for preservation of clothing, &c.....	15,298,508 81	
	Act of March 3, 1873, construction of military telegraph.....	50,311 80	
	Receipts from Ordnance Department for repair of arsenal at Charleston, S. C.....	500 00	
	Act of March 3, 1873, construction of depot buildings at San Antonio, Tex.....	100,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1875, deficiency.....	20,000 00	
	Act of March 3, 1877, deficiency.....	58,726 87	
			15,528,047 48

Statement of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Date of appropriation, transfer, or warrant.	Amount.	
1875	Act of June 16, 1874	\$12, 830, 000 00	
	Act of June 23, 1874, for erection of winter quarters near Red Cloud Agency	30, 000 00	
	Act of June 23, 1874, for military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	25, 000 00	
	Act of June 23, 1874, construction of bridge on Platte River	15, 000 00	
	Act of May 1, 1876, deficiency	7, 783 35	
1876	Act of March 3, 1875	13, 110, 000 00	\$13, 007, 783 35
	Act of July 27, 1876 (private)	1, 500 00	
	Act of July 31, 1876, for rent of building for Quartermaster-General's Office	10, 000 00	
1877	Act of July 22, 1876, for construction of military posts on Yellowstone River, &c.	200, 000 00	
	Act of July 24, 1876	10, 182, 750 00	
	Act of July 31, 1876, for support of Leavenworth military prison	61, 688 15	
	Act of July 31, 1876, for rent of building for Office of the Quartermaster-General	12, 000 00	
	Act of August 15, 1876, to increase the cavalry force of the United States	994, 300 00	
	Act of January 24, 1877, for repair of the military road between Springfield and Fort Randall, Dakota	2, 500 00	
			11, 453, 238 15
	Total		1, 403, 015, 256 93

Statement of requests for remittances from the Treasury from appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department, as shown by the records of the Quartermaster-General's Office, in the fiscal years 1850 to 1877, inclusive:

	Amount.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1850	\$3, 870, 283 53
1851	5, 405, 899 82
1852	3, 076, 041 22
1853	3, 784, 792 68
1854	4, 266, 972 91
1855	5, 247, 954 27
1856	6, 839, 820 34
1857	6, 359, 829 58
1858	9, 816, 452 66
1859	10, 194, 888 84
1860	6, 140, 242 58
1861	9, 731, 732 23
1862	172, 837, 628 05
1863	243, 383, 408 67
1864	320, 799, 545 67
1865	434, 192, 613 59
1866	55, 865, 264 06
1867	38, 965, 568 21
1868	36, 506, 381 53
1869	21, 968, 484 08
1870	23, 008, 629 33
1871	14, 107, 259 24
1872	13, 861, 041 18
1873	15, 424, 910 46
1874	15, 439, 596 83
1875	13, 980, 093 97
1876	13, 726, 552 85
1877	12, 708, 735 24
	1, 521, 510, 623 62

This statement, it will be noticed, exceeds in the aggregate the statement of appropriations, &c. This was occasioned by drawing funds a second time, after they had

been returned to the Treasury by the disbursing officer to whom they were first remitted, and after settlement at the Treasury of accounts chargeable to appropriations of other departments, the amounts of which were returned to the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department.

Statement of expenditures by the Quartermaster's Department in the several fiscal years from 1850 to 1877, inclusive, as shown by the books of the Quartermaster-General's Office.

	Amount.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.....	\$4,951,970 65
1851.....	5,334,870 83
1852.....	3,164,161 51
1853.....	3,040,588 20
1854.....	4,250,268 44
1855.....	4,947,815 60
1856.....	7,615,737 92
1857.....	6,541,222 89
1858.....	10,015,398 80
1859.....	9,953,629 92
1860.....	6,301,145 06
1861.....	10,899,948 17
1862.....	163,715,824 74
1863.....	214,067,083 64
1864.....	298,685,874 27
1865.....	433,411,986 30
1866.....	126,165,568 22
1867.....	41,212,888 05
1868.....	40,457,995 90
1869.....	23,398,208 41
1870.....	17,939,462 25
1871.....	16,323,679 95
1872.....	13,128,456 63
1873.....	13,985,258 29
1874.....	13,766,565 04
1875.....	12,594,859 61
1876.....	12,259,371 11
1877.....	*8,022,316 93
	1,526,152,157 33

This statement exceeds both the appropriations and the amounts received from sales, &c., for the whole period from 1850 to 1870, inclusive. It includes expenditures chargeable to appropriations of other departments, the accounts for which were adjusted at the Treasury on final settlement. The reported expenditures of a fiscal year are simply the payments made in that year, until 1871, when the system of accountability was changed so as to charge the appropriations of a fiscal year with the expenses of that year.

Receipts from sales of quartermasters' property, rents of buildings, &c., in the several fiscal years from 1850 to 1877, inclusive, as shown by the books of the Quartermaster-General's Office.

	Amount.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.....	\$139,659 34
1851.....	139,842 08
1852.....	81,646 88
1853.....	72,667 87
1854.....	95,459 87
1855.....	64,258 42
1856.....	156,908 68
1857.....	90,557 00
1858.....	80,279 23
1859.....	86,704 38
1860.....	326,147 95
1861.....	125,963 97
1862.....	720,094 31
1863.....	3,983,049 14
1864.....	6,134,569 84
1865.....	9,684,497 01
1866.....	31,387,823 33

*Accounts not all settled.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1867	\$3,562,647 14
1868	6,821,977 53
1869	1,217,221 52
1870	1,065,867 79
1871	1,303,403 20
1872	2,246,688 77
1873	679,006 26
1874	906,197 19
1875	307,321 69
1876	228,406 07
1877	259,478 49
	71,968,344 95

This statement embraces funds that have been received from sales retained and disbursed by officers, funds that have been carried to the credit of appropriations in the Treasury and subsequently drawn out and disbursed, and funds carried directly to the surplus fund. Up to 1871 these funds were generally held by the officers receiving them, and expended or transferred as disbursing funds.

Statement of amounts from the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department covered into the surplus fund under act of Congress approved March 3, 1874.

1870 and prior years.

War surplus warrant No. 167, November 7, 1874..... \$820,981 52

1871 and prior years.

War surplus warrant No. 193, June 30, 1875..... \$55,492 63
 War surplus warrant No. 213, June 30, 1876..... 29,737 38
 War surplus warrant No. 247, June 30, 1877..... 64,475 84

149,705 85

1871.

War surplus warrant No. 167, November 7, 1874..... \$389,130 20

1872.

War surplus warrant No. 167, November 7, 1874..... \$119,214 18
 War surplus warrant No. 193, June 30, 1875..... 779,909 31
 War surplus warrant No. 213, June 30, 1876..... 2,876 59
 War surplus warrant No. 247, June 30, 1877..... 2,956 55

904,956 63

1873.

War surplus warrant No. 193, June 30, 1875..... \$40,382 70
 War surplus warrant No. 213, June 30, 1876..... 252,666 15
 War surplus warrant No. 247, June 30, 1877..... 13,419 20

306,468 05

1874.

War surplus warrant No. 213, June 30, 1876..... \$1,508,531 25
 War surplus warrant No. 247, June 30, 1877..... 1,733 77

1,510,265 02

1875.

War surplus warrant No. 247, June 30, 1877..... \$427,631 33

This statement embraces only those amounts of which this office has been officially notified, and is doubtless less than will appear from the books of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, D. C., March 14, 1878.

SIR: Referring to letter of the 23d ultimo, addressed to the Hon. Secretary of War, by Hon. G. Schleicher, House of Representatives, a copy of which was received at this office 2d instant, calling for a list of the buildings rented to the War Department throughout the country, with amount of annual rental paid for each, I have the honor to submit here with statement of the number of buildings and rooms rented by the Quar-

termaster's Department, showing the location, for what purpose rented, and amount of rent paid per month.

Also, statement of the number of rooms rented as quarters for officers throughout the country, and the amount paid by the Quartermaster's Department from month to month, without lease.

These statements were carefully prepared from the reports on file in this office for the month of January, 1877, in response to a call from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury last year. They have been changed, so far as relates to quarters rented for officers at Washington, New York, Chicago, and Saint Paul, to correspond with a report recently made on the same subject, and further modified by omitting posts discontinued since the report referred to was made.

I do not think that the difference between the amounts paid for buildings and quarters rented by the Quartermaster's Department during January, 1877, and December, 1877, the last complete reports received at this office from which statements could be made, is sufficient to justify going over the entire ground again to furnish the precise information now called for.

I hope that these statements will answer the purpose for which they are required, as it would take the entire force of examiners two weeks to prepare new reports.

There are several other calls from Congress upon this office for information that are yet unanswered, but are being attended to as rapidly as possible.

All communications from Congress are made *special*, to the detriment of the current work of the office, which at the present time is rapidly falling behind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement of the number of rooms rented as quarters for officers throughout the country, and the amount paid by the Quartermaster's Department from month to month, without lease, prepared from reports of January, 1877.

Station.	No. of officers.	No. of rooms.	Total paid per month.
Leavenworth, Kans.	4	16	\$288 00
Fort Johnston, N. C.	3	7	70 00
Baltimore, Md.	10	29	519 00
Fort Ellis, Mont.	1	4	72 00
Fort Benton, Mont.	2	1 house.	50 00
Do.	3	1 house.	30 00
Charleston, S. C.	6	12	216 00
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.	1	2	36 00
Philadelphia, Pa.	10	31	532 30
Boston, Mass.	12	34	612 00
Omaha, Nebr.	20	65	1,170 00
Baton Rouge, La.	1	3	30 00
New Orleans, La.	85	226	4,068 00
Saint Louis, Mo.	8	21	378 00
Saint Paul, Minn.	20	69	1,242 00
Saint Augustine, Fla.	2	3	45 00
San Antonio, Tex.	26	85	1,436 40
Fort Worth, Tex.	2	5	90 00
Fort Brown, Tex.	2	7	126 00
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	3	6	72 00
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	1	2	Coin, 10 00
Atlanta, Ga.	11	39	714 00
Buffalo, N. Y.	7	20	714 00
New York City, N. Y.	45	174	3,182 00
Chicago, Ill.	19	75	1,350 00
San Francisco, Cal.	29	112	2,240 00
Washington, D. C.	80	282	5,200 00
Washington, D. C. (General Sherman)	1	.....	250 00
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1	4	72 00
Fort Adams, R. I.	1	4	72 00
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3	15	270 00
Louisville and contiguous points.	11	29	523 00
Jeffersonville, Ind.	1	2	30 00
San Diego, Cal.	5	10	180 00
Ogden, Utah.	1	4	72 00
Sioux City, Iowa.	3	11	198 00
Chicago, Ill.	1	4	19 20
Total	441	1,412 Houses, 2	26,129 40

Statement of the number of buildings and rooms rented by the Quartermaster's Department, showing the location, for what purpose used, and amount of rent paid per month, prepared from reports of January, 1877.

Location.	Number of buildings.	Number of rooms.	For what purpose used.	Rate per month.	Street or designation.	Remarks.
Leavenworth, Kans.....	1	1	Paymaster, &c.....	\$140 00		
Charleston, S. C.....	1	1	Storehouse and quarters.....	20 00		
Baltimore, Md.....	1	1	Quartermaster's and subsistence office and storehouse.	125 00	No. 160 Fayette street, north.....	Rented from month to month.
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....		1	Engineer detachment.....	7 00		
Fort Ellis, Mont.....	1	1	Hospital steward.....	8 00		
Do.....			Stables.....	7 50		
Fort Banton, Mont.....	1	1	Paymasters' office.....	25 00		
Do.....			Laundry and quarters.....	10 00		
Do.....	2	2	Laundry and quarters.....	25 00		
Do.....	2	2	Hospital.....	30 00		
Do.....	2	2	Subsistence department.....	100 00		
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Barracks, Seventh Infantry.....	75 00		
Omaha, Nebr.....	1	1	Offices, Quartermaster and commissary storehouse.....	275 00	Flat over 155, 157, and 159 High st. Corner Fifteenth and Harney sts.....	At the pleasure of the United States.
Do.....	1	1	Stables, &c.....	20 00		
Do.....	1	1	Storehouse.....	25 00		
Atlanta, Ga.....	1	1	Headquarters Department of the South.....	150 00	Basement and second and third stories of express buildings.....	
San Antonio, Tex.....	1	1	Hospitals.....	40 00		
Do.....			Barracks, quarters for Company D, Tenth Infantry.....	150 00		
Do.....		(*)	Subsistence stores and C. & G. and G. E.....	250 00		
Do.....		(†)	Headquarters Department of Texas.....	350 00		
Do.....	2	2	Storehouse for quartermaster stores and forage.....	150 00		
Do.....	1	1	Mess-house for quartermaster employes.....	12 00		
Fort Stockton, Tex.....		3	Hospital steward and matron.....	15 00		
Fort Worth, Tex.....		1	Office of acting assistant quartermaster.....	30 00		
Do.....		1	Stable for two public mules.....	6 00		
Do.....		30	Quarters for latrines.....	150 00		
New Orleans, La.....		2	Quarters for hospital steward.....	28 00		
Do.....	1	1	Headquarters Department of the Gulf.....	258 33		
Do.....	1	1	Quartermaster's storehouse.....	166 87	Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190, and 192 Magazine street.....	Rented from month to month.
Do.....			Subsistence storehouse.....	100 00	Do.....	
Do.....	1	1	Stable.....	10 00	Nos. 145, 147, and 149 Maguire street.....	
Do.....	1	1	Band and company quarters.....	175 00		
Do.....	1	1	Quarters for Third United States Infantry.....	173 91	Orleans Hotel, Charles street.....	
Do.....	1	1	Headquarters of band and nine companies Sixteenth Infantry.....	120 00		
Baton Rouge, La.....	1	1	Barracks for one company Thirtieth Infantry.....	30 00		
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	1	1	Storehouse.....	10 00		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....		1	Telegraph operator.....	10 00		

Do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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*** Lower story of building.**

† Upper story of building.

First floor and basement.

§ Basement. || Second a

third stories of house.

2nd floor.

Statement of the number of buildings and rooms rented by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Location.	Number of buildings.	Number of rooms.	For what purpose used.	Rate per month.	Street or designation.	Remarks.
Washington, D. C.	1	1	Engineer department.	\$133 33½	No. 1813 F street, northwest.	Rented at pleasure of United States from month to month.
Do.	1	1	do.	80 00	No. 616 Eighteenth st. northwest.	
Do.	1	1	Medical.	100 00	No. 1733 G street, northwest.	
San Diego, Cal.	1	1	Hospital.	30 00	.....	
Sioux City, Iowa.	1	2	Pay and subsistence department.	50 00	.....	
Do.	1	1	Quartermaster's office.	25 00		
Total	72	53	.....	12,750 26½	.....	

NOTE.—A portion of several buildings given here are not included in the total of rooms.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid per month for rent of buildings and parts of buildings for offices, storerooms, &c. \$12,286 76
 Amount paid per month for rent of rooms for offices, storerooms, &c. 463 50

Amount paid per month for rent of rooms and buildings (2) for quarters for officers 12,750 26
 26,129 40
 38,879 96

[Those marked thus * render no service to the Quartermaster's Department, but are paid from its appropriations.]

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Statement showing the number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, where and on what duty they are employed, &c.—Continued.

Total number employed.	Where employed.	Carpenters.	Painters.	Engineer.	Plasterer.	Blacksmiths.	Saddlers.	Teamsters.	Laborers.	Clerks.	Overseers.	Masons.	Timmiths.	Farrier.	Plumber.	Telegraph-operator.	Wheelwrights.	Mail-carrier.	Storekeeper.	Messenger.	Boat-house keepers.	Orderlies.	Hospital steward.	General-service clerks.	Printers.	Herders.	Drummers.	Hostlers.	Lamp-lighters.	Acting quartermaster-sergeants.	Pilots.	Mechanics.	Watchmen.	Wagon-masters.	Packers.	Total monthly pay.											
																																<i>Department of the East—Continued.</i>															
3	Fort Ontario, N. Y.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$23 25											
12	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61 15											
4	Fort Foote, Md.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23 25												
4	Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17 05												
4	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 85												
4	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23 25												
3	Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23 25												
143		1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	637 30											
																																<i>Department of the South.</i>															
11	Headquarters department*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	119 35											
1	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 20											
2	Saint Augustine, Fla.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 40											
10	Columbia, S. C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	76 20											
3	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23 25											
2	Key West, Fla.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 40											
3	Charleston, S. C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18 60											
4	Newport Barracks, Ky.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38 75											
2	Fort Johnston, N. C.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 40											
1	Savannah, Ga.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 20											
7	McPherson Barracks, Ga.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	54 25											
46		1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	380 00											

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

20	Headquarters division*	14	6	189 10
<i>Department of the Missouri.</i>				
15	Headquarters department*	5	10	162 75
5	Fort Hays, Kans.	1	1	25 00
1	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1	1	6 00
8	Fort Riley, Kans.	5	1	65 00
9	Fort Union, N. Mex.	6	1	79 00
3	Fort Craig, N. Mex.	3	3	11 00
3	Fort Larned, Kans.	2	2	25 00
12	Fort Lyon, Colo.	1	5	75 00
1	Fort Garland, Colo.	1	2	11 00
2	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	3	2	11 00
4	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	115	1	25 00
16	Fort Reno, Ind. T.	3	1	75 00
6	Fort Wallace, Kans.	3	1	40 00
2	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	1	1	11 00
3	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	1	2	11 00
11	Camp Supply, Ind. T.	3	1	60 00
10	Headquarters district of New Mexico*	1	2	108 50
26	Saint Louis Barracks, Mo.	5	1	214 60
137		1	1	1, 015 85

Department of the Gulf.

12	Headquarters department*	1	1	126 55
3	Depot quartermaster, New Orleans	1	1	23 25
1	Lake Charles, La.	1	1	6 20
4	Baton Rouge, La.	4	4	19 80
3	Little Rock, Ark.	3	3	18 60
7	Jackson Barracks, La.	1	3	30 40
2	Mount Vernon Barracks, La.	2	2	6 20
32				230 00

WASHINGTON, D. C.

8	War Department*			72 85
138	Adjutant-General's Office*	3	5	1, 232 00
4	Depot quartermaster's office	36	78	24 80
4	Lieut. G. M. Wheeler's office	4	4	43 40
10	Ordnance Department*	3	3	250 00
5	Post-surgeon's office*	3	3	40 30
22	Surgeon-General's Office*	22	22	238 70
8	Commissary-General's Office*	8	8	64 75
4	Judge-Advocate-General's Office*	4	4	32 55

Statement showing the number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, where and on what duty they are employed, &c.—Continued.

Total number employed.	Where employed.	Carpenters.	Painters.	Engineers.	Blacksmiths.	Saddlers.	Tenmasters.	Laundry.	Clerks.	(Overseers.	Masons.	Thsmiths.	Barbers.	Plumbers.	Telegraph-operators.	Wheelwrights.	Mail-carriers.	Store-keepers.	Boat-house keepers.	Orderlies.	Hospital stewards.	General-service clerks.	Printers.	Herrers.	Drumheadman.	Hosellers.	Lamp-lighter.	Acting quartermaster-sergeants.	Pilots.	Mechanics.	Watchmen.	Wagon-masters.	Packers.	Total monthly pay.				
5	Executive Mansion *																						2											\$40 30				
103	Office Chief Signal Officer *																					103												1, 105 30				
311																																		3, 144 95				
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued.																																						
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.																																						
24	Department headquarters *																																	162 00				
10	Fort Fetterman, Wyo.																																	100 00				
26	Camp Brown, Wyo.																																	218 10				
12	Camp Robinson, Nebr.																																	63 80				
25	Camp Stanlaugh, Wyo.																																	57 35				
12	Fort McPherson, Nebr.																																	164 05				
9	Fort Cameron, Utah																																	79 80				
15	Camp Sheridan, Nebr.																																	75 10				
2	Fort Sanders, Wyo.																																	83 05				
9	Fort North Platte, Nebr.																																	21 70				
30	Fort Bridger, Wyo.																																	52 50				
5	Omaha Barracks, Nebr.																																	231 05				
8	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.																																	34 10				
18	Fort Hall, Idaho.																																	58 60				
25	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.																																	108 85				
1	Cheyenne Depot, Wyo.																																	2 45				
23	Fort Laramie, Wyo.																																	97 30				
6	Fort Hartau, Nebr.																																	27 00				
243																																		1, 636 70				

Department of Dakota.

19	Department Headquarters*	1	2	1	2	2	1	5	2	12	1	182 90
4	Fort Bentin, Mont.	1	2	1	2	2	1					24 80
12	Fort Sully, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					50 50
14	Fort Sully, Mont.	1	2	1	2	2	1					92 50
16	Fort H. M. Mont.	1	2	1	2	2	1					92 50
18	Fort Buford, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					118 10
10	Fort Buford, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					62 40
45	Fort Custer, Mont.	1	2	1	2	2	1					292 50
20	Cheyenne Agency, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					107 70
6	Fort Steele, Mont.	1	2	1	2	2	1					40 45
15	Starling Rock, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					103 45
18	Fort Totten, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					82 15
12	Fort Ellis, Mont.	1	2	1	2	2	1					82 15
4	Fort Abercrombie, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					20 90
7	Fort Rice, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					44 10
5	Camp Taylor, Mont.	1	2	1	2	2	1					24 40
7	Camp Brink Agency, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					24 40
6	Fort Pomaha, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					43 70
18	Red Cloud Agency, Dak.	1	2	1	2	2	1					130 15
4	Fort Snelling, Minn.	1	2	1	2	2	1					13 30
5	In the field, Montana	1	2	1	2	2	1					9 00
28	Fort Missoula, Mont.	13	1	10	3	1	1					247 68
279												1,819 78

Department of Texas.

12	San Antonio, Tex.	6	1	1	1	1	1					139 82
16	Fort Concho, Tex.	1	1	1	1	1	1					104 40
18	Fort McKavett, Tex.	1	1	1	1	1	1					123 10
64	Fort Clark, Tex.	16	1	3	29	2	1					424 75
28	Fort Brown, Tex.	2	6	1	1	8	6					161 04
5	Fort McIntosh, Tex.	1	1	1	4	1	1					25 65
9	Fort Stockton, Tex.	1	1	1	6	1	1					64 50
22	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.	1	2	1	11	3	1					136 55
4	Fort Richardson, Tex.	1	2	1	2	1	1					18 00
8	Fort Duncan, Tex.	2	1	4	1	1	1					64 55
10	San Felipe, Tex.	5	2	1	3	1	3					71 05
9	Department Headquarters*	2	1	1	1	1	1					130 20
206												1,473 61

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

17	Headquarters Military Division*											184 45
10	Headquarters Department Columbia*											108 50
14	Headquarters Department Arizona*											133 30
5	Camp Independence, Cal.	1	1	2	1	4	1					33 00
16	Camp Huachuca, Ariz.	4	1	4	5	2	2					101 25
5	Camp Gaston, Cal.	2	1	1	2	1	2					38 55

Statement showing the number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, where and on what duty they are employed, &c.—Continued.

Total number employed.	Where employed.	MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—Continued.																							Total monthly pay.												
		Carpenters.	Painters.	Engineers.	Plasterers.	Blacksmiths.	Saddlers.	Tanners.	Laborers.	Clerks.	(Overseers.)	Masons.	Timbermen.	Farriers.	Plumbers.	Telegraph-operators.	Wheelwrights.	Mail-carriers.	Storekeepers.	Boat-house keepers.	Orderlies.	Hospital stewards.	General-service clerks.	Printers.		Hatters.	Draughtsmen.	Horselifters.	Lamp-lighters.	Acting quartermaster-sergeants.	Pilots.	Mechanics.	Watchmen.	Wagon-masters.	Packers.		
16	Camp Verde, Ariz.	3	1			1	1	4	5																1											\$127 10	
34	Camp Grant, Ariz.	4	1			1	1	13	6	2	1																									224 05	
11	Camp McDowell, Ariz.	1				1	1	1	5																											65 40	
9	Camp Mojave, Ariz.	1				1	1	2	5																											55 00	
4	Camp McDermitt, Nev.	1				1	2												1																24 65		
51	Camp Apache, Ariz.	14	2			1	10	23				1																								392 70	
7	Camp Bidwell, Cal.	1																																		48 50	
13	Camp Thomas, Ariz.	1				1	3	2	1																	1										52 70	
11	Camp Bowie, Ariz.	1				2	3	4				1																								79 35	
14	Alcatraz Island, Cal.	1				1	1	6	1																											79 00	
43	Lewisston Depot, Oreg.	5	2			1	2	26	1	4	1																									280 90	
1	Vancouver Depot, Wash.	1				1			5																											8 75	
1	Fort Whipple, Ariz.	1				1																														74 40	
13	Fort Vancouver, Wash.	6	1			1	4	1	1																											96 75	
6	Fort Stephens, Oreg.	1				1	3	2																												81 45	
4	Fort Canby, Wash.	1				1	3	1																												25 13	
8	Fort Townsend, Wash.	1				2	2	1																												30 65	
23	Fort Colville, Wash.	4				2	19																													57 50	
7	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	1				1	1		5																											118 00	
14	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	1				1	5	2																												45 55	
20	Angel Island, Cal.	2	1			1	10	1																		1										94 15	
18	Point San José, Cal.	4	2			1	2	1																												119 15	
11	San Diego Barracks, Cal.	7	3			1	3	5																												146 43	
21	Military telegraph construction party*	2				1	3	5	21																											69 75	
																																					124 60
444																																					3, 153 06

Statement showing the number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,

Number em- ployed.	Where employed.	Observer.	Assistant ob- server.	Total month- ly pay.
2	Albany, N. Y.	1	1	\$21 70
1	Alpina, Mich.	1	1	10 85
2	Atlantic City, N. J.	1	1	28 85
2	Augusta, Ga.	1	1	28 85
5	Baltimore, Md.	1	4	67 65
1	Bangor, Me.	1	1	10 85
2	Barneget, N. J.	1	1	28 85
1	Blamark, Dak.	1	1	10 85
3	Boston, Mass.	1	2	46 85
1	Boisé City, Idaho	1	1	10 85
1	Breckenridge, Minn.	1	1	10 85
2	Buffalo, N. Y.	1	1	28 85
1	Burlington, Vt.	1	1	10 85
1	Burlington, Iowa	1	1	10 85
2	Cape Hatteras, N. C.	1	1	28 85
2	Cape Henry, Va.	1	1	28 85
3	Cape May, N. J.	1	2	33 40
2	Calro, Ill.	1	1	28 85
2	Cape Lookout, N. C.	1	1	28 85
3	Charleston, S. C.	1	2	37 25
2	Cheyenne, Wyo.	2	1	21 70
4	Chicago, Ill.	1	3	37 85
4	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	3	49 85
3	Cleveland, Ohio	2	1	39 70
1	Colorado Spring, Cal.	1	1	18 00
1	Corsicana, Tex.	1	1	10 85
1	Davenport, Iowa	1	1	10 85
1	Deadwood, Dak.	1	1	10 85
2	Denver, Colo.	1	1	27 65
2	Detroit, Mich.	1	1	28 85
1	Dodge City, Kans.	1	1	10 85
1	Dubuque, Iowa	1	1	10 85
2	Duluth, Minn.	2	1	21 70
2	Eastport, Me.	1	1	28 85
2	Erie, Pa.	1	1	28 85
1	Escanaba, Mich.	1	1	10 85
1	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	1	1	10 85
2	Galveston, Tex.	1	1	40 85
1	Grand Haven, Mich.	1	1	10 85
3	Hatteras Inlet, N. C.	1	3	54 00
2	Indianapolis, Ind.	1	1	28 85
1	Indianola, Ind.	1	1	10 85
1	Jacksonville, Fla.	1	1	10 85
1	Keokuk, Iowa	1	1	10 85
1	Key West, Fla.	1	1	10 85
3	Kittyhawk, N. C.	1	2	28 10
1	Knoxville, Tenn.	1	1	10 85
1	La Crosse, Wis.	1	1	10 85
3	Leavenworth, Kans.	2	1	28 00
1	Logansport, Ind.	1	1	10 85
2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1	28 85
2	Los Angeles, Cal.	2	1	21 70
2	Lynchburg, Va.	2	1	21 70
1	Marquette, Mich.	1	1	10 85
2	Memphis, Tenn.	1	1	28 85
3	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	2	46 85
2	Mobile, Ala.	1	1	28 85
1	Montgomery, Ala.	1	1	10 85
1	Morgantown, W. Va.	1	1	10 85
3	Mount Washington, N. H.	1	2	70 85
3	Morehead City, N. C.	1	3	54 00
2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1	28 85
1	New Haven, Conn.	1	1	10 85
2	New London, Conn.	1	1	28 85
2	New Orleans, La.	1	1	28 85
1	Newport, R. I.	1	1	10 85
4	New York City, N. Y.	1	3	57 70
9	Norfolk, Va.	1	8	159 10
1	North Platte, Nebr.	1	1	10 85
1	Ocracoke, N. C.	1	1	18 00
1	Olympia, Wash.	1	1	10 85
2	Omaha, Neb.	1	1	28 85
2	Oswego, N. Y.	1	1	28 85
1	Pembina, Dak.	1	1	10 85
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	2	46 85
2	Pike's Peak, Colo.	1	1	21 70
2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	1	28 85

Statement showing the number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE.

Number em- ployed.	Where employed.	Observer.	Assistant ob- server.	Total month- ly pay.
1	Pioche, Nev.	1		\$10 85
3	Portsmouth, N. C.		3	54 00
2	Port Huron, Mich.	1	1	28 85
2	Portland, Me.	1	1	28 85
2	Portland, Oreg.	1	1	44 30
1	Punta Rassa, Fla.		1	10 85
1	Red Bluff, Cal.	1		10 85
2	Rochester, N. Y.	1	1	28 85
1	Roseberg, Oreg.	1		10 85
1	Sacramento, Cal.	1		10 85
1	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1		10 85
2	Sandy Hook, N. J.		1	28 85
4	San Diego, Cal.	3	1	43 40
2	San Francisco, Cal.	1	1	50 76
2	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	2		21 70
3	Savannah, Ga.	1	2	37 85
1	Sandusky, Ohio.	1		10 85
1	Shreveport, La.	1		10 85
4	Saint Louis, Mo.		3	57 70
1	Saint Mark's, Fla.	1		10 85
1	Saint Nicholas, Alaska.	1		10 85
1	Saint Paul, Minn.	1		10 85
2	Smithville, N. C.		1	28 85
1	Springfield, Mass.	1		10 85
1	Thatcher's Island, Mass.	1		10 85
2	Toledo, Ohio.	1	1	28 85
1	Tybee Island, Ga.			10 85
1	Umatilla, Oreg.	1		10 85
2	Vicksburg, Miss.		1	28 85
1	Virginia City, Mont.	1		10 85
1	Visalia, Cal.	1		10 85
2	Wilmington, N. C.	1	1	28 85
1	Winnemucca, Nev.	1		10 85
2	Wood's Hole, Mass.	1	1	28 85
1	Yankton, Dak.	1		10 85
1	Campo, Cal.		1	10 85
1	Point of Mountain, Ariz.	1		10 85
1	Yuma, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Goodwin, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Tres Alamos, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Melvin's Station, Ariz.	1		10 85
1	Stanwix, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Maricopa Wells, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Phoenix, Ariz.		1	10 85
2	Tucson, Ariz.		2	21 70
1	San Pedro, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Wickenburg, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Prescott, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Florence, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Apache, Ariz.		1	10 85
1	Belén, Ariz.		1	10 85
2	La Mesilla, N. Mex.		2	21 70
1	Central City, N. Mex.		1	10 85
1	Socorro, N. Mex.		1	10 85
4	Denison, Tex.		4	43 40
1	Uvalde, Tex.		1	10 85
1	Griffin, Tex.	1		10 85
1	Indian Agency, Ind. T.	1		10 85
1	Edenburg, Tex.		1	10 85
1	Mason, Tex.		1	10 85
1	Laredo, Tex.	1	1	21 70
3	Eagle Pass, Tex.		3	32 55
1	Pilot Point, Tex.		1	10 85
1	Coleman City, Tex.		1	10 85
3	Jacksboro, Tex.		3	32 55
2	Brownsville, Tex.		2	21 70
1	Brackettsville, Tex.	1		10 85
1	Cambridge, Tex.		1	10 85
1	Rio Grande City, Tex.		1	10 85
1	Fredericksburg, Tex.		1	10 85
1	Stockton, Tex.		1	10 85
1	Concho, Tex.		1	10 85
1	Decatur, Tex.		1	10 85
1	San Antonio, Tex.		1	10 85
15	Fort Whipple Va.	1	(*)	114 75
271				2,456 90

*And one overseer, seven teamsters, one messenger, one saddler, and four mechanics.

Statement showing the number of enlisted men employed on extra duty, where and on what duty they are employed, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number employed.	Where employed.	Total monthly pay.
382	Military Division of the Atlantic.....	\$2,591 75
885	Military Division of the Missouri.....	6,185 04
444	Military Division of the Pacific.....	3,153 66
311	Washington, D. C.....	3,144 95
271	United States Signal Service*.....	3,456 90
2,303		18,482 30

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 12, 1878.

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what duty employed, and the total amount paid them monthly from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, compiled from the latest reports on file in the Quartermaster-General's Office.

Number.	Where employed.				Where employed.				Number.	Where employed.				Total monthly pay.	Agents.	Laborers.	Supernum- erental ceme- ntes.	Laborers.	Agents.	Total monthly pay.
	Superintendent of national ceme- ntes.	Laborers.	Agents.	Total monthly pay.	Superintendent of national ceme- ntes.	Laborers.	Agents.	Total monthly pay.												
1	Andersonville, Ga.	1		\$105 00	1			105 00	1			105 00	1			1			\$105 00	
2	Maricetta, Ga.	1		105 00	1			105 00	1			105 00	1			1			75 00	
3	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1		105 00	1			105 00	1			105 00	1			1			60 00	
4	Beaufort, S. C.	1		100 00	1			100 00	1			100 00	1			1			60 00	
5	Nashville, Tenn.	1		100 00	1			100 00	1			100 00	1			1			40 00	
6	Stones River, Tenn.	1		100 00	1			100 00	1			100 00	1			1			100 00	
7	Norfolk, Va.	1		90 00	1			90 00	1			90 00	1			1			60 00	
8	Salisbury, N. C.	1		85 00	1			85 00	1			85 00	1			1			40 00	
9	Red Bank, N. C.	1		70 00	1			70 00	1			70 00	1			1			40 00	
10	Knoxville, Tenn.	1		70 00	1			70 00	1			70 00	1			1			115 00	
11	Washington, N. C.	1		70 00	1			70 00	1			70 00	1			1			40 00	
12	Barnesville, Pa.	1		65 00	1			65 00	1			65 00	1			1			60 00	
13	Lebanon, Ky.	1		60 00	1			60 00	1			60 00	1			1			60 00	
14	Camp Nelson, Ky.	1		75 00	1			75 00	1			75 00	1			1			75 00	
15	Logan Cross Roads, Ky.	1		70 00	1			70 00	1			70 00	1			1			60 00	
16	Fort Donelson, Tenn.	1		65 00	1			65 00	1			65 00	1			1			60 00	
17	Florence, S. C.	1		70 00	1			70 00	1			70 00	1			1			75 00	
18	Alexandria, La.	1	1	95 00	1	1		95 00	1			95 00	1			1			60 00	
19	Chalmers, La.	1	3	150 00	1	3		150 00	1			150 00	1			1			60 00	
20	Corinth, Miss.	1	1	100 00	1	1		100 00	1			100 00	1			1			70 00	
21	Memphis, Tenn.	1	3	175 50	1	3		175 50	1			175 50	1			1			70 00	
22	Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	1	1	100 00	1	1		100 00	1			100 00	1			1			60 00	
23	Natchez, Miss.	1	1	111 00	1	1		111 00	1			111 00	1			1			60 00	
24	Fort Hudson, La.	1	1	107 00	1	1		107 00	1			107 00	1			1			65 00	
25	Vicksburg, Miss.	2	1	185 00	2	1		185 00	1			185 00	1			1			75 00	
26	Baton Rouge, La.	1	1	95 00	1	1		95 00	1			95 00	1			1			65 00	
27	Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	105 00	1	1		105 00	1			105 00	1			1			60 00	
28	Fort Smith, Ark.	1	1	100 00	1	1		100 00	1			100 00	1			1			100 00	
29	Fayetteville, Ark.	1	1	40 00	1	1		40 00	1			40 00	1			1			85 00	
30	Mobile, Ala.	1	1	70 00	1	1		70 00	1			70 00	1			1			70 00	
31	New Albany, Ind.	1	1	65 00	1	1		65 00	1			65 00	1			1			65 00	
32	Cave Hill, Ky.	1	1	60 00	1	1		60 00	1			60 00	1			1			65 00	
33	Fort Brown, Tex.	1	1	2 00	1	1		2 00	1			2 00	1			1			65 00	
34	Brattleborough, Vt.	1	1	382 50	1	1		382 50	1			382 50	1			1			65 00	
35	Arlington, Va.	2	7	110 00	2	7		110 00	1			110 00	1			1			65 00	
36	Alexandria, Va.	1	1		1	1			1				1			1				

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what duty employed, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Where employed.	Agents.	Superintendents.	Teamsters.	Stablemen.	Painters.	Carpenters.	Packers.	Blacksmiths.	Laborers.	Messengers.	Scrubbers.	Scavengers.	Watchmen.	Draymen.	Forgemasters.	Clerks.	Storekeepers.	Fanitors.	Wheelwrights.	Saddlers.	Interpreters.	Engineers.	Carpenters.	Mechanics.	Guides.	Wagonmasters.	Foremen.	Drummers.	Captain.	Matr.	Sailors.	Firemen.	Total monthly pay.
34	San Francisco, Cal	2	1	2	3	1	1	6		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	9	2	1				1										1	\$3,422 22
9	do																																1	350 00
9	Portland, Oreg.	1																																855 00
4	Prescott, Ariz.																																	475 00
1	Camp Hallock, Nev																																	112 00
1	Camp Bidwell, Cal																																	100 00
1	Presidio, Cal																																	100 00
9	Vancouver Depot, Wash																																	703 00
1	Camp Harney, Oreg																																	200 00
1	Camp Klamath, Oreg																																	200 00
1	Fort Lapwai, Ind. T.																																	100 00
1	Fort Boise, Ind. T.																																	200 00
1	Fort Walla Walla, Wash																																	100 00
1	Mount Idaho																																	100 00
1	Spokane Falls																																	200 00
1	Camp Gaston, Cal																																	200 00
1	Camp Apache, Ariz																																	200 00
1	Camp Bowie, Ariz																																	200 00
1	Camp Grant, Ariz.																																	200 00
1	Camp Huachuca, Ariz.																																	132 00
1	Camp Lowell, Ariz																																	811 00
1	Camp McDowell, Ariz																																	353 00
1	Camp Mojave, Ariz.																																	395 00
1	Camp Thomas, Ariz.																																	390 00
1	Camp Verde, Ariz																																	350 00
1	Whipple Depot, Ariz.																																	125 00
24	Yuma Depot, Ariz																																	801 00
11	Camp Independence, Cal																																	1,854 00
1	Yuma Depot, Ariz																																	665 00
24	Saint Paul, Minn																																	150 00
15	Fort Buford, Dak																																	250 00
17	Fort Custer, Mont.																																	760 00
17	Fort Keogh, Mont.																																	400 00
104	Troops in the field																																	3,300 00
1	United States steamer General Sherman																																	110 00
3	Fort Snelling, Minn.																																	215 00
3	Fort Abercrombie, Dak																																	150 00
1	Fort Seward, Dak																																	75 00

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what duty employed, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Where employed.	Agents.	Superintendents.	Teamsters.	Stablemen.	Painters.	Carpenters.	Packers.	Blacksmiths.	Laborers.	Messengers.	Scrubbers.	Scavengers.	Watchmen.	Draymen.	Foragemasters.	Clerks.	Storekeepers.	Janitors.	Wheelwrights.	Saddlers.	Interpreters.	Engineers.	Cargadores.	Machinists.	Guides.	Wagonmasters.	Foremen.	Drummers.	Captain.	Mate.	Sailors.	Firemen.	Total monthly pay.
1	Jamestown, Dak.	1												1			1																	\$35 00
2	Sioux City, Iowa.																																	225 00
3	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.																																	305 00
2	Fort Benton, Mont.																																	80 00
1	Camp Baker, Mont.																																	85 00
2	Cheyenne Agency, Dak.																																	115 00
4	Fort Ellis, Mont.																																	345 00
6	Bismarck, Dak.	2					1		1																									450 00

Statement showing the number of civilians employed, where and on what duty employed, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Where employed.	Wagonmasters.	Teamsters.	Agents.	Watchmen.	Packers.	Blacksmiths.	Wheelwrights.	Engineers.	Saddlers.	Laborers.	Carpenters.	Farmers.	Masons.	Superintendents.	Blacksmith helpers.	Corralsmen.	Herdsmen.	Veterinary surgeons.	Storekeepers.	Janitors.	Interpreters.	Telegraph operators.	Station-keepers.	Guides.	Inspectors.	Masters.	Piermen.	Deck hands.	Total monthly pay.	Remarks.
2	Fort Ripley, Minn.	1																												\$175 00	
2	Fort Mission, Mont.																													185 00	
4	Fort Randall, Dak.																													225 00	
1	Fort Pembina, Dak.																													60 00	
2	Fort Totten, Dak.																													125 00	
3	Fort Rice, Dak.																													215 00	
6	Fort Shaw, Mont.																													570 00	
6	Fort Stevenson, Dak.																													90 00	
2	Fort Sully, Dak.																													115 00	
2	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.																													110 00	
1	Holena, Mont.																													45 00	
4	Fort Ridgely, Minn.																													415 00	
1	Standing Rock, Dak.																													15 00	
3	Fort Concho, Tex.																													210 00	
5	Fort Davis, Tex.																													200 00	
2	Fort Duncan, Tex.																													290 00	
3	Fort Griffin, Tex.																													185 00	
1	San Antonio, Tex.	380																												75 00	
153	Fort Stockton, Tex.																													6,511 00	
1	Fort Brown, Tex.																													52 00	
21	Fort Clark, Tex.	114																												885 00	
5	Fort Worth, Tex.																													315 50	
3	Fort McIntosh, Tex.																													185 00	
1	Fort McKavett, Tex.																													60 00	
1	Fort Richardson, Tex.																													180 00	
3	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.																													185 00	
3	Austin, Tex.																													125 00	
83	Washington, D. C.	110	5	8		2																								6,874 88	Depot quartermaster's office: Investigating claims, &c. By officers detailed in Quartermaster-General's Office.
5	do																													810 00	
17	New Orleans, La.		5																											1,185 00	
1	Jackson Barracks, La.																													90 00	

[illegible]

The following are temporarily employed under direction of the depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in connection with the erection of headstones upon soldiers' graves, and are not included in the above statement:

	Monthly pay.
17 clerks employed at Washington, D. C.	\$1,900 00
1 copyist employed at Washington, D. C.	75 00
3 civil engineers employed at Washington, D. C., and other points.	600 00
1 roadman employed at Washington, D. C.	45 00
4 laborers employed at Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Va., and Antietam National Cemetery	101 00
1 watchman employed at Washington, D. C.	30 00
2 Cartmen employed at Antietam National Cemetery	80 50
Total	2,831 50

RECAPITULATION.

Civil employees.....	1,933
Total monthly pay	\$116,840 33

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, February 12, 1878.

TABLE No. 1.—Statement of the commutation or money value of allowances for quarters, fuel, and forage paid by officers of the Quartermaster's Department to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of each grade for one month, January, 1840, and for non-commissioned officers and privates for January, 1877.

	Department of the East, Troy, N. Y.				Department of the West, Saint Louis, Mo.				Department of Texas, San Antonio.				Department of New Mexico, Santa Fe.			
	Quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Total.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Total.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Total.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Total.
Major-general and lieutenant-general	\$54 00	\$56 66	\$24 42	\$145 08	.....	.....	\$25 80	\$25 80	.....	.....	\$28 45	\$28 45	.....	.....	\$40 03	\$40 03
Brigadier-general	45 00	45 32	34 42	124 74	45 00	.....	25 80	25 80	.....	.....	28 45	28 45	.....	.....	40 03	40 03
Colonel	36 00	43 33	34 42	113 75	40 00	\$31 77	25 80	97 57	.....	.....	28 45	28 45	.....	.....	40 03	40 03
Lieutenant-colonel	36 00	30 64	34 42	111 06	32 00	28 11	25 80	85 91	.....	.....	28 45	28 45	.....	.....	40 03	40 03
Major	27 00	30 64	34 42	95 95	24 00	23 33	17 20	64 53	\$36 00	\$15 36	18 96	58 65	36 00	38 33	40 03	114 36
Captain (mounted)	18 00	23 66	22 85	63 61	16 00	15 88	17 20	49 08	27 00	12 69	18 96	45 64	27 00	31 66	28 68	85 34
Lieutenant (mounted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	8 68	18 96	45 64	18 00	21 66	28 68	66 34
	Department of Utah, Camp Floyd.				Department of Oregon, Fort Vancouver.				Department of California, San Francisco.				Washington, D. C.			
	Public quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Total.	Public quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Total.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Total.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Forage.	Total.
Major-general and lieutenant-general	.....	.....	\$56 00	\$56 00	.....	.....	\$28 62	\$28 62	.....	.....	\$50 27	\$50 27	.....	.....	\$51 13	\$51 13
Brigadier-general	.....	.....	56 00	56 00	.....	.....	28 62	28 62	.....	.....	50 27	50 27	.....	.....	51 13	51 13
Colonel	.....	\$28 75	56 00	84 75	.....	.....	28 62	28 62	\$100 00	\$72 00	50 27	222 27	.....	\$37 00	51 13	122 13
Lieutenant-colonel	.....	28 75	56 00	84 75	.....	.....	28 62	28 62	80 00	61 32	50 27	191 50	.....	36 00	51 13	110 13
Major	.....	24 63	37 33	61 96	.....	\$18 73	67 35	86 08	80 00	61 32	50 27	191 50	.....	23 00	51 13	110 13
Captain (mounted)	.....	16 42	37 33	53 75	.....	17 31	19 08	45 90	60 00	50 66	33 50	144 16	.....	19 00	34 08	50 08
Lieutenant (mounted)	.....	.....	37 33	53 75	.....	.....	39 37	39 37	40 00	34 66	33 50	108 16	.....	13 00	34 08	65 08

TABLE NO. 1.—Statement of the commutation or money value of allowances for quarters, fuel, forage, &c.—Continued.

	Sergeants, general service, U. S. A., on duty as clerks and messengers in the War Department, Washington, D. C.			Headquarters Department of the East, Troy, N. Y.			Headquarters of the Army, New York City.		
	Commutation for quarters.	Commutation for fuel.	Total.	Commutation for quarters.	Commutation for fuel.	Total.	Commutation for quarters.	Commutation for fuel.	Total.
Sergeants, U. S. A.	\$9 00	\$6 00	\$15 00	\$8 00	\$12 50	\$20 50	\$9 00	\$10 00	\$19 00
Privates detailed.				4 00	6 25	10 25		5 00	9 50
Artificers in Engineer's Department							4 50		

The men paid allowances received a per diem of 25 cents each when employed as laborers and teamsters and mechanics when regularly on duty in the Quartermaster's Department a per diem of 40 cents. See paragraph 885, Army Regulations, 1857.
 The allowance of fuel for 1860 is computed for a winter month (January), with an increase of one-fourth north of 39 and one-third north of 43 degrees of latitude, in accordance with paragraphs 967 and 968, Army Regulations, 1857.
 Cost for commutation of quarters and fuel fixed in accordance with paragraph 974, Army Regulations for 1857, and decision of Secretary of War fixing price of rooms at different points, dated May 12, 1857. Regulation allowance of fuel purchased at market price.

TABLE No. 2.—*Allowances for quarters and fuel paid by officers of the Quartermaster's Department to non-commissioned officers and privates for January, 1877.*

	Non-commissioned officers and privates.		Commutation for—		January, 1877.
	Rank.	How employed.	Quarters.	Fuel.	Total.
Washington, D. C.	Sergeants	Clerk	\$21 00	\$9 00	\$30 00
Do	Privates	Messenger	18 00	7 00	25 00
Do	Hospital steward	Clerk or messenger	18 00	7 00	25 00
Department of Arizona	Sergeants and privates	Clerks	20 00	26 25	46 25
Department of California, Division of the Pacific	do	do	20 00	19 81	39 81
Department of the Columbia	do	do	18 00	16 50	34 50
Department of Dakota	do	do	10 00	8 00	18 00
Department of the East	do	do	10 00	8 00	18 00
Department of the Gulf	do	do	10 00	8 00	18 00
Department of the Missouri	do	do	10 00	8 00	18 00
Department of the Plate	do	do	10 00	8 00	18 00
Department of the South	do	do	10 00	8 00	18 00
Department of Texas	do	do	10 00	8 00	18 00

Sergeants and privates, general service, when on duty as clerks and messengers at Headquarters of the Army, office of Adjutant-General, and office of Chief Signal Officer receive commutation of quarters and fuel as shown in Table No. 2. This also includes hospital stewards, U. S. A., sergeants and privates, general service, as clerks and messengers in office of Ordnance, Medical Purveyor, and Engineer Departments. Rates fixed by Secretary of War in accordance with paragraph 1080, Revised Army Regulations, 1883.

The men paid allowances in Table No. 2 received (when on duty as clerks) a per diem of 35 cents; when as messengers, but 20 cents. All other enlisted men when regularly on extra duty are entitled to one of the above rates, in accordance with General Orders 79, Adjutant-General's Office, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

April 13, 1878.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and *Enl. Brig. Gen.*, U. S. A.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

No. 4.—*Report of Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, deputy quartermaster-general, as to the operations of the clothing branch.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the clothing branch of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

In accordance with your recommendation of March 22, 1878, approved by the Secretary of War March 27, 1878, arrangements have been made for the manufacture of clothing at San Francisco, Cal., to the extent of the materials accepted from contractors at that place.

Shirts without collars have been issued for trial, and having proved satisfactory to the Army, the standard has been changed accordingly. Shirts of light quality flannel have been manufactured for issue to troops in warm climates. Trousers of light quality kersey will be manufactured for like issues as soon as a supply is received from contract about to be made.

Upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, caps and gauntlets, made up of muskrat-skins, have been substituted for seal-skin caps and gauntlets. They are intended only for troops making winter campaigns in high northern latitudes. They are not charged to the enlisted men, unless lost by them.

It having become necessary to provide tents for troops in winter camps in very cold climates, the conical tent (commonly known as the Sibley) has been adopted for the purpose. One hundred and ten have been contracted for, ten being furnished with walls and eighty-four have been ordered to be sent to Fort Keogh, Mont.

The Commissioner of Patents has advised this office that the patent upon the Sibley tent expired April 22, 1870.

On the application of Capt. A. S. Burt, Ninth Infantry, favorably indorsed by the chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, recommended by the Quartermaster-General and authorized by the Secretary of War, materials have been supplied him for the manufacture, at his own expense, of a number of shelter-tents of a new pattern for the use of his company.

Under authority of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the General of the Army, 250 cork helmets have been ordered to be purchased and issued to the troops at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

One hundred cork helmets, similar to the pattern adopted for the cadets at West Point, have been purchased and issued to the Ninth Cavalry, for trial.

Attention having been called, in April, 1877, to the quality of the Berlin gloves furnished by this department, the officer in charge of the depot at Philadelphia was directed to forward to this office samples of gloves made with the lock-stitch, instead of the chain-stitch. On investigation it was ascertained that the chain-stitch is preferable, as the lock-stitch is unsuited to the elastic character of the fabric. It was decided to make no change.

Efforts were made during the year to combine in one piece of metal the hat or cap ornaments, company letters, and regimental numbers. It was found impracticable to adopt them for the Army, as it would necessitate the manufacture of dies for each company of the various regiments of the Army.

Owing to the failure of the last contractor to furnish sky-blue kersey

within the time specified by the terms of the contract, the department has been greatly embarrassed in furnishing trousers required by the troops during the current fiscal year, especially at the posts on the Upper Missouri.

I respectfully submit herewith specifications for the following-named articles of clothing and equipage, which were adopted and distributed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, viz: Storm and recruiting flags; shirts without collars; dark-blue flannel; Canton flannel; "Coyle" bunk and barrack-chairs. Amendments were made to the specifications for wall-tents; boots; infantry dress-cap pompons; crossed rifles; crossed sabers and eagles. Corrected specifications for these are also herewith.

Standards of the following-named articles were adopted and sealed during the last fiscal year, viz: Shirts without collars; barrack-chairs; "Coyle" bunk; Canton flannel; dark-blue flannel; shirting flannel, heavy quality; crossed rifles; crossed sabers and eagles.

Frequent inspections have been made by Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. K., of the factories engaged in making the various articles of clothing and equipage contracted for. The result of these inspections has been of great benefit.

Twenty-nine lay figures, to be used at the clothing museum of the Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster's Department, were purchased during the last fiscal year, at a cost of \$30 each.

One microscope and one dynamometer were also purchased for the inspection of materials at the Jeffersonville depot.

It is estimated that, after deducting estimated value of clothing and equipage on hand on the 30th of June, 1879, \$1,187,473.29 will be required for the purchase and manufacture of clothing and equipage for the Army for the next fiscal year.

Clothing to the value of \$16,274.83 has been issued during the last fiscal year to the duly-authorized agent of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, being the remainder due on account of requisition presented January 23, 1877, for 1,487 suits of clothing, or its equivalent, under the act of Congress approved January 23, 1873, granting to each inmate of the home one complete suit or its equivalent in other clothing.

On the 21st of January, 1878, a requisition was made upon this office for 1,821 additional suits of clothing under the act referred to. It was decided that the department would be unable to furnish the clothing required, and that application should be made to Congress for an appropriation for clothing for the inmates of the home.

Clothing and equipage valued at \$2,407.56 has been issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, to the Indian prisoners confined at Fort Marion, Fla. Fifty woolen blankets, valued at \$212.50, have also been issued to certain Cheyenne Indian prisoners at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota. The War Department has been reimbursed by the Interior Department for the value of the property.

Statement I, herewith, shows the quantity of clothing and equipage, and its value, turned over to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, for issue to prisoners. The prices at which the old pattern and unserviceable articles are charged are those at which similar clothing was transferred to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, being the average prices received for condemned and unserviceable articles at public auction. The articles reported as new are charged at regulation prices.

The Secretary of War has directed that the clothing account with the prison shall be kept as follows:

1. All work done by the prisoners for the Quartermaster's Department

is to be charged at prescribed rates. Under this rule, the Quartermaster's Department will pay for such convict labor as would otherwise have to be paid to civilians and contractors.

2. Prisoners are entitled to clothing from appropriation for clothing and equipage, except when Congress has made special appropriation therefor.

3. Gratuitous issues are not authorized by law. Damaged clothing is to be issued at a reasonable value.

4. Accounts kept upon the basis indicated should be adjusted and settled at stated intervals, and at least as often as once a year, and should be rendered quarterly.

It appears from the records of this office that the sum of \$3,293.30 was remitted to the quartermaster of the prison during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, for payment of prisoners employed in making shoes for the Quartermaster's Department, and \$2,936 for pay of civilian foremen employed in the shoe-factory.

Thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty pairs of shoes were manufactured at the prison during the last fiscal year. They are reported to be made in a good and workmanlike manner. The materials of which they are made were principally purchased and inspected at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department.

Detailed reports of receipts and expenditures of materials at the prison are received monthly at this office. From these it appears that the cost to the United States of making the shoes at the prison, during part of this fiscal year, has been as follows:

March, 1878	8,400 pairs, cost	\$5,844 66
April, 1878	4,400 pairs, cost	7,479 60
May, 1878	5,400 pairs, cost	8,331 54
June, 1878	4,554 pairs, cost	7,349 62
Total	17,754 pairs, cost	29,005 42

or at the rate of \$1.63 per pair. The cost of shoes purchased under the last contract was \$1.86 per pair.

At the time this last contract was made, the price for boots was \$3.19 per pair. At the recent letting, a contract for boots was awarded at \$2.37½ per pair; a reduction of over 25 per cent.

A corresponding change in the cost of shoes would reduce their price to \$1.40 per pair, or 23 cents less than if made at the prison.

Fifty thousand pairs of shoes have been ordered to be manufactured at the military prison during the present fiscal year, and materials to complete them will be purchased under contract, as required by law.

By reference to my last annual report, it will be perceived that machinery and tools to the value of \$7,955.44 had been ordered purchased for the shoe-factory at the prison. The governor of the prison reports that the sum of \$4,365.12 only was expended.

By direction of the Secretary of War, plain, substantial wooden chairs are to be issued to the enlisted men of the Army, at a rate not to exceed one for each non-commissioned officer above the rank of corporal, and six for every twelve enlisted men of all other grades. (General Orders 118, headquarters of the Army, 1877.) Under this order, 10,912 chairs have been ordered to be manufactured at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. These chairs are intended for issue to posts in the Divisions of the Missouri and the Atlantic. Proposals for furnishing these chairs by contract were invited by advertisement, but the cost of manufacture at the prison being less than the lowest bid received, the order for manufacture was given to the prison at \$1 each. The 2,000

chairs for the Military Division of the Pacific are furnished by contract at \$1.66½ each.

The stock of common tent-pins left on hand at the close of the war being almost exhausted, an order for the manufacture of 40,000 pins at the military prison has been given.

For further and more detailed information, I invite your attention to the accompanying statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage on hand June 30, 1877; the quantity purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, and expended, and issued to the Army, and the quantity remaining in depot June 30, 1878.

B.—Statement showing expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

C.—Statement showing amounts received from the sale of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

D.—Statement of amounts received and expended by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

E.—Specifications for articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, adopted and amended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

F.—Statement showing quantity of clothing issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

G.—Statement showing quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, sold to the Indian Bureau for use of the Indian prisoners confined at Fort Marion, Fla., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; also the money value of the same.

H.—Statement showing articles of clothing issued to certain Cheyenne Indian prisoners at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and the money value of the same.

I.—Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, turned over to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for issue to prisoners, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and money value of same.

K.—Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received and examined, and of letters received and written, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

L.—Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing and equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage on hand June 30, 1877; the quantity purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, and expended and issued to the Army, and the quantity remaining in depot June 30, 1878.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1877.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Taken up, turned into depot, &c.	Total.	Sold, expended, &c.	Issued to the Army.	On hand June 30, 1878.
Helmets	4,777	800			5,577	9	1,338	4,230
Helmet hair plumes	4,354	1,500		37	5,891		1,544	4,347
Helmet cords and bands	4,624	2,150		58	6,827		1,548	5,279
Helmet top-pieces and plume-sockets	3,828	1,200		47	5,075		2,562	2,513
Helmet eagles	4,655	1,825		41	6,521		2,088	4,433
Helmet scrolls and rings	4,775	2,000		87	6,862		3,250	3,612
Helmet side-buttons	5,798			143	5,941		3,546	2,395
Cork helmets		100			100		100	
Dress-caps	6,877	1,857		34	8,768	121	2,878	5,769
Dress-cap pompons	5,224	1,628		3,567	10,419	163	1,809	8,447
Campaign hats	16,903			8	16,911	512	7,209	9,190
Campaign-hat cords and tassels	429,048			1,242	430,290	508	15,356	414,426
Forage-caps	19,836	38,443		25	58,304	96	40,354	17,854
Forage-cap covers	18,968			481	19,449	71		19,378
Seal-skin caps	255				255	2	246	7
Fur caps (muskkrat)		4,100			4,100	2	3,114	984
Eagles for caps	13,788	278		4,550	18,616	72	474	18,070
Crescents for caps	487	54			541		234	307
Wreaths for caps	2,169	54		96	2,319		117	2,202
Letters U and S	2,149	108		193	2,450	22	465	1,963
Castles for caps	1,485			391	1,876		138	1,738
Shells and flames for caps	1,770			11	1,781		62	1,719
Crossed sabers for caps	24,012	15,000		659	39,671	411	27,254	12,006
Crossed cannon for caps	19,067	170		772	20,039	976	3,408	15,655
Crossed rifles for caps	33,523	20,000		553	54,076	16	28,813	25,747
Bugles for caps	37,459			5,212	42,671	524	25,547	16,600
Letters for caps	71,487	100,500		8,970	181,967	5,192	69,212	107,653
Numbers for caps	203,332	40,000		6,088	249,420	11,741	90,682	147,017
Great-coats	135,563			474	134,037	1,059	17,405	115,573
Buffalo overcoats		224			224		224	
Uniform-coats, musicians	1,103		5	54	1,162	7	340	823
Uniform-coats, privates	29,557		683	67	30,307	381	4,340	25,586
Crescents for coats	330				330		125	205
Castles for coats	1,043			134	1,177		110	1,067
Shells and flames for coats	1,525				1,525		98	1,427
Chevrons, all kinds	16,311		24,094	40	40,445	56	25,247	15,142
Devices	791				791		2	789
Blouses, lined	34,761		17,513	57	52,331	31	36,863	15,437
Blouses, unlined	30,203		981	55	31,239	68	8,220	22,951
Stable-frock	11,248		2,499	76	13,823	6	7,327	6,490
Overalls	9,094		16,404	47	25,545	33	14,101	11,411
Trousers, mounted, made	18,094		1,470	412	19,976	445	11,635	7,886
Trousers, mounted, unmade	7,540		200		7,740	11	5,161	2,568
Trousers, foot, made	27,895		2,922	517	31,334	720	15,370	15,244
Trousers, foot, unmade	5,263		5,570	2	10,835	129	9,745	961
Stripes for trousers	5,004		15,560	27	20,591	70	17,104	3,417
Shirts	42,303		117,782	35	160,120	1,308	85,224	73,588
Drawers	194,763		78,046	134	272,943	1,320	180,833	84,790
Stockings	97,512	109,592		200	207,304	295	163,870	43,139
Berlin gloves	68,204	145,214		83	213,501	16	131,636	81,849
Wool mittens	5,276	10,951		50	16,277	32	15,060	585
Seal-skin gauntlets	60				60	3	48	9
Fur gloves (muskkrat)		4,100			4,100	3	3,806	291
Boots	20,783	24,017			44,800	322	31,725	12,753
Felt boots	12				12	1		11
Shoes	42,373		39,880	154	82,407	309	36,957	45,141
Arctic overshoes	1,608	16,074		64	17,746	6	10,588	7,152
Buffalo overshoes	192	103			295	55	169	71
Blankets, wool	16,174	14,958		262	31,394	555	24,395	6,444
Blankets, rubber	198,014				198,014	19,500	554	177,960
Ponchos, rubber	140,950			2,730	143,680	2,509	800	140,871
Iron bunks	929	3		616	1,548	30		1,518
Iron-bunk slats	1,094	871	233	119	2,317	66		1,651
Bed-sacks, double	1,900			2,243	4,243	231		4,012
Bed-sacks, single	14,885		11,200	33	26,118	2,969		23,149
Pillow-sacks	16,430		19,811	1	36,242	11,676		24,566
Mosquito-bars	14,175			2,647	16,822	587		16,235
Iron pots	709			68	777	13		764
Camp-kettles	69,891			634	70,525	2,887		67,638
Mess-pans	373,834			3,258	377,092	1,444		375,648
Axes	24,622			2	24,624	2,185		22,439
Ar-helms	8,186	7,325		105	15,616	10,458		5,158
Ar-slings	27,752			305	28,057	100		27,957
Hatchets	78,751			1	78,752	553		78,199

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage on hand, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1877.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Taken up, turned into depot, &c.	Total.	Sold, expended, &c.	Issued to the Army.	On hand June 30, 1878.
Hatchet-helves	80,769			1,790	82,559	1,011		81,548
Hatchet-slings	24,701			223	24,924	3		24,921
Spades	66,508			1,183	67,691	600		67,091
Spade-slings.	1,079			3	1,082	146		936
Shovels	32,028	20		4	32,052	4,058		27,994
Pickaxes	59,004			1,784	60,788	350		60,438
Pickax-helves	56,001			224	56,225	254		55,971
Pickax-slings	815				815	181		634
Drums	*3,126			25	3,151	378		2,773
Drum-heads, batter	2,894			64	2,958	709		2,249
Drum-heads, snare	5,224			13	5,237	601		4,636
Drum-slings.	6,189			182	6,371	10		6,361
Drum-sticks. pairs.	13,869			190	14,059	41		14,018
Drum-stick carriages	11,352			323	11,675	5		11,670
Drum-cords	2,952				2,952	1,354		1,598
Drum-snare	4,119			12	4,131	260		3,871
Drum-cases	3,513			8	3,521	11		3,510
Trumpets	542				542	315		227
Trumpet-crooks	453				453	176		277
Trumpet and bugle cords and tassels	13,667				13,667	398		13,269
Bugles	1,558			2	1,560	59		1,501
Fifes	10,301				10,301	187		10,114
Books, company clothing-account	9,570			326	9,896	300		9,596
Books, company order.	8,684			1	8,685	57		8,628
Books, company descriptive.	10,159			313	10,472	275		10,197
Books, company morning-report.	10,962			7	10,969	49		10,920
Books, regimental letter.	1,394			49	1,443	12		1,431
Books, regimental descriptive.	2,260			76	2,336	25		2,311
Books, regimental index.	2,259			49	2,308	27		2,281
Books, regimental order.	2,156			1,165	3,321	28		3,293
Books, post order	4,647			68	4,715	90		4,625
Books, post morning-report	5,258			59	5,317	45		5,272
Books, post letter	4,915				4,915	50		4,865
Books, post guard-report	382				382	328		54
Books, target-practice.	1,260				1,260	68		1,192
Sibley tents, hospital	3,674				3,674	490		3,184
Sibley tent, hospital, flies	2,542				2,542	533		2,009
Sibley tent, hospital, poles. sets.	3,996				3,996	354		3,642
Tents, wall	2,273	500			2,773	2,154		619
Tent, wall, flies	1,800	200			2,000	1,280		720
Tent, wall, poles. sets.	2,755				2,755	932		1,823
Tents, common	7,692	1,141			8,833	7,647		1,186
Tent, common, poles. sets.	2,913	1,344			4,257	377		3,880
Tents, shelter	509,651				509,651	69,642		440,009
Tent, shelter poles. sets.	43,870				43,870	13,112		30,758
Tent-pins, assorted	2217307				2217307	1278308		939,099
Tents, Sibley, with wall	7		2		9	4		5
Tents, Sibley, without wall	10			297	307			307
Tent, Sibley, poles	5,000			635	5,635			5,635
Tent, Sibley, chains				5,347	5,347			5,347
Tent, Sibley, straps				12	12			12
Tent, Sibley, pole-sockets	10,080			450	10,530			10,530
Tent, Sibley, tripods	2,811			876	3,687			3,687
Tent, Sibley, stoves	1,108	45		12	1,165	383		782
Tent, Sibley, stove-pipe, joints	1,058	518		219	1,793	1,010		783
Flags, garrison	268			68	336	27		309
Flags, post	450	150		10	610	191		419
Flags, storm and recruiting	612	300			912	384		528
Flag-halliards, for garrison and storm	710			8	718	124		594
Flag-halliards, for recruiting	2,386			11	2,397	18		2,379
Colors, national	583			2	585	103		482
Colors, regimental	851			9	860	318		542
Color cords and tassels	69			61	130			130
Standards, cavalry	887				887	271		616
Guidons	1,152				1,152	401		751
Guidon-cases	1,453				1,453	800		653
Color-cases	13			55	68			68
Color belts and slings	977				977			977
Camp-colors	4,401				4,401	49		4,352
Ambulance-guidons	4,310				4,310			4,310
Post and field hospital-flags	1,115				1,115	37		1,078
Stencil-plates. sets.	239				239	213		300
Corn brooms	5,650	14,600			20,250	16,158		4,192

* Error in last year's annual report.

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage on hand, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1877.	Purchased.	Manufactured.	Taken up, turned into depot, &c.	Total.	Sold, expended, &c.	Issued to the Army.	On hand June 30, 1878.
Barrack-chairs			1, 735		1, 735	1, 009		686
Scrubbing-brushes	4, 304	5, 672		13	11, 989	7, 680		4, 309
Cloth, dark-blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	32, 843			94	32, 937	6, 086		26, 851
Cloth, dark-blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	21, 240			500	21, 740	19, 604 $\frac{1}{2}$		2, 135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kersey, sky-blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ heavy quality, yards.	13, 482	12, 774		631	26, 887	25, 469		1, 418
Kersey, sky-blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ heavy quality, yards.	17			9	26			26
Facing-cloth	2, 998			72	3, 763	1, 713		2, 050
Flannel, dark-blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	248, 248	2, 986		7	251, 241	247, 034		4, 207
Flannel, dark-blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	79, 725			1, 683	81, 408	80, 918		20, 490
Canton flannel	8, 237	161, 292		9, 302	178, 831	175, 947		2, 884
Shirting flannel, light and heavy quality.	31, 682	393, 794		3, 979	429, 455	422, 162		7, 293
Black allesia	8, 932	4, 041		296	13, 269	6, 904		6, 065
Unbleached muslin	328, 565			1, 542	330, 107	81, 583		248, 524
Cotton drilling	52, 704	139		388	53, 231	7, 622		45, 609
Black alpaca	99			20	119	43		76
Brown linen	639				639			639
Buckram	17				17			17
Canvas padding	965	19, 015		330	20, 310	15, 727		4, 583
Cotton jeans	29, 672	1, 891			31, 563	28, 996		2, 567
Italian cloth	1, 174				1, 174	792		382
Cotton wadding.	51, 924				51, 924	1, 242		50, 682
Cotton duck	2, 293	2, 802			5, 095	3, 223		1, 872
Cotton, spool	2, 025	8, 130		242	10, 397	8, 198		2, 199
Silk, sewing.	122	91			213	121		92
Silk, sewing	323	1, 740			2, 063	1, 618		445
Silk twist	61				61	9		52
Worsted braid	11, 313				11, 313	59		11, 254
Worsted cord	23, 443	49, 200		1, 332	73, 975	32, 579		41, 396
Buttons, all kinds.	78, 947	4, 094			83, 041	15, 956		67, 085
Buckles, gilt.	53, 136	54, 288			107, 424	14, 592		92, 832
Hooks	10, 184				10, 184	2, 196		7, 988
Eyes	14, 307				14, 307	3, 263		11, 044
Tape	162, 976	65, 730			228, 706	72, 178		156, 528
Tailors' crayons	529	24			553	46		507
Sole-leather		100, 481			100, 481	100, 481		
Wax upper-leather		104, 588			104, 588	104, 588		
Swedes nails		7, 904			7, 904	7, 904		
Lasting-tacks		500			500	500		
Standard wire		5, 350			5, 350	5, 350		

* Error in last year's annual report.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

B.—Statement showing expenditures on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Military Division of the Atlantic	\$3, 215 98
Military Division of the Missouri	23, 846 83
Military Division of the Pacific	36, 689 02
Depot at Washington, D. C.	4 00
Depot at Philadelphia, Pa.	504, 977 98
Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.	124, 715 35
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	9, 498 90
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	57 17
Saint Louis Barracks, Missouri	52 50
Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania	10 40

Total 703, 068 13

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

C.—*Statement showing amounts received from the sale of clothing, camp and garrison equipage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.*

From sales to officers, and on account of clothing overdrawn by enlisted men, credited to appropriation for 1871 and prior years.....	\$165 92
1871-1872	7 53
1872-1873	121 14
1873-1874	4 41
1874-1875	867 57
1875-1876	339 74
1876-1877	62,352 81
1877-1878	54,327 67
From sales of clothing to the Indian Bureau 1877-1878.....	2,620 06

Total 120,806 85

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

D.—*Statement of amounts received and expended by the Quartermaster's Department on account of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.*

Appropriated by Congress	\$900,000 00	Expended for clothing and equipage..	708,068 13
Deposited in Treasury, credited to appropriation for clothing and equipage. 56,947 73		Balance in Treasury June 30, 1878, and due on contracts not yet completed.	253,879 00
Total	956,947 73	Total	956,947 73

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

E.—*Specifications for articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, adopted and amended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STORM AND RECRUITING FLAGS.

The dimensions of the flag to be eight (8) feet fly and four (4) feet two (2) inches hoist. To be made of bunting, and to have thirteen (13) horizontal stripes of equal width, alternately red and white, beginning with the red. The "Union," in the upper quarter next the head, to consist of a blue field displaying a number of white stars, equal to the number of States in the Union, arranged in five (5) rows, parallel to the stripes. Size of stars, three and one-quarter ($3\frac{1}{4}$) inches between the opposite points. Size of the "Union," one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the length of the flag, and to extend to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from top.

The heading to be of stout eight (8) ounce cotton duck, four (4) inches wide, doubled to the flag, making it two (2) inches wide when completed, and to have a piece of stout one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch webbing through it, extending the whole width of the flag.

A galvanized iron staple and ring at each end of the flag heading, fastened with three (3)  copper rivets.

To have on each corner of the flag, at heading, a triangular stay-piece of bunting, the horizontal side of which shall be seven (7) inches, and the vertical side five (5) inches.

The lower edge or bottom of fly to be turned in three (3) thicknesses, with three (3) rows of sewing on it to strengthen the flag.

Adopted December 31, 1877.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Acting Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GRAY-FLANNEL SHIRTS WITHOUT COLLARS.

To be made of Army standard gray shirting flannel. Loose, with shoulder-yoke, collar-band, and one (1) plait two (2) inches wide, and about twelve (12) inches long, in the front. Collar-band to be about seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) of an inch deep. Two buttons and button-holes in front plait, one at the end of collar-band, and one at each wrist-band. The yoke to be lined with gray flannel, same quality as shirt is made of. A slit, eight (8) inches long, at the lower edge of each side seam, rounded off at the two front edges.

To be of four (4) sizes.

Adopted January 16, 1878.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DARK-BLUE WOOL FLANNEL.

To be fifty-four (54) inches, or $\frac{3}{4}$, wide, and to be made of pure, long staple American fleece-wool, not less than full one-half blood, free from shoddy, flocks, or other impurities.

To be twilled and the nap slightly raised. To contain not less than fifty-six (56) threads of warp and forty-eight (48) threads of filling in each square inch. To weigh not less than eleven and one-half ($11\frac{1}{2}$) ounces to the linear yard. To be capable of sustaining a strain of thirty-two (32) pounds to the inch in width of warp, and twenty-five (25) pounds to the inch in width of filling.

All flannel to be of the strength herein given, with an allowance of two (2) pounds for variation in samples; but no flannel breaking under a strain three (3) pounds less than the standard will be accepted from contractors.

The color to be dark blue, of same shade as the standard sample, and to be dyed in the wool with pure indigo.

Approved September 29, 1877.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1877.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CANTON FLANNEL.

To be made of long staple American cotton, free from dirt or imperfections, and of a grade not inferior to that known commercially as "low middling." To be thirty (30) inches wide, and nap raised. To weigh six (6) ounces to the linear yard; to contain not less than seventy (70) threads of warp and fifty (50) threads of filling to the inch, and to be capable of sustaining a strain, to the inch (tested in the piece), of sixty (60) pounds on the warp and fifty (50) pounds on the filling. The flannel to be unbleached.

Approved July 24, 1877.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1876.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WALL-TENTS.

Dimensions when pitched.

Height: Eight (8) feet six (6) inches.

Length of ridge: Nine (9) feet.

Width: Nine (9) feet.

Height of wall: Three (3) feet nine (9) inches.

Wall eaves: Two (2) inches wide.

Height of door: Seven (7) feet.

Width of door: Fourteen (14) inches at bottom, ten (10) inches at top.

From top of ridge to wall six (6) feet six (6) inches.

To be made of cotton duck twenty-eight and a half (28½) inches wide, clear of all imperfections, and weighing twelve (12) ounces to the linear yard.

To be made in a workmanlike manner, with not less than two and a half (2½) stitches of equal length to the inch, made with double thread of fivefold cotton twine well waxed.

The seams not less than one inch in width and no slack taken in them.

Grommets, made with malleable iron ring, galvanized, must be worked in all the holes, and well made with waxed cotton twine.

The door and stay-pieces to be of the same material as the tent.

Stay-pieces on the ends and ridge of tent to be nine (9) inches square.

The stay-pieces at the corners of the tent, at the angle of the wall and roof, to be eight (8) inches wide, let into the tabling at the eaves, and extending eight (8) inches up the roof and eight (8) inches down the wall.

The sod-cloth to be of seven (7) ounce cotton duck, nine (9) inches wide in the clear from the tabling, and to extend from door to door around both sides and ends of the tent.

The tabling on the foot of the tent, when finished, to be two and a half (2½) inches in width. The eave-lines to be of six-thread manila line nine (9) feet long in the clear, and ten (10) in number.

The door-lines to be of six-thread manila line three (3) feet long in the clear.

Twelve door-strings one (1) inch wide and fourteen (14) inches long in the clear, of linen or cotton webbing.

Foot-lines, seventeen in number, to be loops, both ends passing through a single grommet worked in the seam, and to be held by what is known as the "Matthew-Walker Knot," instead of the wooden button.

The tabling at bottom, the sod-cloth, and the foot-lines to be so arranged that the sod-cloth falls outside and the foot-lines inside the tent.

All lines to be well whipped one inch from the ends with waxed twine, and properly knotted.

Adopted May 20, 1875.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

A band or strip four (4) inches wide, of the same material as the tent, to be stitched across the back of the tent on the inside, entering into and being stretched with the corner seams at the junction of the roof and wall.

Amended January 18, 1878.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Quartermaster-General's Office.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BOOTS.

To be worked square with the last on which they are made; the edges to be finished with shoulder-sticks, without heel-ball, and must measure at least half a size (outside) more than they are marked.

The upper leather to be the best oak-tanned from slaughter-hides. The soles to be the best oak-tanned from "straight" Texas hides, or from South American (commonly called "Spanish") dry hides. No split leather to be used.

The width of the soles across the ball of the foot to be graduated as follows, and to be in proportion throughout: No. 5, 3½ inches; No. 6, 3¾ inches; No. 7, 3¾ inches; No. 8, 4 inches; No. 9, 4¼ inches; No. 10, 4½ inches; No. 11, 4¾ inches; No. 12, 4¾ inches.

The insteps and toes to measure as follows: No. 5, 9½, 9; No. 6, 9½, 9½; No. 7, 9½, 9½; No. 8, 10, 9½; No. 9, 10½, 10; No. 10, 10½, 10½; No. 11, 10½, 10½; No. 12, 11, 10½.

The measurement for a No. 8 boot, standard, is as follows, viz: Heel, 13½ inches; instep, 10 inches; ball or toe, across, 9¾ inches; length of legs, 15½ inches in front, 14 inches back; width of leg at top, 14½ inches; width of strap, 1½ inches; length of strap, 9 inches; height of counter, 2½ inches (counter to be sewed over side seam); length and width of heel, 3 inches; width of sole or ball, 4 inches. They are to have no less than six (6) stitches to the inch in the side seam, and not less than ten (10) stitches to the inch on counters and straps.

To have double soles, fastened to the upper leather and inner soles firmly with brass screws (the thread of which shall be cleanly cut by the machine on 12½ brass wire) well clinched inside, so as to render the inner sole perfectly smooth. The screws to be at no greater distance apart than will afford five (5) spaces to every two (2) inches.

Adopted February 25, 1878, in lieu of those adopted May 31, 1876, as modified August 24, 1876.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.

POMPONS.

Color of pompons for infantry, white; artillery, scarlet; engineers, lower half scarlet, upper half white; ordnance, crimson; commissary sergeants, gray; hospital stewards, green.

Crossed sabers.—For cavalry caps: Of sheet-brass, No. 20, representing two cavalry sabers in scabbards, crossed in the middle, with hilts and edges downward. To be shaped or curved so as to fit the front of cap.

Length of sabers three (3) inches; height from hilt of one to point of other one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches; from point to point two and three-fourths ($2\frac{3}{4}$) inches.

Four small brass-wire loops same as on crossed cannon.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Amended July 19, 1877.

Crossed rifles.—Of sheet-brass, No. 20: Two rifles crossing each other at a point equidistant from the butt and muzzle.

Muzzles pointing upward and outward, hammers upward, their position crossed making the upper space form an angle of 137° . Length of rifle two and five-eighths ($2\frac{5}{8}$) inches; diameter at point of crossing about one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch. To be shaped or curved so as to fit the front of cap.

The whole ornament occupying a rectangular space of about two and seven-sixteenths ($2\frac{7}{16}$) inches wide by one and three-eighths ($1\frac{3}{8}$) inches high.

Fastenings: Four brass-wire loops, firmly soldered, opening horizontally with the rifles, and placed about one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch from the muzzles and butts.

Adopted February 19, 1876.

Amended July 19, 1877.

Eagles for cap.—To be worn on caps of all arms of the service. Of sheet-brass, No. 23, representing an eagle with national shield on breast, head surmounted by scroll bearing the motto "E pluribus unum," extending downward and meeting olive branch; and arrows in the talons of eagle. Height one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches, greatest width between tips of wings one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches. Brass-wire loops soldered at back of each wing. To be shaped or curved so as to fit the front of cap.

Adopted May 31, 1876.

Amended July 19, 1877.

F.—Statement showing quantity of clothing issued to the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, under the act of January 23, 1873, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Balance due the Home as per statement E, accompanying last annual report of the clothing branch.....	\$16, 274 83
Issued on account:	
6,781 great-coats, at \$2.40 each.....	\$16, 274 40
1 uniform-coat, at 43 cents each.....	43
	\$16, 274 83

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

G.—Statement showing quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage sold to the Indian Bureau for use of Indian prisoners confined at Fort Marion, Fla., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; also the money value of same.

Date of account.	Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1877. Dec. 3	Forage-caps	68	\$0 72	\$48 96
	Blouses, lined, cavalry	11	4 15	45 65
	Pairs trousers, foot	34	4 10	139 40
	Shirts	136	1 16	157 76
	Pairs drawers	136	06	86 40
	Pairs stockings	136	29	39 44
	Pairs shoes	68	1 86	126 48
	Blankets, old pattern	68	3 11	211 48
	Camp-kettles	8	44	3 52
	Axes	4	73	2 92
	Ax-helves	10	13	1 30
				\$365 31
1878. Feb. 18	Uniform-coats, old pattern, damaged	31	4 16	128 96
	Blouses, unlined, infantry	15	3 21	48 65
	Blouses, unlined, cavalry	49	3 21	162 19
	Pairs trousers, foot	64	4 10	262 40
	Shirts, flannel	128	1 16	148 48
	Pairs drawers	128	65	83 20
	Pairs stockings	128	29	37 12
	Pairs pegged shoes	63	1 00	63 00
	Pairs sewed shoes	1	1 20	1 20
	Mosquito-bars, single	3	73	2 19
	Camp-kettles	4	44	1 76
				940 15
May 3	Corn-brooms	12	29	3 48
	Axes	4	73	2 92
	Ax-helves	6	13	78
	Bedsacks, single	3	1 51	4 53
				11 71
June 20	Forage-caps	20	09	13 80
	Great-coats	16	6 44	103 04
	Blouses, lined	29	3 64	105 56
	Blouses, unlined	3	3 18	9 54
	Pairs trousers, foot, made	30	3 09	92 70
	Flannel shirts	54	1 28	69 12
	Pairs drawers	25	61	15 25
	Pairs stockings	1	29	29
	Pairs worsted stockings	75	46	34 50
	Pairs shoes	30	1 86	55 80
	Pairs shoes, pegged	3	1 00	3 00
	Wool blankets	15	4 25	63 75
	Bedsacks, single	10	1 51	15 10
	Camp-kettles	6	44	2 64
	Axes	6	73	4 38
	Ax-helves	12	16	1 92
				590 39
	Total			2,407 56

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

H.—Statement showing articles of clothing issued to certain Cheyenne Indian prisoners at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and the money value of same.

Date of account.	Articles.	Price.	Amount.
1878. April 13	50 woolen blankets	\$4 25	\$212 50
	Total		212 50

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

L.—Statement showing articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, turned over to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for issue to prisoners, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and money value of same.

Period.	Articles.	Quantity.	Condition.	Price.	Amount.
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1877.	Uniform-coats, privates'.....	215	Old pattern, damaged &c.	\$0 82½	\$177 02
	Jackets, cavalry	200	do	46½	93 00
	Great-coats	115	do	2 40	276 00
	Pairs trousers, mounted, made	75	do	1 92½	144 19
	Pairs trousers, foot, made	400	do	1 92½	769 00
	Pairs drawers	935	New	65	620 75
	Pairs stockings	2,000	do	29	580 00
	Wool blankets	8	Old pattern, damaged &c.	1 53	12 24
	Pairs boots, pegged	285	do	1 24½	354 82
	Pairs boots, sewed	23	do	1 30½	29 98
	Pairs shoes, pegged	1,014	do	82½	833 51
	Pairs shoes, sewed	12	do	1 02½	12 32
	Iron bunks	100	New	4 50	450 00
	Spades	96	do	61	58 56
	Shovels	96	do	59	56 64
	Ax-helves	100	do	13	13 00
	Corn-brooms	134	do	29	38 86
	Scrubbing-brushes	55	do	17	9 35
	Pairs trousers, foot	547	do	3 09	2,690 23
	Pairs drawers	775	do	61	472 75
	Pairs stockings	1,500	do	29	435 00
	Pairs shoes, brass-screwed	298	do	1 86	554 28
	Ax-helves	100	do	16	16 00
	Corn-brooms	150	do	23	34 50
	Scrubbing-brushes	25	do	17	4 25
	Jackets, cavalry	467	Old pattern, &c	46½	217 16
	Pairs shoes, sewed	165	do	1 02½	169 40
	Pairs shoes, pegged	736	do	82½	604 99
	Pairs trousers	197	do	1 92½	378 73
	Great-coats	61	do	2 40	146 40
	Blouses, lined	10	do	80½	8 02
	Blouses, unlined	54	do	49½	26 83
	Uniform-hats	263	do	8½	22 92
	Uniform-coats	28	do	82½	23 05
	Blouses, lined	6	do	80½	4 81
	Blouses, unlined	12	do	49½	5 96
	Bedsacks	11	do		
	Sack-coats, lined	15	do	80½	12 03
	Sack-coats, unlined	41	do	49½	20 36
	Company morning-report books	2	New	1 00	2 00
	Regimental letter-books	2	do	1 51	3 02
	Regimental descriptive-books	2	do	2 11	4 22
	Regimental index-books	6	do	87	5 22
	Regimental order-books	3	do	1 51	4 53
	Post-guard report-books	4	do	75	3 00
	Wall-tent, complete, without pins	1	do	23 32	23 32
Total					9,422 21

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

K.—Statement of returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received and examined, and of letters received and written, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Number of returns on hand June 30, 1877	1,269
Number of returns received during the fiscal year	3,775
Total	5,044
Number of returns examined during the fiscal year	3,905
Number of returns on hand for examination June 30, 1878	1,139

Number of letters received pertaining to settlement of accounts, and to inspection reports and boards of survey.....	3,901
Number of letters received pertaining to purchase, manufacture, and issue of clothing and equipage.....	2,083
Total.....	5,984
Number of letters written pertaining to settlement of accounts, and to inspection reports and boards of survey.....	8,369
Number of letters written pertaining to purchase, manufacture, and issue of clothing and equipage.....	3,235
Total.....	11,604
Respectfully submitted.	

J. D. BINGHAM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

L.—Statement of the clerical force employed in the clothing and equipage branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

	Clerks.	Copyists.	Laborers.
On the 30th day of June, 1877	11	2	1
On the 30th day of June, 1878	11	2	1

In addition to this force, one copyist was employed during the whole year in copying old records.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. BINGHAM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 21, 1878.

No. 5.—Annual report of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of this office pertaining to transportation, indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, and miscellaneous claims, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 2, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office pertaining to transportation, and indebted railroads, regular and miscellaneous supplies, and miscellaneous claims, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

TRANSPORTATION.

The Quartermaster's Department transported by rail, water, wagon, and stage, during the fiscal year, 79,260 persons, 11,400 beasts, and 109,261 tons of material.

The following were the larger movements of troops during the year, with the average length of the march or movement in each case:

First Cavalry, Companies A and C, from Department of California to Department of the Columbia, 920 miles.

Second Cavalry, headquarters and Companies C, D, K, and M, from Department of the Platte to Department of Dakota, 470 miles.

Third Cavalry, Companies E, H, L, and M, from Department of the Platte to Department of Dakota, 881 miles.

Fourth Cavalry, headquarters and Companies A, C, D, K, L, and M, from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 916 miles.

Companies C and D, from Department of Texas to Department of the Missouri, 790 miles. Companies D and E, from Department of the Missouri to Department of Texas, 916 miles.

Tenth Cavalry, Companies A and I, from Department of Texas to Department of the Missouri, 461 miles.

Second Artillery, Company C, from Department of the East to Department of the South, 466 miles. Companies E, F, G, and L, from Department of the East to Department of Texas, 1,805 miles. Company M, from Department of the South to Department of the East, 910 miles.

Fourth Artillery, Company E, Department of the Columbia to Department of California, 650 miles.

Fifth Artillery, Companies B, D, E, I, and M, from Department of the South to Department of the East, 915 miles, and return, 915 miles.

Second Infantry, headquarters, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, from Department of the South to Department of the Columbia, 4,311 miles.

Third Infantry, headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, from Department of the Gulf to Department of the East, 1,350 miles, and from Department of the East to Department of Dakota, 3,006 miles.

Eighth Infantry, headquarters, from Department of Arizona to Department of California, 1,021 miles.

Twelfth Infantry, headquarters, from Department of California to Department of Arizona, 1,021 miles. Company D, from Department of California to Department of the Columbia, 1,644 miles, and return, 1,801 miles.

Thirteenth Infantry, headquarters and Companies A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, from Department of the Gulf to Department of the East, 1,475 miles, and return, 1,475 miles.

Eighteenth Infantry, Companies B, C, D, E, G, H, I, and K, from Department of the South to Department of the East, 903 miles, and return, 756 miles.

Twentieth Infantry, headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, from Department of Dakota to Department of Texas, 1,937 miles.

Accompanying this report is a table, marked —, showing these movements and distances in detail.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

During the year the Quartermaster's Department transported by rail 42,850 persons, 9,354 beasts, and 50,782 tons of material.

The transportation of United States troops and supplies sent to assist in the suppression of disturbances along the lines of railroads during the labor riots which occurred at the commencement of the fiscal year was promptly and effectually provided by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under circumstances which required quick and cautious action. After the restoration of peace and order along the lines affected by the disturbances, the question arose whether payment should be made by the United States of the claims of these railroads for the transportation of the United States troops which protected and guarded their property from destruction, put down the riotous demonstrations along their lines, restored their broken connections, and reopened their communications for the resumption of traffic and movements of passengers and freight.

Claims for such transportation, amounting in the aggregate to \$74,000.93, were presented to this office, submitted to the Secretary of

War, discussed by the President and cabinet, and finally paid, "on the ground that the United States are bound, at their own expense, to furnish troops, upon the constitutional call of a State to suppress insurrection, and cannot put any part of the expense upon owners of property protected by such troops.

Transportation by rail for the troops and property of the United States is generally furnished with alacrity by the railroads of the country on the requisitions of the Quartermaster's Department, and in a manner satisfactory to the service. Prompt payments are made for such transportation, excepting in cases where payments are prohibited by law, and when from lack of funds the department is not able to make such payments, when deficiency appropriations must be awaited.

The regulations governing transportation for the Army, including forms of bills of lading, transportation requests, and vouchers, are uniform throughout the country. They govern United States officers; and the officers of railroad companies adapt themselves in military business to the requirements of these regulations through the methods of business.

The United States laws regarding military transportation, and their interpretation by executive officers, both as they affect railroads and the *personnel* of the Army, constantly interpose to complicate accounts and create misunderstandings among the railroads. It is gratifying to know that, notwithstanding these difficulties, the business generally moves along smoothly and with satisfaction to all parties.

I have submitted to you a compilation of all orders, regulations, and laws pertaining to transportation of the Army, arranged and indexed for ready reference to any particular subject which might arise in the transactions of a shipping or paying officer. The publication of this work, amended as your judgment may suggest, would, I think, be of great advantage to the service, and also useful as information to transportation companies.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

All amounts earned by the bonded Pacific railroads for military transportation are taken from the Army transportation appropriation of the Quartermaster's Department and transferred to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, as assignee of the respective companies, to be by him credited on their indebtedness, as required by section 5260, Revised Statutes, to wit:

SEC. 5260. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the five per centum of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law.

The following is a statement of the transportation service performed by the Pacific railroads for the department during the fiscal year:

Names of companies.	Number of persons transported.	Number of animals transported.	Pounds of freight transported.
Union Pacific	8, 757	3, 146	37, 750, 307
Central Pacific	3, 136	1, 754	5, 518, 340
Kansas Pacific	1, 128	964	4, 411, 589
Sioux City and Pacific	524	422	797, 552
Total	13, 543	6, 286	48, 486, 678

The cost of this service may be stated as follows:

Names of companies.	Amount of accounts referred to Treasury for settlement.	Amount of accounts rendered and under examination July 1, 1878.	Estimated amount of accounts not yet rendered.	Total.
Union Pacific.....	\$287,458 44	\$368 00	\$325,000 00	\$612,827 13
Central Pacific.....	58,674 41	45,647 35	50,000 00	154,321 76
Kansas Pacific.....			75,000 00	75,000 00
Sioux City and Pacific.....	781 05		4,300 00	5,081 05
Total.....	346,813 90	46,016 04	454,300 00	847,229 94

The total amounts paid by the Quartermaster's Department for military transportation over these roads, from the date when they were first opened for traffic up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, may be stated as follows:

Names of companies.	Amount paid in cash.	Amount credited on bonds under act of July 2, 1864.	Amount with held under act of March 3, 1873.	Total.
Union Pacific.....	\$1,684,937 08	\$1,684,937 19	\$2,707,547 04	\$6,077,421 31
Central Pacific.....	223,404 73	223,404 71	418,088 41	864,897 85
Kansas Pacific.....	879,470 31	879,470 27	365,612 96	2,124,553 54
Sioux City and Pacific.....	4,403 89	4,403 90	17,842 03	20,649 82
Total.....	2,792,216 01	2,792,216 07	3,509,090 44	9,093,522 52

Unsettled accounts of these companies have been rendered and were, at the close of the fiscal year, under adjustment in this office and the Treasury Department, as follows:

Names of companies.	In Treasury.	In Quartermaster-General's Office.	Total.
Union Pacific.....	\$132,978 43	\$26,969 97	\$159,948 40
Central Pacific.....	107,520 99	121,747 42	229,268 41
Kansas Pacific.....	120,690 55		120,690 55
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,774 58		1,774 58
Total.....	362,964 55	148,717 39	511,681 94

There has not been any settlement whatever on any of the accounts of these railroads for transportation service rendered in the fiscal year 1877-78, excepting on account of the Union Pacific Railroad, \$23,003.65.

A close estimate has been made of the amount required to pay these outstanding accounts, the larger portion of which has not yet been received for settlement, and it is found that \$825,000, will be required, and

that amount has been reported as necessary for the settlement of the accrued accounts of these roads for services rendered in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Owing to the small balance of the Army transportation appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, which is now available and the outstanding indebtedness in some of the departments, reports of which have not been received, it may be that such balance will not be adequate to settle the outstanding accounts for transportation performed in that year, irrespective of those of the Pacific railroads.

In addition to the above amount which is necessary for the settlement of accounts for service in the last fiscal year merely, the following sums are required to settle outstanding accounts accrued in previous fiscal years:

Names of companies.	In Treasury.		In Quarter-master-General's Office.	Total.
	Adjusted and certificate issued.	Unadjusted.	Unadjusted.	
Union Pacific	\$516, 975 65	\$173, 672 48	\$24, 318 70	\$714, 966 83
Central Pacific	68, 343 37	103, 132 81	70, 946 21	242, 422 39
Kansas Pacific	86, 369 40	120, 690 55	.....	207, 059 95
Sioux City and Pacific.....	2, 914 69	993 53	.....	3, 908 22
Total	674, 603 11	398, 489 37	95, 264 91	1, 168, 357 39

The following is a division by the fiscal years in which these outstanding accounts have accrued:

Period.	Union Pacific.	Central Pacific.	Kansas Pacific.	Sioux City and Pacific.	Total.
Prior to July 1, 1870.....	.....	.....	\$897 00	.....	\$897 00
Year ending June 30, 1871.....	\$72 30	.....	189 45	.....	261 75
Year ending June 30, 1872.....	18 95	.....	16 21	.....	35 16
Year ending June 30, 1873.....	314, 074 64	\$48, 536 82	86, 369 40	\$2, 914 69	451, 895 55
Year ending June 30, 1874.....	22, 833 14	18, 421 88	547 88	.....	41, 802 90
Year ending June 30, 1875.....	227, 355 72	37, 442 37	16, 464 57	.....	281, 262 66
Year ending June 30, 1876.....	49, 024 34	65, 162 03	95, 879 24	32 30	210, 097 91
Year ending June 30, 1877.....	101, 587 74	72, 859 29	6, 696 20	961 23	182, 104 46
Total	714, 966 83	242, 422 39	207, 059 95	3, 908 22	1, 168, 357 39

Sufficient funds are available to pay outstanding accounts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

I repeat the remarks in my last annual report, that "appropriations for the settlement of these outstanding accounts of the Pacific Railroads would not take any money from the Treasury, but would enable the department to close the accounts and pass to the credit of the railroads the amounts which have been found due to them for services actually rendered."

The movement of the Second Infantry, consisting of 30 officers, 344 men, 42 laundresses, and about 60,000 pounds of baggage, from Georgia to Idaho, in July, 1877, was made via Kansas City, Denver, and Cheyenne, instead of via Omaha—that is to say, by the Kansas Pacific route, which at the time was almost entirely abandoned by through travelers from the East to the Pacific coast, instead of by the usually traveled Union Pacific route.

The selection of the Kansas Pacific route resulted from an offer and

guarantee of that railroad company to furnish the transportation through from Saint Louis to San Francisco at a rate \$5 per man less than it would have cost had the troops been sent via the Union Pacific route, which railroad company signified its purpose of charging full tariff rates if the troops were sent by that route.

The agreement with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company was therefore equivalent to fixing a rate of \$111 per man from Saint Louis to San Francisco, as tariff rates via Omaha would have amounted to \$116.

The main object of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in procuring this transportation was apparent at the time and fully developed itself after rendition of the service, when the accounts for the transportation were presented. It was to bring to an issue before the United States Government the question whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company had the legal right and power to charge and collect a rate of \$46.50 per passenger from Cheyenne to Ogden (517 miles), and the Central Pacific Railroad a rate of \$53.50 per passenger from Ogden to San Francisco (883 miles), *when such passenger started from Kansas City, the initial point of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, for a through journey via that railroad to the Pacific Coast.* The through passenger rate from Omaha to San Francisco, over the Union Pacific route (1,916 miles), is only \$100; but from Kansas City through to San Francisco, over the Kansas Pacific route, a passenger is required to purchase local tickets to and from Cheyenne, the junction of the Union Pacific route, making the cost about \$145. The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies asserted their right to impose these local rates on traffic from the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company controverted it.

Consequently, on the rendition of the accounts for the transportation of the Second Infantry, it was found that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company charged only \$27 per passenger from Cheyenne to Ogden and \$46 from Ogden to San Francisco, and demanded settlement at those rates. The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies, however, repudiated these rates and demanded \$46 and \$53.50, respectively, for the service.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company based its charges on the provisions of section 15 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 358), viz:

That the several companies authorized to construct the aforesaid roads are hereby required to operate and use said roads and telegraph for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, as far as the public and the government are concerned, as one continuous line, and in such operation and use to afford and secure to each *equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, and transportation*, without any discrimination of any kind in favor of the road or business of any or either of said companies, or adverse to the road or business of any or either of the others.

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies based their charges on their published tariffs, which, they claimed, imposed reasonable rates, and denied the charges of discrimination against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, as alleged by that company.

As bearing upon the questions at issue, the following joint special notice, issued by both the contending parties August 5, 1875, is noted:

In pursuance of an agreement made by the managers of the above roads, we hereby notify all connecting lines that on and after September 1, 1875, all through tickets via the Union and Denver Pacific roads to points south of Cheyenne, and all through tickets via Kansas and Denver Pacific roads to all points west of Cheyenne, must be withdrawn from sale.

THOMAS S. KIMBALL,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Union Pacific Railway.

BEVERLY R. KEIM,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Kansas Pacific Railway.

The case involved questions of law which this office did not feel authorized to decide, and the accounts were referred to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for settlement, who, however, returned them to the Secretary of War, suggesting their reference to the Attorney-General for opinion upon the disputed points. The papers were subsequently, on January 5, 1878, sent by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Treasury for his views, as being the assignee of the Pacific Railroads in the collection of moneys earned by military transportation. The accounts have not yet been paid, and the disposition made of them is not known to this office.

The principles involved in this case, the so-called "pro-rata controversy," were prominently brought before the country by the contending parties, and widely discussed during the last session of Congress. For further information touching the matter, reference is made to Senate Executive Document No. 29, "relating to the settlement of accounts for the transportation of the Second Infantry from Saint Louis to San Francisco via Denver"; House Executive Document No. 32, containing the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the operation of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches; and Report No. 430, House of Representatives, Forty-fifth Congress, second session; and also to the opinion of Judge E. S. Dundy, circuit court of the United States for the district of Nebraska, in the case of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* The Union Pacific Railroad Company.

During the year efforts have been made to ascertain the relations existing between the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and the following lines of railway, viz: The Leavenworth Branch, the Junction City and Fort Kearney; the Arkansas Valley, and the Denver and Boulder Valley Railways; also between the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies; the purpose being to know whether, under the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated February 24, 1874, in the case of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railway, all moneys due for military transportation over said roads should properly be withheld and applied to the debt of the Kansas Pacific or Central Pacific Railroad, for United States bonds and interest thereon, or if such moneys should be paid directly and in cash to the several railway companies respectively.

Owing to the inability of the Quartermaster's Department, after repeated efforts, to obtain from the railroad companies the information requested of them, this office has not been able to ascertain the facts necessary for a determination of the questions.

Payments for military transportation over the roads named have been suspended pending settlement of the matter.

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

In my last annual report I reported in detail the relations existing between the War Department and the land-grant railroads of the country with reference to military transportation.

The status of the case remains the same. Certificates of service are issued to land-grant railroad companies for transportation of United States troops and stores over their roads; but no payments are made for such transportation to those which come within the prohibition of the laws of June 16, 1874 (18 Stat., p. 74), and March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 453).

The close connections and running arrangements which exist between the land-grant and non-land-grant railroads of the country, making con-

tinuous lines for through business over both classes of roads, with one rate for the entire service, make it almost impossible to adjust accounts for such service satisfactorily, as the divisions of the rates inuring to the land-grant and to the non-land-grant railroads must be fixed in each case, sometimes arbitrarily, which is apt to cause complaint from one road or the other, and sometimes by mutual concessions from all parties interested, with no fixed standard except perhaps a mileage computation, which, for obvious reasons, is generally an incorrect basis. This difficulty has assumed such proportions that non-land-grant railroads have protested against the rendition of service for the Quartermaster's Department which involves transportation over land-grant railroads; and thus the department has been forced into paying high local rates where the lower through rates should govern, thus sacrificing the advantages of one rate for transportation over several roads.

The doctrine that payments should be made to these land-grant railroads has been announced by the Supreme Court, in the case of the Lake Superior and Mississippi and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads *vs.* The United States (October term, 1876, Nos. 487 and 683), and the War Department, from a sense of justice, asked the repeal of the prohibitory acts, and the grant of an appropriation for the payment of outstanding accounts, as well as provision for the payment of such accounts as may hereafter be incurred.

Senate bill No. 485, based on report No. 463, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, has been introduced from the Committee on Military Affairs, to repeal the prohibitory acts and to provide—

That the accounts of such railroad companies for such transportation shall be settled and paid in the same manner as like accounts of other railroad companies, subject to the following deductions for the use of their respective railroads, in conformity to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to wit:

First. That for all services of transportation heretofore performed by land-grant railway companies, 25 per centum shall be deducted from their accounts therefor, unless such services shall have been performed under a contract or stipulation with the government at other rates, in which case the deduction contracted or stipulated for shall be made at the rates so agreed upon.

Second. That from and after the passage of this act 22½ per centum shall be deducted from the accounts of all land-grant railway companies for transportation of troops and property of the United States (except the mails) over their respective roads, as the measure of deduction in return to the United States for the right to transport its said property and troops hereafter over land-grant railways, free from toll or other charge.

Before this or any other bill of a similar nature becomes a law, it is suggested that, to avoid future misunderstandings, it should clearly appear whether or not payments shall be made to those railroads which by the original acts of Congress granting them lands are bound in specific and unambiguous language to furnish free transportation over their land-grant portion for United States troops and stores, irrespective of the later prohibitory laws of June 16, 1874, and March 3, 1875, viz:

The Central Pacific, Oregon Division.

The Hastings and Dakota.

The Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith.

The Memphis and Little Rock.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.

The Oregon and California.

The Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.

Owing to embarrassments to the service which have frequently occurred by the refusal of land-grant railroads to transport the troops and supplies of the United States at request of the War Department, and

the powerlessness of the department to legally enforce prompt service even in cases of emergency, when important interests are at stake, I deem it my duty to again bring to your attention the advisability of the enactment of a law by Congress which will oblige all railroads to promptly transport the troops and property of the United States, leaving the questions of compensation and settlement for the service to be determined as provided by law. A recommendation to this effect was made by the honorable the Secretary of War in his last annual report, but was not acted upon by Congress.

WAGON AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION.

The Quartermaster's Department transported by wagon, including public teams, contractors' trains and teams hired for special services, 26,559 tons of military stores, and by stage 2,802 passengers.

Seventy contracts for wagon-transportation, made by officers of the department, were received at this office during the year, an abstract of which accompanies this report.

WATER-TRANSPORTATION.

There were carried by water for the department during the fiscal year 33,608 persons, 2,046 animals, and 63,830,327 pounds of material.

The following-named vessels, owned by the War Department, have been in service of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year, viz: Steamer Henry Smith, in New York Harbor; propeller General McPherson, in San Francisco Harbor; steam-launch Monroe, employed at Fort Monroe, Va.; steam-launch Hamilton, employed at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and at Washington, D. C.; steam-launch Thayer, employed in Boston Harbor; steam-launch General Greene, employed at Fort McHenry, Md.; steam-launch General Jesup, employed at Fort Adams, R. I.; schooner Matchless, employed at Key West, Fla.; sloop-yacht Phantom, employed at Fort Barrancas, Fla.; steamer Ordnance, employed by Ordnance Department in New York Harbor, and run at the expense of the Quartermaster's Department; steamboat General Sherman, employed on the Upper Missouri, Yellowstone, and Bighorn Rivers. The total cost of running and maintaining these vessels during the year was \$92,170.62.

The steam-launch Hamilton, being no longer required at Fort Hamilton, was transferred to Washington, D. C., in July, 1877, for service on the Potomac River between the city and Forts Foote and Washington.

The wreck of the steamboat J. Donald Cameron, which was sunk in the Missouri River below Sioux City, Iowa, on the 18th of May, 1877, on her passage up the river, was sold at auction in November, 1877, by Maj. W. B. Hughes, quartermaster, U. S. A., for \$220.

According to reports received from officers there have been seventeen vessels of different kinds employed at various times, under charter, as the necessities of the service required during the year, at an expense of \$12,274.84.

Eight contracts for water-transportation were made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department during the year, an abstract of which accompanies this report.

INDEBTED RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In the last annual report, the amount due the United States on July 1, 1877, from railroad companies which purchased rolling-stock and rail-

way material under the provisions of Executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, was stated to be \$1,865,793.22; the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company having been relieved by the settlement made with the Secretary of War of February 12, 1876, under the act of February 27, 1875, from the payment of \$90,492.77.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the accrued interest and charges amounted to \$71,172.80; the payments in military transportation and postal service amount to \$44,288.91; leaving unpaid July 1, 1878, \$1,892,677.11, exclusive of the sum of \$90,492.77 aforesaid.

Accounts in favor of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for the transportation of troops and property of the United States amounting, less one-third deduction on account of land grant, to \$58,991.49, remain unsettled; the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., part 3, p. 453), forbidding their payment, notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has, in effect, decided that the company is entitled to payment. (See decision in the cases of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Companies, 3 Otto, p. 442; also 12 Nott and Hopkins (C. C. Reports), pp. 35 and 295).

The following named sums are also due these indebted railroad companies for postal services, to wit:

McMinnville and Manchester	\$5, 054 37
Nashville and Northwestern	55, 581 92
Total	60, 636 29

These several sums, according to the terms on which the property was sold to the companies, should be paid to this department and credited on the indebtedness. When they have been so paid the proper credits will be given.

At the date of the last annual report there was a balance of \$16,897.98 due this department for postal service by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, which could not be paid by the Post-Office Department for want of funds. Congress, at its last session, made the necessary appropriation to pay this balance, and the amount has been placed to the credit of the company.

Under the judgment against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, reference to which was made in the last annual report, I received on February 26, 1878, from the Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railway Company, the present owners of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, a draft on the Post-Office Department for \$79,607.09, the amount due for postal service on that road subsequent to July 1, 1871, in part payment of the amount for which the Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railway Company was responsible.

On March 2, 1878, I received from the Post-Office Department a warrant on the Treasurer of the United States for \$26,501, in part payment of the amount due on the draft. The balance, \$53,106.09, cannot be paid until the necessary appropriation shall have been made therefor by Congress.

In addition to the \$53,106.09 there is a small sum due for postal service, to wit, \$2,475.83, covered by drafts previously given to the Quartermaster's Department, which cannot be paid for want of funds, making the total amount due the Quartermaster's Department on account of the indebtedness of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, which cannot be paid until Congress shall have made the necessary appropriation, as hereinbefore stated, \$55,581.92. I understand that this amount will be reported to Congress by the Treasury Department as

a balance due for carrying the mails, and an appropriation to pay it asked for.

In pursuance of judicial proceedings instituted by the State of Tennessee against the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company, and decrees of the State courts, that company's railroad, rolling-stock, depot building, appurtenances, and franchise, have become the property of the Nashville, Chattanooga and Saint Louis Railway Company. The railroad is now controlled and operated by the last-named company; the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company has, therefore, no income, earnings from mail and military transportation, or other means of liquidating the debt to the United States; hence, when the balance of \$55,581.92 due for carrying the mails prior to July 1, 1875, has been received and placed to the credit of the company, there will remain a balance of \$852,968.35, which will be a total loss to the government. The company will hereafter be reported in the monthly and annual statements as insolvent, and the statement of the amount will be reported in the list of companies whose debts have been paid in full, compromised and settled under the acts of March 3, 1871, February 27, 1875, and March 3, 1877, or that have become insolvent.

No appropriation having been made by the last Congress to pay the amount due for carrying the mails on the McMinville and Manchester Railroad prior to July 1, 1873, the account unpaid for that service stands as stated in the last annual report.

At the last session of Congress effort was made to secure the passage of a law directing the Secretary of War to reopen the settlements made with those railroad companies that have paid their debts in full, and to make new settlements on the basis and plan of settlements made with those companies whose debts were in litigation, the results of which were in doubt, and where it was thought better to secure by compromise the payment of a part of the amount due, than by litigation to jeopardize and perhaps lose the whole amount.

The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House, near the close of the session; the committee made its report, concluding as follows:

The committee, in deciding to recommend the passage of the present bill, do not express any opinion on the policy that has been adopted. Congress, by adoption of numerous reports, and the passage of these separate acts, has irrevocably established the principles that must now guide us. It has ceased to be a question of the original equities between the government and these railway companies, and is now simply a question of existing equities. The total amount of purchases by all the railway companies was \$7,556,033.95, of this amount \$5,139,907.30 [not so, only \$3,425,814.99] of the purchases have been adjusted under the previous acts of Congress. The committee cannot conceive any reasons under which the adjustment of the remaining amount can be refused or avoided. (House Report No. 909, Forty-fifth Congress, second session.)

They report the accompanying bill as a substitute for House bill No. 951, and recommend its passage. (See bill No. 5123.)

No action was taken by the House upon the report or bill except to commit it to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and order it to be printed. It is understood that the effort to secure the passage of the bill will be renewed at the coming session of Congress. Should it succeed it is estimated that it will take out of the Treasury of the United States not less than \$988,000, and it may exceed \$1,120,000, according as the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General shall exercise the discretionary power given them in section 1 of the bill.

The bill directs the Secretary of War and Attorney-General to adjust

and settle the accounts of such railway companies as received property of the United States in the years 1865 and 1866, provided that in such adjustments and settlements the abatement in respect of overvaluation shall not exceed 25 per centum, and shall extend only to such property as was sold at a valuation fixed by boards of appraisers appointed by the United States authorities.

No discretion is given to the Secretary of War and Attorney-General in respect to property appraised by boards of appraisers appointed by the United States authorities; the abatement of 25 per centum of the value of the property must be made in all such cases, even where in disputed cases an umpire was called to fix the valuation, and his decision was accepted by the purchasing companies.

Accompanying this report is a table, marked —, showing the original indebtedness of each company, the accumulated interest and charges on account of expenses and overpayments, the increase or decrease of the debt of each company during the year, the payments made during the year, the total payments to June 30, 1878, and the balance unpaid. It also gives the names of those companies whose debts have been paid in full, or compromised and settled under the acts of March 3, 1871; February 27, 1875, and March 3, 1877; the amounts for which they were compromised, the amounts unpaid at date of compromise, the amount refunded on account of the debt of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and the names of those companies that have become insolvent, and, therefore, unable to pay their debts, with the amounts due.

During the fiscal year I received from indebted railroad companies in postal dues the sum of \$26,501.00, which sum has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States and credited to the company making the payment.

REGULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

Animals.—The following statement shows the number of horses and mules purchased in the several military departments and at general and other depots during the fiscal year; also their total cost and average cost.

Cavalry and artillery horses.

Where purchased.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Department of the East	3	\$435 00	\$145. 00
Department of the South	25	3, 425 00	137. 00
Department of Dakota	9	955 00	106. 11+
Department of California	114	*14, 002 50	122. 82+
Department of the Columbia	495	60, 167 00	121. 54+
Department of Arizona	42	4, 050 00	96. 42+
New York Depot, New York	6	960 00	160. 00
Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana	45	5, 925 00	131. 66+
Washington Depot, District of Columbia	15	1, 845 00	123. 00
Saint Louis Depot, Missouri	1, 497	173, 255 00	115. 73+
Total	2, 251	265, 019 50	117. 73+

* Coin.

The following is a tabular statement of the sales of public animals in the different departments, and at the general and other depots, showing number sold and amount realized:

Department.	Horses.		Mules.		Oxen.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Department of the East.....	21	\$760 33	1	\$36 00	.....	.....	22	\$796 33
Department of the South.....	23	1,424 00	4	153 25	.....	.....	27	1,577 25
Department of Dakota.....	251	11,160 83	42	1,087 22	2	\$90 30	295	12,908 35
Department of the Missouri.....	214	8,553 39	127	4,405 39	.....	.....	341	12,958 78
Department of the Platte.....	335	*15,832 90	82	*2,817 97	.....	.....	417	18,650 87
Department of the Gulf.....	11	603 00	27	1,105 25	.....	.....	38	1,708 25
Department of Texas.....	263	7,674 28	53	928 88	.....	.....	316	8,603 16
Department of California.....	26	765 30	13	450 00	.....	.....	39	1,215 30
Department of the Columbia.....	61	1,729 32	30	762 46	.....	.....	91	2,491 78
Department of Arizona.....	87	2,577 58	29	951 65	.....	.....	116	3,529 23
Department of West Point.....	13	549 00	7	311 25	4	203 00	24	1,063 25
Washington Depot, D. C.....	5	208 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	208 00
Saint Louis Depot, Missouri.....	5	29 64	1	35 00	.....	.....	6	64 64
Total.....	1,315	51,867 57	416	13,644 32	6	263 30	1,737	65,775 19

* Amount realized from sale of 4 horses and 2 mules in Department of the Platte not reported

Mules and team-horses purchased.

Where purchased.	Mules.			Horses.		
	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Number.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Department of the East.....	3	\$570 00	\$190.00	4	\$595 00	\$148.75
Department of California.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,800 00	200.00
Department of the Columbia*.....	392	56,838 38	144.99+	17	1,275 00	75.00
Department of Arizona.....	23	2,300 00	100.00	.....	.....	.....
Washington Depot, District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	165 00	165.00
Saint Louis Depot, Missouri.....	744	91,537 25	123.03+	3	575 00	191.66+
Total.....	1,162	151,245 63	130.15+	34	4,410 00	129.70+

* Twelve (12) oxen purchased in the Department of the Columbia at a cost of \$960.

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the number of animals purchased, sold, died, &c., and remaining on hand during the fiscal year:

On hand, purchased, &c.	Horses.	Mules.	Oxen.
On hand July 1, 1877.....	11,482	9,621	67
Purchased.....	2,285	1,162	12
Taken up, &c.....	210	108	.....
Total to be accounted for.....	13,978	10,891	79
Sold.....	1,315	416	6
Died.....	784	644	1
Lost and stolen.....	326	137	13
In the field, not accounted for.....	178	6	.....
Total sold, died, &c.....	2,603	1,203	20
On hand June 30, 1878.....	11,375	9,688	59

FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

The issues of forage and straw during the fiscal year were as follows : Corn, 811,769 bushels ; oats, 1,055,350 bushels ; hay, 56,512 tons ; straw, 2,522 tons ; barley, 135,706 bushels ; bran, 45,359 bushels ; fodder, 306 tons.

The issues of fuel during the same period were, hard wood, 53,940 cords ; soft wood, 82,937 cords ; anthracite coal, 20,441 tons ; bituminous coal, 18,464 tons.

CONTRACTS.

There were filed in this office and examined during the fiscal year 968 contracts, as follows : 589, embracing 25,661,309 pounds of corn, 18,177,085 pounds of oats, 4,418,500 pounds of barley, 277,300 pounds of bran, 84,889,805 pounds of hay, 2,596,740 pounds of straw, 133,529 cords of wood, 50,896,257 pounds of coal, and 24,020 bushels of charcoal ; 123 for such quantities of fuel, forage, and straw as might be required ; 5 for work upon national cemeteries ; 47 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage ; 5 for horses ; 2 for harness ; 78 for transportation ; 18 for buildings ; 2 for stationery ; 3 for Army wagons and ambulance wagons ; 32 for miscellaneous services, and 64 contracts of lease.

ESTIMATES AND REQUISITIONS.

Estimates for annual supplies and miscellaneous estimates and requisitions have been received and acted upon during the fiscal year as follows :

From Military Division of the Atlantic.....	205
From Military Division of the Missouri.....	419
From Military Division of the Pacific.....	81
From Department of West Point.....	9
From New York depot.....	5
From Philadelphia depot.....	28
From Jeffersonville depot.....	12
From Washington depot.....	36
From miscellaneous sources.....	102
Total	897

WAGONS, AMBULANCES, AND HARNESS.

There were purchased during the year 100 six-mule Army wagons, 50 two horse and four horse or mule wagons, 3 spring-wagons, and two thorough-brace wagons. Of these there were purchased under contract, after advertisement, 100 six-mule Army wagons at \$99.25 each, from the Pittsburgh Wagon Works, of Allegheny, Pa., under contract dated March 7, 1878, and 50 two horse and four horse or mule wagons, at \$92.50 each, from the Kansas Manufacturing Company, of Leavenworth, Kans., under contract dated March 20, 1878. Nineteen spring-wagons were furnished posts and depots during the year, besides two-spring-express wagons.

The model ambulance wagon referred to in the annual report for last fiscal year as being in course of construction in this city was finished and submitted by the ambulance board to the honorable the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that it be adopted as the pattern four-wheeled ambulance wagon for sick transport in the Army. The recommendation of the board was approved by the honorable the Secretary of War,

October 31, 1877. Specifications for the adopted pattern of ambulance wagon, prepared by the board, are attached hereto.

Under authority of the honorable the Secretary of War, contract was made (after public advertisement for proposals) with the Pittsburgh Wagon Works, of Allegheny, Pa., March 7, 1878, for 25 ambulance wagons of the adopted pattern, at \$169.90 each.

There were purchased during the year, under contract, after advertisement, 150 sets six-mule Army-wagon harness, from William S. Hansell & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. (contract dated February 25, 1878), at \$67.49 per set, and 75 sets four-mule ambulance harness from E. P. Moyer & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa. (contract dated February 26, 1878), at \$57.84 per set.

It was found necessary, after trial, to make certain changes in the specifications for four-mule ambulance harness. A copy of the specifications, as modified, is attached hereto.

FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

On recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, a new scale of fuel equivalents was adopted by the honorable the Secretary of War, and published in General Orders No. 113, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, December 14, 1877. Copy herewith.

To prevent as far as practicable losses from wastage and other causes of fuel, forage, and straw, certain instructions were, on recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, issued in General Orders No. 80, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1877. The first section of paragraph 3 of this order was subsequently amended by General Orders No. 103, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, November 12, 1877. A copy of each of these orders is herewith.

STOVES AND RANGES.

There were manufactured during the year by the Ordnance Department, at Rock Island arsenal, Illinois, where the patterns and flasks are on hand, for the Quartermaster's Department, 201 Army heating-stoves of adopted pattern, at a total cost of \$3,098.50, viz: 35 No. 1, at \$8.80 each; 31 No. 2, at \$18 each; 35 No. 3, at \$18.50 each; 50 No. 6, at \$10 each; and 50 No. 7, at \$21.70 each.

No Army cooking-ranges were purchased during the year, the supply procured and stored the previous year having been sufficient to meet demands, with a surplus still remaining on hand.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

The Quartermaster's Department furnished to the surveying expedition under charge of Lient. George M. Wheeler, United States Engineers, during the year similar aid and assistance as in the previous year. (See General Orders No. 62, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, July 3, 1877. Copy herewith.)

IRON-HUBBED WHEELS.

Trials of iron-hubbed wheels have been continued during the year, with generally favorable results.

TARGETS.

There were manufactured during the year by the Ordnance Department at Rock Island arsenal, Illinois, for the Quartermaster's Department, 19 cast-iron targets of the regulation sizes (five 22" x 72", five 44" x 72", and nine 66" x 72"), at a total cost of \$285.39. The Ordnance Department has advised this office that the cost of targets manufactured at that arsenal will hereafter be as follows, the patterns and flasks necessary in their manufacture being on hand, viz:

22" x 72"	\$6. 32 each.
44" x 72"	11. 40 each.
66" x 72"	16. 38 each.

APPROPRIATION FOR REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The amount estimated by this office for regular supplies for the Army during the fiscal year 1877-'78 was \$4,400,000. The honorable the Secretary of War recommended same amount. Congress appropriated \$3,700,000.

The amount remaining to the credit of the appropriation for regular supplies for the fiscal year 1877-'78 on the books of the Treasury, July 1, 1878, was \$95,412.23, which, with the amount of that appropriation in the hands of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, will, it is thought, be sufficient to meet all outstanding indebtedness on that account for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, 12,734 claims and accounts were on file, amounting to \$6,957,772.62; during the year 1,526 were received, amounting to \$582,669.32; total claims and accounts for \$7,540,441.94.

One hundred and eleven claims were approved for \$19,181.20, being a deduction in the amount as presented of \$5,092.80; 312 claims were referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, for action of the accounting officers, amounting to \$58,766.65; 158 claims, amounting to \$319,921.95, were referred to the other departments to which they pertained; 200 claims, amounting to \$75,637.52, were rejected; 490 accounts, amounting to \$28,598.42, were approved, being a deduction in the amounts as presented of \$24.26; 181 accounts were referred to other departments, amounting to \$80,627.27; 19 accounts, amounting to \$2,989.00, were withdrawn, and 11 accounts, amounting to \$2,601.55, were rejected; total disposed of, 1,482 claims and accounts, amounting as presented to \$593,440.62; 12,450 miscellaneous claims and 328 accounts remain on file, amounting to \$6,947,001.32.

In my last annual report I referred to the failure of Congress to provide by proper appropriation for the support and maintenance of the Army for the fiscal year 1877-'78, thereby necessitating the adoption of a system of certificates for issue by officers of the Quartermaster's Department to persons in the military service, for service rendered by them for the United States, for the period subsequent to July 1, 1877.

Large numbers of these certificates for services, &c., rendered were issued, dependent upon a future appropriation by Congress for their payment.

Congress having, in November last, provided the necessary appropriation for support of the Army, these certificates, or the greater portion of them, it is believed, have been taken up by the issuing officers, and accounts, duly certified, covering the service, substituted in lieu thereof.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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The bulk of these accounts have been paid by disbursing officers of this department from funds remitted to them for that purpose, and but few of them, in proportion to the number issued, have come before this branch of the office for proper action and disposal.

It will be noticed, however, from the statement appended to this report, that the business of the miscellaneous branch proper has considerably increased during the past fiscal year. The number of claims and accounts presented has been greater, and there has been no perceptible decrease from the previous fiscal year in the number of questions of a miscellaneous nature submitted for information and for decision.

This increase in the number of claims and accounts filed has naturally imposed additional labor upon the branch in making the required examinations, and a corresponding increase in the correspondence necessary to the proper disposition of such claims and accounts.

In addition to this the numerous calls of local attorneys and the frequent visits of claimants themselves for information in relation to claims are answered verbally or informally, requiring both time and labor.

Instructions for supplying officers of the Quartermaster's Department with the official postage-stamps of the War Department, with all blank forms necessary in the preparation of their returns, both money and property, and with various books of record, &c., emanate directly from this branch of the office—this duty often requiring much correspondence and the keeping of proper records, &c.

The statement of miscellaneous claims appended to this report shows that there were on hand at close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, 12,443 claims, amounting to \$6,901,886.91, being a reduction of 425 claims, amounting to \$389,807.12, from those reported as on hand at close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

The following statements exhibit the number of transportation claims and accounts and miscellaneous claims and accounts on hand July 1, 1877, received and acted upon during the year and remaining on hand June 30, 1878.

Statement of accounts and claims in the transportation division, Quartermaster-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Number of accounts and claims suspended and awaiting action July 1, 1877.....	256	\$537,600 11		
Accounts received during the fiscal year.....	1,349	1,502,010 84		
Claims received during the fiscal year.....	82	57,600 90		
Total number on hand and received.....			1,687	\$2,187,379 15
Accounts referred for settlement in fiscal year.....	1,292	1,812,425 28		
Claims referred for settlement in fiscal year.....	51	52,323 86		
Claims and accounts rejected in fiscal year.....	53	36,517 18		
Claims and accounts suspended at close of fiscal year.....	74	114,921 53		
Total accounts and claims referred, rejected, and suspended.....			1,400	2,016,187 85
Accounts awaiting action July 1, 1878.....	206	108,907 62		
Claims awaiting action July 1, 1878.....	12	2,196 68		
Total number and amount.....			218	171,101 30

Statement of miscellaneous claims and accounts in the Quartermaster-General's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1877, which had previously been suspended, or had received no decisive action—				
Claims	12, 443	\$6, 901, 886 91		
Accounts	291	55, 885 71		
	12, 734	6, 957, 772 62		
Number of claims received during the fiscal year	788	472, 587 00		
Number of accounts received during the fiscal year	738	110, 082 32		
Total number on hand and received			14, 260	\$7, 540, 441 94
Claims approved	111	19, 181 20		
Reduction on claims approved		5, 092 80		
Claims referred to Third Auditor for action of accounting-officers	312	58, 766 65		
Claims referred to other departments	158	319, 921 95		
Claims rejected	200	75, 637 52		
Accounts approved	490	28, 508 42		
Reduction on accounts approved		24 26		
Accounts referred to other departments	181	80, 627 27		
Accounts withdrawn	19	2, 989 00		
Accounts rejected	11	2, 601 55		
Total upon which final action has been taken			1, 482	503, 440 62
Remaining on hand July 1, 1878—				
Claims	12, 450	6, 895, 873 79		
Accounts	328	51, 127 53		
Total number and amount			12, 778	6, 947, 001 32

The following-described papers accompany this report :

A.—Statement of all troops and property transported under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

B.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for wagon transportation during fiscal year.

C.—Statement showing principal movements of troops during the fiscal year, and average length of march or movement in each case.

D.—Abstract of contracts made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department for water transportation during the fiscal year.

E.—Statement of vessels owned and purchased by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

F.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year.

G.—Statement of the indebtedness of railway companies for railway material, &c., purchased of the United States, for the fiscal year.

H.—Specifications for ambulance wagon for United States Army use.

I.—Specifications for four-mule ambulance harness.

K.—General Orders Nos. 62, 80, 103, and 113, Adjutant-General's Office, 1877.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. HODGES,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

A.—Statement of all troops and property transported under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Kind of transportation.	Passengers.			Beasts.			Stores.						
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Total.	Subsistence.	Quartermasters.	Ordnance.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Railroad	3,764	39,066	42,850	6,520	2,824	.....	9,354	Pounds. 29,825,204	Pounds. 59,562,983	Pounds. 4,082,607	Pounds. 1,294,178	Pounds. 6,780,987	Pounds. 101,564,969
Water	8,270	25,338	33,608	1,152	887	7	2,046	17,252,579	36,077,774	7,580,645	1,553,395	2,359,834	63,830,327
Wagon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,527,176	22,435,769	3,241,397	1,015,919	5,897,053	53,117,314
Stage	975	1,827	2,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	1,086	82	88	8,148	9,483
Grand total	13,009	66,251	79,260	7,672	3,721	7	11,400	67,605,038	118,077,612	14,920,731	2,863,590	15,056,132	218,522,063

Respectfully submitted.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 21, 1878.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

B.—Abstracts of contracts for wagon-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department received at the office of the Quartermaster-General during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Maj. B. C. Carl, chief quartermaster, Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.	Edgar G. Maclay & Co.	July 9, 1877	From Fort Benton, Mont., or any other point on the Missouri River within the Territory of Montana, or at any other point within said Territory, or at Corinne or other station on the Union Pacific Railroad, to any point in said Territory, or at any point that is now or may be established in said Territory, and to posts on the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers.	\$1.23 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	Dec. 31, 1877
Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy, chief quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oreg.	Thomas G. Reames	Jan. 24, 1878	From Roseburg to Fort Klamath, Oreg., 200 miles.	4½ cents per pound for the whole distance during the months of Apr., May, and June, 1878.	June 30, 1878
Do	Louis Solomon	Jan. 24, 1877	From Roseburg to Fort Klamath, Oreg., 200 miles.	8½ cents per pound for the whole distance during the months of Jan., Feb., and Mar., 1878.	June 30, 1878
Do	S. Rhinehart	June 30, 1877	From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp Hanney, Oreg., 230 miles.	4½ cents (coin) per pound for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Maj. J. J. Dana, quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	William J. Crawford	Jan. 2, 1878	Hauling in the city of Philadelphia and vicinity.	Various.	June 30, 1878
Lieut. Col. Rufus Sexton, chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Edward Fenlon	Dec. 22, 1877	Route No. 1. Caddo to Fort Sill, Ind. T., 157 miles.	\$2.20 per 100 pounds for the entire distance.	June 30, 1878
Do	do	Dec. 22, 1877	Route No. 2. Wichita, Kans., to Fort Reno, Ind. T., 184 miles.	\$2.20 per 100 pounds for the entire distance.	June 30, 1878
Do	W. M. D. Lee	Dec. 22, 1877	Route No. 3. Dodge City, Kans., to Fort Elliott, Tex., 184 miles.	\$2.40 per 100 pounds for the entire distance.	June 30, 1878
Do	E. B. Allen	Dec. 31, 1877	Route No. 4. El Paso, Colo., to Fort Stanton, N. Mex., 228 miles.	\$3.94 per 100 pounds for the entire distance.	June 30, 1878
Do	F. F. Struby	Jan. 25, 1878	Route No. 5. Garland, Colo., to Santa Fe, N. Mex., 143 miles.	\$2 for mule or horse transportation, from Feb. 1, 1878, to Mar. 31, 1878, inclusive, and \$1.20 for ox transportation, from Apr. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878, inclusive, per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do	do	Jan. 25, 1878	Route No. 6. Garland, Colo., to Fort Craig, N. Mex., 303 miles.	\$4 for mule or horse transportation, from Feb. 1, 1878, to Mar. 31, 1878, inclusive, and \$2.50 for ox transportation, from Apr. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878, inclusive, per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878

B.—Abstracts of contracts for wagon-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton, chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	F. F. Struby	Jan. 25, 1878	Route No. 7. Garland, Colo., to Fort Wingate, N. Mex., 313 miles.	\$4.50 for mule or horse transportation, from Feb. 1, 1878, to Mar. 31, 1878, inclusive, and \$2.75 for ox-transportation, from Apr. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878, inclusive, per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.	do	Jan. 25, 1878	Route No. 8. Garland, Colo., to Fort Selden, N. Mex., 388 miles.	\$4.50 for mule or horse transportation, from Feb. 1, 1878, to Mar. 31, 1878, and \$2.25 for ox-transportation, from Apr. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878, per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.	do	Jan. 25, 1878	Route No. 9. Garland, Colo., to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., 491 miles.	\$5.50 for mule or horse transportation, from Feb. 1, 1878, to Mar. 31, 1878, and \$4 for ox-transportation, from Apr. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878, per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.	do	Jan. 25, 1878	Route No. 10. Garland, Colo., to Camp Apache, Ariz., 456 miles.	\$6 for mule or horse transportation, from Feb. 1, 1878, to Mar. 31, 1878, and \$4.25 for ox-transportation, from Apr. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1878, per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.	Edward Fenlon	June 23, 1877	Route No. 1. Caddo to Fort Sill, Ind. T., 157 miles.	\$2.10 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	do	June 23, 1877	Route No. 2. Wichita, Kans., to Fort Reno, Ind. T., 164 miles.	\$2.20 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	A. E. Reynolds.	June 23, 1877	Route No. 3. Dodge City, Kans., to Fort Elliott, Tex., 184 miles.	\$2.25 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	E. B. Allen	June 23, 1877	Route No. 4. El Moro, Colo., to Santa Fe, N. Mex., 221 miles.	\$2.05 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	do	June 23, 1877	Route No. 5. El Moro, Colo., to Fort Stanton, N. Mex., 328 miles.	\$3.05 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	do	June 23, 1877	Route No. 6. El Moro, Colo., to Fort Craig, N. Mex., 381 miles.	\$3.34 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	do	June 23, 1877	Route No. 7. El Moro, Colo., to Fort Wingate, N. Mex., 391 miles.	\$3.63 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	do	June 23, 1877	Route No. 8. El Moro, Colo., to Fort Selden, N. Mex., 466 miles.	\$4.33 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	do	June 23, 1877	Route No. 9. El Moro, Colo., to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., 559 miles.	\$5.19 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	do	June 23, 1877	Route No. 10. El Moro, Colo., to Camp Apache, Ariz., 534 miles.	\$4.46 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Col. Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster, Military Division of Pacific and Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.	James N. Barney	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Yuma Depot, Ariz.	From July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.	do	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Ehrenberg, Ariz.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877

Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Camp Molave, Ariz.	4½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Camp McGowan, Ariz.	6½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Camp Lowell, Ariz.	7½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Camp Grand, Ariz.	8½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Camp Bowles, Ariz.	8½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Camp Thomas, Ariz.	9½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Camp Apache, Ariz.	11½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Whipple Depot, Ariz.	6½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From San Francisco, Cal., to Camp Verde, Ariz.	7½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Yuma, Cal., to Camp McDowell, Ariz.	3½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Yuma, Cal., to Camp Lowell, Ariz.	4½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Yuma, Cal., to Camp Grant, Ariz.	6½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Yuma, Cal., to Camp Bowie, Ariz.	6½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Yuma, Cal., to Camp Thomas, Ariz.	7½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Yuma, Cal., to Camp Apache, Ariz.	9½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Ehrenberg to Whipple Depot, Ariz.	3½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Ehrenberg to Camp Verde, Ariz.	4½ cents per pound for the whole distance, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	J. S. Rothachild.....	Mar. 11, 1877	From San Francisco to Camp Independence, Cal.	\$5.50 (coin) per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., and Sept. 1877, and Apr., May, and June, 1878; \$5.30 (coin) per 100 pounds during the months of Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1877, and Jan., Feb., and Mar., 1878, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....	Irvin Ayres.....	Mar. 13, 1878	From Reno, Nev., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.	\$2.56 per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., and Sept. 1877, and April, May, and June, 1878; \$4.30 per 100 pounds during the months of Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1877, and Jan., Feb., and Mar., 1878, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....	Thomas Bair.....	Mar. 13, 1878	From San Francisco to Camp Gaston, Cal.	\$1.95 per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., 1877, May and June, 1878; \$2.25 per 100 pounds during the months of Sept., Oct., 1877, and April, 1878; \$3.50 per 100 pounds during the months of Nov. and Dec., 1877, and Jan. and Feb., 1878; \$3 per 100 pounds for the month of Mar., 1878, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878

B.—Abstracts of contracts for wagon-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Cd. Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster Military Division of Pacific and Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.	Thomas Bair.....	Mar. 13, 1878	From Arcata to Camp Gaston, Cal.	\$1.79 per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., 1877, and May and June, 1878; \$2 per 100 pounds during the months of Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1877; Jan. Feb., Mar., and Apr., 1878, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....	John Thomas Smythe.....	Mar. 13, 1878	Hauling in city of San Francisco, Cal.	32½ cents per ton measurement, or 42½ cents per ton weight.	June 30, 1878
Do.....	S. Reinhart.....	Mar. 13, 1878	From San Francisco, Cal., to Camp McDermitt, Nev.	\$1.40 (coin) per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Maj. M. I. Ludington, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.	John S. Boutware.....	June 25, 1877	From Corinne, Utah, to Fort Hall, Idaho, 150 miles.	\$1.25 per 100 pounds during the months of July and Aug., 1877; \$1.45 per 100 pounds for Sept., 1877; \$1.75 per 100 pounds for Oct., 1877; \$2.90 per 100 pounds for Nov., 1877, and \$6.90 per 100 pounds for Dec., 1877, for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	G. H. Jewett.....	June 25, 1877	Sidney to Camp Sheridan, Nebr., 138 miles.	\$1.65 per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1877; \$2.25 per 100 pounds during the months of Nov. and Dec., 1877, for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	J. S. Lewis, W. T. Van Dorn, and G. W. Leebus.	June 25, 1877	From York (the present southern terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad) to Fort Cameron, Utah, 155 miles.	\$1.50 per 100 pounds for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	C. Hecht.....	June 25, 1877	From Cheyenne Depot to Fort Laramie, Wyo., 90 miles.		Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Cheyenne to Fort Fetterman, Wyo., 171 miles.	\$1.03 per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.; \$1.39 per 100 pounds during the months of Nov. and Dec., for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	June 25, 1877	From Cheyenne to Cantonment Reno, Wyo., 261 miles.	\$1.71 per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.; \$2.29 per 100 pounds during the months of Nov. and Dec., for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	E. Fenlon.....	June 25, 1877	From Sidney to Camp Robinson, Nebr., 90 miles.	\$2.73 per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.; \$3.69 per 100 pounds during the months of Nov. and Dec., for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	W. P. Noble.....	June 25, 1877	Bryan or Green River Station to Camp Stambaugh, Wyo., 100 miles.	\$1.35 per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.; \$1.80 per 100 pounds during the months of Nov. and Dec., for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....		June 25, 1877		\$1.12½ per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.; \$1.50 per 100 pounds for Nov.; \$3.50 for Dec., for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877

Do.....do.....	June 25, 1877	Bryan to Camp Brown, Wyo.....	\$1.73 per 100 pounds during the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct.; \$2.25 per 100 pounds for Nov.; \$5.25 for Dec., for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....Augustus and Charles Trabling	June 26, 1877	Medicine Bow or Rock Creek Station to Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	\$1.05 per 100 pounds during the months of July and Aug.; \$1.15 per 100 pounds for Sept.; \$1.25 per 100 pounds for Oct.; \$1.45 per 100 pounds for Nov., for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....do.....	June 25, 1877	Medicine Bow to Cantonment Reno, Wyo.	\$2 per 100 pounds during the months of July and Aug.; \$2.25 per 100 pounds during the month of Sept.; \$2.35 per 100 pounds for Oct.; \$2.60 per 100 pounds for Nov., for the whole distance.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....Fred. J. Kiesel	Jan. 3, 1878	From Corinne, Utah, to Fort Hall, Idaho, 140 miles.	\$4.90 per 100 pounds during the months of Jan., Feb., and March; \$4 per 100 pounds during the month of Apr.; \$1.75 per 100 pounds during the months of May and June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....John S. Lewis	Jan. 3, 1878	Franklin Station (the present northern terminus of the Utah Northern Railroad) to Fort Hall, Idaho, 104 miles.	\$5 per 100 pounds for the month of Jan.; \$4 per 100 pounds for Feb.; \$3 per 100 pounds for Mar.; \$2 per 100 pounds for Apr.; \$1.25 per 100 pounds for May; \$1 per 100 pounds for June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....A. H. Reel	Jan. 3, 1878	From Cheyenne Depot to Fort Laramie, Wyo., 80 miles.	\$1.40 per 100 pounds during the months of Jan., Feb., Mar., and Apr.; \$1 per 100 pounds during the months of May and June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....do.....	Jan. 3, 1878	From Cheyenne Depot to Fort Fetterman, Wyo., 167 miles.	\$2.25 per 100 pounds during the months of Jan., Feb., Mar., and Apr.; \$1.70 per 100 pounds during the months of May and June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....do.....	Jan. 3, 1878	From Cheyenne Depot to Fort McKinney, Wyo., 253 miles.	\$3.75 per 100 pounds during the months of Jan., Feb., Mar., and Apr.; \$2.70 per 100 pounds during the months of May and June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....John S. Lewis	Jan. 3, 1878	York Station (the southern terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad) to Fort Cameron, Utah, 146 miles.	\$2 per 100 pounds during the months of Jan., Feb., and Mar.; \$1.75 per 100 pounds during the month of April; \$1.50 per 100 pounds during the months of May and June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....John B. Hindry	Jan. 3, 1878	Sidney to Camp Robinson, Nebr., 120 miles.	\$1.94 per 100 pounds for the whole distance.....	June 30, 1878
Do.....J. B. Hindry	Jan. 3, 1878	Sidney to Camp Sheridan, Nebr., 162 miles.	\$2.34 per 100 pounds for the whole distance.....	June 30, 1878
Do.....W. P. Noble	Jan. 3, 1878	From Bryan or Green River Station to Camp Stambaugh, Wyo., 100 miles.	\$3.50 per 100 pounds during the months of Jan., Feb., Mar., and Apr.; \$1.15 per 100 pounds during the months of May and June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Do.....do.....	Jan. 3, 1878	From Bryan or Green River Station to Camp Brown, Wyo., 147 miles.	\$5.50 per 100 pounds during the months of Jan., Feb., Mar., and Apr.; \$1.75 per 100 pounds during the months of May and June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878

B.—Abstracts of contracts for wagon-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Maj. M. I. Ludington, chief quartermaster Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebr.	A. H. Reel.....	Apr. 1, 1878	Medicine Bow or Rock Creek Station to Fort Fetterman, Wyo., 85 miles.	\$1.55 per 100 pounds during the month of April; \$1.05 per 100 pounds for May, and 95 cents for June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
	do	Apr. 1, 1878	Medicine Bow or Rock Creek Station to Fort McKinney, Wyo., 176 miles.	\$3.10 per 100 pounds during the month of Apr.; \$2.10 per 100 pounds for May, and \$1.90 per 100 pounds for June, for the whole distance.	June 30, 1878
Lieut. Col. A. T. Perry, chief quartermaster Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex.	H. B. Adams.....	July 1, 1877	From San Antonio or any point on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railway, or the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, or the Houston and Texas Central Railway at Austin, to any point in the State of Texas north of parallel 27° and south of parallel 32°.	69 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles.....	Dec. 31, 1877
Do	W. J. Carson.....	Aug. 7, 1877	From Fort Worth, Tex., or any point on the Texas Pacific Railroad, or Denison, or any point on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in the Department of Texas, to any point in the State of Texas east or west of the Brazos River and north of parallel 31°.	\$1.42½ per 100 pounds per 100 miles from Fort Worth to Fort Richardson and Griffin, Tex. \$1.15 per 100 pounds per 100 miles from Fort Worth to Fort Concho and McKavett, Tex.	June 30, 1878
Do	H. B. Adams.....	Jan. 23, 1878	From San Antonio, or any point on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railway, or the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, or the Houston and Texas Central Railway at Austin, to any point in the State of Texas north of parallel 27° and south of parallel 32°.	89 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles.....	June 30, 1878
Do	W. J. Carson.....	Jan. 23, 1878	From Fort Worth or Fort Denison, Tex., to Fort Richardson, Griffin, McKavett, or Concho, Tex.	\$1.19 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.....	June 30, 1878
Do	Thomas Carson.....	Jan. 23, 1878	From Brown, Santiago to Fort Brown, Tex., or return.	\$2 for officers and employes.....	June 30, 1878
			do	\$1.50 for enlisted men and laundresses.	
			do	24 cents per 100 pounds for stores and supplies.	
			From Brazos Santiago to Ringgold Barracks, Tex., or return.	\$12 for officers and employes.....	
			do	\$7.50 for enlisted men and laundresses.	
			do	50 cents per 100 pounds for stores and supplies.	

Lieut. Col. C. H. Tompkins, chief quartermaster Department of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.	Louis H. and William T. Maxfield.	Feb. 9, 1878	From Brazos Santiago to Fort Mc- Intosh, Tex. From Fort Brown to Ringgold Bar- racks, Tex. From Ringgold Barracks to Fort McIntosh, Tex., or return. From Breckinridge, Minn., or Jamestown, Dak., or other posts on the Missouri River, Dakota Territory, eastward or north- ward, or from any point on the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad, or the Northern Pacific Railroad, and its branches, or from any point in the State of Minnesota and that part of Dakota Territory lying north and east of the Mis- souri River to any of the posts that are now or may be estab- lished in the State of Minnesota or in that portion of Dakota Ter- ritory bounded by and lying north and east of the Missouri River.	\$1.50 per 100 pounds..... 26 cents per 100 pounds..... \$1 per 100 pounds..... \$1.21 per 100 pounds per 100 miles from Apr. to Oct., 1878, inclusive. \$1.25 per 100 pounds per 100 miles from Nov., 1878, to Mar., 1879, inclusive.	Mar. 31, 1879
Do	John W. Power.....	Mar. 20, 1878	From Fort Benton, Mont., or any point in the Military District of Montana on the Missouri River, or at Corinne, Utah, or other sta- tion on the Union Pacific or Utah Northern Railroads, to any point in the Territory of Montana. Hauling in the city of Philadelphia from the city walls to Fort Colville, Wash., 200 miles.	\$1.14 per 100 pounds per 100 miles within pre- scribed limits and \$1.17 outside of limits from Apr. 1, 1878, to March 31, 1879.	Mar. 31, 1879
Maj. J. J. Dana, quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	William J. Crawford..	July 19, 1877	do	Various.....	Dec. 31, 1877
Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy, chief quar- termaster Department of the Co- lumbia, Portland, Ore.	C. H. Montgomery ..	June 20, 1877	Palouse Landing to Fort Colville, Wash., 160 miles.	3½ cents per pound for the whole distance dur- ing the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1877.	Oct. 31, 1877
Do	do	June 20, 1877	do	6 cents per pound for the whole distance during the months of Nov. and Dec., 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do	do	June 20, 1877	do	23 cents per pound for the whole distance dur- ing the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1877.	Oct. 31, 1877
Do	Frank McBean.....	June 18, 1877	Canyon City to Camp Harney, Oreg., and vice versa.	Transporting United States military mails weekly during July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1877, at \$108 per month.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do	Newman Fisher	June 20, 1877	Roseburg to Fort Klamath, Oreg., 200 miles.	3½ cents per pound for the whole distance dur- ing the months of July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1877.	Oct. 31, 1877
Do	D. J. Ferree.....	June 20, 1877	Between Linkville and Fort Klamath, Oreg.	\$68 per month for transporting United States military mails tri-weekly from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.	Dec. 31, 1877
Do	George Gundlach.....	June 20, 1877	Dallas to Camp Harney, Oreg., 260 miles.	4½ cents per pound for the whole distance dur- ing July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1877.	Oct. 31, 1877

B.—Abstracts of contracts for wagon-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster's Department, &c.—Continued.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton, chief quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Do	E. Fenlon	May 8, 1878	Route No. 1. Caddo to Fort Sill, Ind. 1, 153 miles.	\$2.15 per 100 pounds for the entire distance.	June 30, 1879
Do	do	May 8, 1878	Route No. 2. Wichita, Kans., to Fort Reno, Ind. 1, 164 miles.	do	June 30, 1879
Do	W. M. D. Lee	May 10, 1878	Route No. 3. Dodge City, Kans., to Fort Elliott, Tex., 187 miles.	\$2.25 per 100 pounds for the entire distance.	June 30, 1879
Do	Jacob Gross	May 10, 1878	Route No. 4. El Moro, Colo., to Fort Stanton, N. Mex., 328 miles.	\$2.85 per 100 pounds for the entire distance.	June 30, 1879
Do	E. B. Allen	May 11, 1878	Route No. 5. Alamosa, Colo., to Santa Fe, N. Mex., 138 miles. Modified Sept. 10, 1878, to allow transportation from El Moro or Trinidad, Colo., at same rates.	\$1.33 per 100 pounds for the entire distance for stores starting in July and Aug., 1878; for stores starting in any of the remaining months of the year, \$1.40.	June 30, 1879
Do	do	May 11, 1878	Route No. 6. Alamosa, Colo., to Fort Craig, N. Mex., 316 miles. Modified Sept. 10, 1878, to allow transportation from El Moro or Trinidad, Colo., at same rates.	\$2.80 per 100 pounds for entire distance for stores starting in July and August; for remaining months of year, \$3.25.	June 30, 1879
Do	do	May 11, 1878	Route No. 7. Alamosa, Colo., to Fort Wingate, N. Mex., 321 miles. Modified Sept. 10, 1878, to allow transportation from El Moro or Trinidad, Colo., at same rates.	\$2.85 per 100 pounds for entire distance for stores starting in July and August; \$3.30 for remaining months of year.	June 30, 1879
Do	do	May 11, 1878	Route No. 8. Alamosa, Colo., to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., 494 miles. Modified Sept. 10, 1878, to allow transportation from El Moro or Trinidad, Colo., at same rates.	\$4.40½ per 100 pounds for entire distance for stores starting in July and August; for remaining months of year, \$5.13½.	June 30, 1879
Do	do	May 11, 1878	Route No. 9. Alamosa, Colo., to Camp Apache, Ariz., 460 miles. Modified Sept. 10, 1878, to allow transportation from El Moro or Trinidad, Colo., at same rates.	\$4.09½ per 100 pounds for entire distance for stores starting in July and August; for remaining months of year, \$4.73½.	June 30, 1879
Lieut. W. T. Duggan, Tenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, Fort McIntosh, Tex.	C. M. Macdonell	Aug. 2, 1877	Handling building material, lumber, &c., for the erection of two buildings at Fort McIntosh, Tex., from Corpus Christi, Tex., to Fort McIntosh.	\$35 per 1,000 feet of lumber, and \$1.12½ per 100 pounds of other material.	.....

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

C.—Table showing principal movements of troops during fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and average length of march or movement in each case.

Organization.	Company.	From—	To—	Stations before movement.	Stations after movement.	Distances.	Average length of march or movement in each case.
First Cavalry	A	Department of California	Department of the Columbia	Camp Bidwell, Cal.	Camp Harney, Oreg.	610	Miles.
	G	do	do	San Diego, Cal.	Fort Boise, Idaho	1,231	920
Second Cavalry	H	Department of the Platte	Department of Dakota	Fort Sanders, Wyo	Fort Custer, Mont	423	
	C	do	do	Camp Stamborough, Wyo	do	642	
	D	do	do	do	do	423	
	K	do	do	Fort Sanders, Wyo	do	391	470
	M	do	do	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo	do	473	
Third Cavalry	E	do	do	Camp Brown, Wyo	do	1,027	
	L	do	do	Fort Laramie, Wyo	New Red Cloud Agency, Dak	954	881
	H	do	do	Camp Robinson, Nebr	do	756	
	M	do	do	Camp Sheridan, Nebr	New Spotted Tail Agency, Dak	787	
Fourth Cavalry	H	Department of the Missouri	Department of Texas	Fort Sill, Ind. T	Fort Clark, Tex	916	
	A	do	do	do	do	916	
	C	do	do	do	do	916	
	D	do	do	do	do	916	
	K	do	do	do	do	916	
	L	do	do	do	do	916	
	M	do	do	do	do	916	
	C	Department of Texas	Department of the Missouri	San Antonio, Tex	Fort Sill, Ind. T	780	790
	D	do	do	do	do	780	
Tenth Cavalry	E	Department of the Missouri	Department of Texas	Fort Sill, Ind. T	Fort Clark, Tex	916	
	A	do	do	do	do	916	
	G	Department of Texas	Department of the Missouri	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Sill, Ind. T	374	461
	I	do	do	Fort Richardson, Tex	do	299	
Second Artillery	E	Department of the East	Department of the South	Fort McHenry, Md	Fort Johnston, N. C	466	466
	F	do	do	Carlisle Barracks, Pa	San Antonio, Tex	780	
	G	do	do	do	do	2,144	1,805
	H	do	do	do	do	2,144	
	L	do	do	do	do	2,144	
	M	Department of the South	Department of the East	do	Pittsburg, Pa	810	810
Fourth Artillery	E	Department of the Columbia	Department of California	Fort Johnston, N. C	Presidio, Cal	810	
Fifth Artillery	B	Department of the South	Department of the East	Fort Stevens, Oreg	Wilkesbarre, Pa	650	650
	D	do	do	Savannah, Ga	Port McHenry, Md	1,296	
	E	do	do	Charleston, S. C	do	745	
	I	do	do	do	do	630	915
	M	do	do	do	do	630	
	B	Department of the East	do	Fort Barranca, Fla	Wilkesbarre, Pa	1,296	
	D	do	do	Scranton, Pa	Fort Barranca, Fla	1,296	
	E	Department of the South	do	Fort McHenry, Md	Savannah, Ga	745	
	I	do	do	do	Charleston, S. C	630	915
	M	do	do	do	do	630	

C.—Table showing principal movements of troops during fiscal year ending June 30, 1878—Continued.

Organisation.	Company.	From—	To—	Stations before movement.	Stations after movement.	Distance.	Average length of march or movement in each case.
Fifth Artillery Second Infantry	H'd's A B C D E F G H I K	Department of the East	Department of the South	Scranton, Pa	Fort Barranca, Fla	1,296	Miles. 4,311
		Department of the South	Department of the Columbia	Atlanta, Ga	Fort Lapwai, Idaho	4,314	
		do	do	do	do	4,314	
		do	do	do	do	4,314	
		do	do	do	do	4,314	
		do	do	do	do	4,314	
		do	do	Chattanooga, Tenn	do	4,176	
		do	do	Atlanta, Ga	do	4,314	
		do	do	do	do	4,314	
		do	do	do	do	4,314	
		do	do	do	do	4,314	
		do	do	do	do	4,314	
Third Infantry	H'd's A B C D E F G H I K	Department of the Gulf	Department of the East	Mobile Barracks, Ala	Wilkesbarre, Pa	1,479	1,350
		do	do	do	Scranton, Pa	1,479	
		do	do	Huntsville, Ala	do	883	
		do	do	Mobile Barracks, Ala	Wilkesbarre, Pa	1,479	
		do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala	Scranton, Pa	1,508	
		do	do	Mobile Barracks, Ala	do	1,479	
		do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala	do	1,169	
		do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala	Wilkesbarre, Pa	1,508	
		do	do	Huntsville, Ala	Scranton, Pa	983	
		do	do	Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala	Wilkesbarre, Pa	1,508	
		do	do	Jackson, Miss	Scranton, Pa	1,276	
		do	do	Wilkesbarre, Pa	Helena, Mont	2,951	
Eighth Infantry Twelfth Infantry	H'd's A B C D E F G H I K	Department of the East	Department of Dakota.	Scranton, Pa	do	2,951	3,006
		do	do	do	Fort Missoula, Mont.	3,091	
		do	do	do	Helena, Mont.	2,951	
		do	do	do	Fort Missoula, Mont.	3,091	
		do	do	do	Helena, Mont.	2,951	
		do	do	do	do	2,951	
		do	do	Wilkesbarre, Pa	Camp Baker, Mont.	3,000	
		do	do	Scranton, Pa	Fort Missoula, Mont.	3,091	
		do	do	Wilkesbarre, Pa	do	3,091	
		do	do	Scranton, Pa	Helena, Mont	2,951	
		do	do	Prescott, Ariz	Angel Island, Cal	1,021	
		do	do	Camp Independence, Cal	Lewisston, Idaho	1,644	
Thirteenth Infantry	H'd's A B	Department of California	Department of the Columbia	Scranton, Pa	Fort Yuma, Cal	1,801	1,021
		Department of the Columbia	Department of California	Lewisston, Idaho	Prescott, Ariz	1,021	
		Department of California	Department of Arizona	Angel Island, Cal	Scranton, Pa	1,459	
		Department of the Gulf	Department of the East	do	do	1,459	
		do	do	Baton Rouge, La	Wilkesbarre, Pa	1,594	

C	do	do	Little Rock, Ark.	Scranton, Pa.	1,231
E	do	do	Baton Rouge, La.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1,291
F	do	do	Jackson Barracks, La.	" do "	1,584
H	do	do	" do "	Scranton, Pa.	1,456
I	do	do	Baton Rouge, La.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1,536
K	do	do	Scranton, Pa.	Jackson Barracks, La.	1,564
Hd Qr's	Department of the East	Department of the Gulf			
A	do	do	do	Baton Rouge, La.	1,456
B	do	do	do	Little Rock, Ark.	1,584
C	do	do	do	do	1,331
E	do	do	do	Baton Rouge, La.	1,584
F	do	do	do	Jackson Barracks, La.	1,456
H	do	do	do	do	1,456
I	do	do	do	do	1,584
K	do	do	do	Baton Rouge, La.	840
D	Department of the South	Department of the East	Columbia, S. C.	Indianapolis, Ind.	730
B	do	do	do	Pittsburg, Pa.	960
C	do	do	Morgantown, N. C.	do	878
E	do	do	Columbia, S. C.	do	960
G	do	do	do	do	987
H	do	do	Atlanta Ga.	do	887
I	do	do	Greenville, S. C.	do	1,003
K	do	do	Indianapolis, Ind.	Atlanta Ga.	584
D	Department of the East	Department of the South	Jeffersonville, Ind.	do	477
B	do	do	Pittsburg, Pa.	do	887
C	do	do	do	do	887
E	do	do	do	do	887
G	do	do	Seranton, Pa.	Newport Barracks, Ky.	887
H	do	do	do	do	701
I	do	do	Pittsburg, Pa.	Atlanta Ga.	887
K	do	do	Fort Snelling, Minn.	San Antonio, Tex.	1,600
D	Department of Dakota	Department of Texas	Fort Sisecon, Mont.	do	1,967
B	do	do	Fort Snelling, Minn.	do	1,600
C	do	do	Fort Totten, Dak.	do	2,131
E	do	do	Fort Pembina, Dak.	do	2,041
F	do	do	Fort Sisecon, Mont.	do	1,967
G	do	do	Fort Pembina, Dak.	do	2,041
H	do	do	Fort Snelling, Minn.	do	1,600
I	do	do	Fort Totten, Dak.	do	2,131
K	do	do	Fort Pembina, Dak.	do	2,041
X	do	do	Fort Totten, Dak.	do	2,131

1,475
903
758
1,877

Eighteenth Infantry ...

Twentieth Infantry

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

D.—Abstract of contracts for water-transportation entered into by the Quartermaster-General's Department received at the Quartermaster-General's Office during fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Names of officers.	Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Route of supply.	Rates.	Date of expiration of contract.
Lieut. Col. C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general.	Sanford B. Coulson.....	Mar. 12, 1878	From Yankton, Dak., to Fort Benton, Mont. and intermediate points, and return, on the Missouri River.	Schedule rates.....	Oct. 31, 1878
Do.....	W. J. Kounts.....	Mar. 12, 1878	From Fort Buford, Dak., to Bighorn Depot, and intermediate points on the Yellowstone River.	do.....	Aug. 15, 1878
Do.....	Edward Fenlon.....	Mar. 12, 1878	From Bighorn Depot to mouth of Little Bighorn River, and intermediate points, on the Bighorn River, by steamboat or wagon.	do.....	Mar. 31, 1879
Do.....	Norman W. Kittson.....	Feb. 9, 1878	From Moorhead, Minn., on Red River to the North.	do.....	Oct. 15, 1878
Do.....	Marsh & Torinus.....	Feb. 28, 1878	Ferriage between Fort Abraham Lincoln and Bismarck, Dak., and between Fort Abraham Lincoln and Point Pleasant, on Missouri River.	do.....	Mar. 31, 1879
Lieut. Col. A. J. Perry, deputy quartermaster-general.	Charles A. Whitney & Co.....	July 28, 1877	From New Orleans, La., to Galveston, Indianola, and Brazos Santiago, or return.	do.....	Dec. 31, 1877
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 23, 1878	From New Orleans, La., to Galveston, Indianola, Brazos Santiago, and Houston, or return.	do.....	June 30, 1878
Lieut. Col. A. R. Eddy, deputy quartermaster-general.	L. A. Loomis.....	Apr. 3, 1878	From Astoria, Oreg., to Forts Stevens and Canby, and return.	\$450 per month, \$9 per hour for detention, and \$30 for each extra trip.	June 30, 1878

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

E.—Statement of vessels owned or purchased by the government and employed in the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When purchased or built.	Estimated cost or value.	By whom employed.	Where employed.	Amount paid for repairs.	Amount paid for running expenses.	Total expenses.
Henry Smith.....	Steamer.....	178.70	June 30, 1876	\$28,000 00	Col. L. C. Easton, assistant quartermaster-general, Ordnance board, Lieut. Col. S. Crispin, president.	New York Harbor.....	\$312 74	\$7,922 11	\$8,234 85
Ordnance.....	Propeller.....	75.	June 30, 1876	18,000 00		do.....	2,174 03	5,701 37	7,875 40
General McPherson.....	do.....	104.23	Sept. 1, 1867	40,000 00	Maj. Wm. Myers, quartermaster, U. S. A.	San Francisco, Cal.....	917 13	18,330 30	19,247 43
General Jessup.....	Steam-launch.....	19.37	June 30, 1874	5,000 00	Post quartermaster.....	Fort Adams, R. I.....	254 21	1,677 09	1,931 30
Thayer.....	do.....	32.36	Oct. 8, 1874	7,200 00	Post quartermaster.....	Boston Harbor, Mass.....	1,364 09	4,586 20	5,950 29
Monroe.....	do.....	62.35	Nov. 20, 1875	15,200 00	Post quartermaster.....	Fort Monroe, Va.....	304 62	3,119 70	3,424 32
General Green.....	do.....	25.2	Mar. 3, 1874	5,250 00	Post quartermaster.....	Fort McHenry, Md.....	158 84	1,441 67	1,600 51
Hamilton.....	do.....	37.66	Feb. 1, 1875	7,300 00	Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A.	Washington, D. C.....	450 52	4,155 77	4,606 29
Barrancas.....	do.....	28.1	Nov. 7, 1874	5,750 00	Post quartermaster.....	Fort Barrancas, Fla.....	2,296 65	1,374 52	3,671 17
Phantom.....	Sloop yacht.....	7.	Jan. —, 1872	1,750 00	Post quartermaster.....	do.....			
General Sherman.....	Steam boat.....	236.72	Apr. 30, 1877	19,394 02	Chief quartermaster, Department of Dakota.	Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.....	4,926 84	26,025 44	30,952 28
Matthless.....	Schooner.....	120.	June 5, 1863	13,500 00	Post quartermaster.....	Key West, Fla.....	587 50	4,077 28	4,664 78
							13,747 17	78,423 45	92,170 62

* Sold at auction December 22, 1877, for \$320.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

F.—Statement of vessels chartered, impressed, or employed by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When chartered.	Period of service.		Where chartered money is payable.	By whom put in service or employed.	Rate of pay.	Amount paid.	Total earnings.
				From—	To—					
Emily	Tug	36	July 23, 1877	July 23, 1877	July 23, 1877	Boston, Mass.	Capt. A. G. Robinson, A. Q. M.	\$14 per trip	\$28 00	\$28 00
Emily & Lighter	do	36	Oct. 25, 1877	Oct. 25, 1877	Oct. 25, 1877	do	do	\$17.50 per trip	50 00	50 00
Cyrus	Sloop	29	July 11, 1877	July 11, 1877	July 11, 1877	do	do	\$12 per trip	12 00	12 00
Do	do	29	Aug. 18, 1877	Aug. 18, 1877	Aug. 18, 1877	do	do	\$12 per trip	12 00	12 00
Do	do	29	Dec. 10, 1877	Dec. 10, 1877	Dec. 10, 1877	do	do	\$12 per trip	12 00	12 00
Dove	do	21	Mar. 11, 1878	Mar. 11, 1878	Mar. 11, 1878	do	do	\$50 per trip	50 00	50 00
Favorite	do	Unknown	July 1, 1877	July 1, 1877	June 30, 1878	Fort Adams, R. I.	Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M.	\$2 per ton	316 51	345 85
Mystic	Tug	121	Apr. 13, 1878	do	One trip	Fort Brady, Mich.	Lieut. W. J. Campbell, A. Q. M.	\$50 for the job	50 00	50 00
Thomas Houlihan	Scow	Unknown	Jan. 1, 1877	July 1, 1877	June 30, 1878	Savannah, Ga.	Post quartermaster	\$15 per trip	13 00	13 00
Native	Scow	do	July 1, 1877	July 1, 1877	June 30, 1878	New Orleans, La.	Lieut. F. B. Jones, A. Q. M.	\$25 per month	300 00	300 00
G. G. Mastic	Steamer	do	June 11, 1878	June 11, 1878	June 11, 1878	Portland, Oreg.	Capt. G. H. Burton, 21st Inf.	\$123 per trip	123 00	123 00
Feenish	Steamboat	do	July 8, 1877	July 8, 1877	July 13, 1877	Saint Paul, Minn.	Commanding officer Cantonment Tongue River, Mont.	\$500 per day	2,990 62	2,990 62
Do	do	do	July 27, 1877	July 27, 1877	July 28, 1877	do	Commanding officer Yellowstone command	\$350 per trip	350 00	350 00
Far West	do	do	July 10, 1877	July 10, 1877	July 19, 1877	do	Commanding officer Cantonment Tongue River, Mont.	\$300 per day	2,775 00	2,775 00
Fachon	do	do	July 29, 1877	July 29, 1877	July 30, 1877	do	do	\$150 per trip	150 00	150 00
Arkansas	do	do	July 24, 1877	July 24, 1877	July 24, 1877	do	do	\$100 per trip	100 00	100 00
Victory	do	do	July 22, 1877	July 22, 1877	July 23, 1877	do	do	\$100 per trip	100 00	100 00
Far West	do	do	July 32, 1877	July 32, 1877	July 30, 1877	do	do	\$75 per trip	75 00	75 00
Big Horn	do	do	Aug. 25, 1877	Aug. 25, 1877	Aug. 25, 1877	do	Capt. E. B. Kirk, A. Q. M., Fort Buford, Dak.	\$25 per trip	Unknown	25 00
General Meade	do	do	Sept. 20, 1877	Sept. 20, 1877	Sept. 20, 1877	do	do	\$125 per trip	do	125 00
Boebeb	do	do	Oct. 5, 1877	Oct. 5, 1877	Oct. 5, 1877	do	do	\$2,819.37 per trip	do	2,819 37
Do	do	do	Nov. 1, 1877	Nov. 1, 1877	Nov. 2, 1877	do	do	\$250 per day	do	350 00
James E. Rankin	do	do	July 7, 1877	July 7, 1877	July 24, 1877	do	Lieut. Col. George P. Inell, 11th Inf., Fort Custer, Mont.	\$1,420 per trip	do	1,420 00
Respectfully submitted.									7,448 13	12,274 84

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

G.—Statement of the indebtedness of certain Railway Companies for railway material and rolling stock purchased under provisions of Executive orders of August 8 and October 14, 1865, and orders of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Number.	Name of company.	Value of prop-erty sold.	Interest on same to June 30, 1878.	Total expenses, charges, &c., to June 30, 1878.	Total principal, interest, ex-penses, and charges to June 30, 1878.	Balance of prin-cipal unpaid July 1, 1877.	Balance of inter-est unpaid July 1, 1877.	Expense, &c., unpaid July 1, 1877.	Total principal, interest, and expense un-paid July 1, 1877.	Interest, expen-ses, and charges for the year end-ing June 30, 1878.	Total to June 30, 1878.	Increase of the debt during the year ending June 30, 1878.
1	Edgelfield and Kentucky	\$114,772 86	\$104,069 46	\$5,345 00	\$224,177 08	\$114,772 86	\$95,853 49	\$4,572 31	\$215,198 66	\$8,978 42	\$224,177 08	\$8,988 59
2	McMinnville and Manchester	48,508 54	41,432 77	6,375 29	94,310 51	48,508 54	38,683 82	5,716 72	84,293 18	3,965 10	84,298 28	3,995 10
3	Mobile and Ohio	565,143 70	108,631 76	4,738 95	678,514 41	60,846 69	13,279 60	4,738 95	78,866 24	4,441 92	83,308 16	4,441 92
4	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	336,922 36	310,622 23	5,445 00	652,990 59	336,922 36	220,020 81	619 94	557,573 11	25,196 04	582,769 15	24,800 04
5	Memphis and Little Rock	153,673 89	67,353 40	16,844 01	237,871 30	82,654 82	24,733 63		107,390 75		107,390 75	
6	Nashville and North western	525,400 26	478,462 69	2,257 91	1,006,120 86	521,192 58	385,771 47		906,964 05	28,561 82	935,525 37	1,566 22
	Total	1,682,431 61	1,112,585 31	40,828 07	2,835,842 99	1,162,911 85	777,662 22	15,681 91	1,956,268 99	71,172 80	2,027,458 79	43,781 88

Number.	Name of company.	Decrease of the debt during the year ending June 30, 1878.	Total payments 1877. to June 30.	Payments made during the year ending June 30, 1878.	Total payments made to June 30, 1878.	Balance of inter-est unpaid July 1, 1878.	Expense unpaid July 1, 1878.	Balance prin-cipal unpaid July 1, 1878.	Total principal, interest, and expense un-paid July 1, 1878.	Remarks.
1	Edgelfield and Kentucky	\$2,040 24	\$19 83	\$19 83	\$2,060 07	\$104,231 91	\$5,152 48	\$114,772 86	\$224,157 25	Due April 30, 1871.
2	McMinnville and Manchester	28 23	28 23	28 23	28 23	41,429 02	6,350 72	46,508 54	94,288 28	Due July 1, 1869. Suit pending.
3	Mobile and Ohio	535,206 25	535,206 25	535,206 25	535,206 25	17,720 52	4,738 95	60,846 69	83,308 16	Due July 31, 1871.
4	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville	70,230 44	396 00	396 00	70,626 44	244,616 85	823 94	336,922 36	582,373 15	Due October 31, 1869.
5	Memphis and Little Rock	130,283 55	16,397 88	16,397 88	147,181 53	7,835 95		82,654 82	90,492 77	Settled February 12, 1876, under act of February 27, 1875.
6	Nashville and North western	70,595 49	26,975 10	26,975 10	97,570 59	397,357 69		521,192 58	908,550 27	Due November 30, 1871. Judgment ob-tained for \$896,150; \$55,581.92 due from Post-Office Department. Company insolvent.
	Total	16,887 98	808,364 20	44,288 91	852,673 11	803,191 94	17,066 09	1,162,911 85	1,988,169 88	

G—Continued.—The indebtedness of the following-named railroad companies has been paid in full, compromised and settled under the acts of March 3, 1871, February 27, 1875, and March 3, 1877, or dropped from the list of indebted companies because they are insolvent.

Number.	Name of company.	Value of prop- erty sold.	Interest on same, 1878, to June 30,	Total expenses, charged, &c., to June 30, 1878.	Total principal, interest, ex- penses, and charges to June 30, 1878.	Total payments made to June 30, 1878.	Total principal, interest, and expense un- paid July 1, 1878.	Remarks.
1	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac	\$7,449 27			\$7,449 27	\$7,449 27		Debt discharged January 1, 1868.
2	Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	11,935 05			11,935 05	11,935 05		Debt discharged January 12, 1866.
3	Southwestern	46,159 89			46,159 89	46,159 89		Debt discharged May 4, 1866.
4	Macon and Western	83,638 15			83,638 15	83,638 15		Debt discharged November 24, 1866.
5	South Carolina	23,458 50	\$1,646 76		25,105 26	25,105 26		Debt discharged January 21, 1867.
6	Muscogee	5,244 20	424 57		5,668 77	5,668 77		Debt discharged May 15, 1867.
7	Petersburg	65,000 00	3,633 60		68,633 60	68,633 60		Debt discharged August 26, 1867.
8	Memphis and Charleston	547,494 09	30,889 64		578,383 73	578,383 73		Debt discharged October 16, 1867.
9	Mobile and Great Northern	14,637 73	1,192 55		15,830 28	15,830 28		Debt discharged October 31, 1867.
10	New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern	200,865 58	15,656 91		216,522 49	216,522 49		Debt discharged February 29, 1868.
11	Mississippi Central	78,460 00	6,368 56		84,828 56	84,828 56		Debt discharged April 16, 1868.
12	Virginia and Tennessee	102,890 00	14,371 05		117,261 05	117,261 05		Debt discharged July 16, 1868.
13	Montgomery and West Point	38,559 86	3,324 83		41,884 69	41,884 69		Debt discharged July 21, 1868.
14	Virginia Central	70,000 00	10,364 66		80,364 66	80,364 66		Debt discharged August 10, 1868.
15	Rome	22,086 05	1,778 57		23,864 62	23,864 62		Debt discharged August 27, 1868; account re-
16	Western and Atlantic	472,944 66	70,194 71		543,139 37	543,139 37		opened under act of March 3, 1877, new
								settlement made, and \$199,038.58 refunded
								to the State of Georgia April 28, 1877.
17	Orange and Alexandria	118,985 74	12,497 44		131,383 18	131,383 18		Debt discharged October 3, 1868.
18	Manassas Gap	4,623 51	864 87		5,488 38	5,488 38		Debt discharged November 4, 1868.
19	Wilmington and Weldon	81,500 00	9,946 31		91,446 31	91,446 31		Debt discharged November 4, 1868.
20	Alabama and Florida	51,912 00	6,355 18		58,267 18	58,267 18		Debt discharged May 31, 1869.
21	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	113,773 45	11,947 35		125,720 80	125,720 80		Debt discharged August 21, 1869.
22	Norfolk and Petersburg	2,112 00			2,112 00	2,112 00		Debt discharged January 11, 1870.
23	Western North Carolina	14,269 82	2,084 08	\$48 00	16,401 90	16,401 90		Debt discharged June 6, 1870.
24	Atlantic and North Carolina	51,453 88	11,040 15		62,494 03	62,494 03		Debt discharged July 31, 1870.
25	Macon and Brunswick	28,820 00	4,864 44	61 80	31,743 24	31,743 24		Debt discharged January 25, 1871.
26	Selma and Meridian	146,327 92	23,636 79	568 00	170,532 71	170,532 71		Debt discharged June 13, 1871.
27	San Antonio and Mexican Gulf	46,775 19	17,048 49	4 25	63,827 93	63,827 93		Debt discharged June 14, 1871.
28	Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown	106,929 13	22,998 78		129,927 91	129,927 91		Debt discharged October 27, 1871.
29	Memphis and Ohio	32,150 00	13,719 95	4,647 20	50,517 15	50,517 15		Company insolvent; account
30	New Orleans and Ohio						\$25,788 87	dropped from list of indebted companies.
31	Pacific Railroad of Missouri	125,433 65			125,433 65	125,433 65		Debt discharged July 12, 1872.
32	Alabama and Florida, for repairs	27,109 04		7,029 40	34,138 44	34,138 44		Debt discharged January 8, 1873.
33	Indiana	20,000 00			20,000 00	20,000 00		Debt discharged May 24, 1873.
34	Mississippi and Tennessee	137,750 82	30,510 41		168,260 98	168,260 98		Debt discharged May 31, 1873.

35	Alabama and Chattanooga	30,248 52	13,065 76	543 03	44,457 31	44,457 31	1,767,740 33	Debt discharged November 1, 1873.
36	Nashville and Chattanooga	1,566,551 73	616,631 70	2,234 12	2,184,417 55	396,677 22		Compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for \$1,000,000, payable one-half in 10 and one-half in 20 years from June 1, 1871, with 4 per cent interest.
37	East Tennessee and Georgia	366,183 02	160,866 77	4,401 73	531,571 52	165,542 08	366,029 44	(Companies consolidated: debts compromised under the act of March 3, 1871, for \$135,000; \$5,000 cash, balance payable one-half in 10 and one-half in 15 years from January 1, 1872, with 4 per cent interest.
38	East Tennessee and Virginia	265,655 65	116,906 07	2,322 78	384,864 45	153,438 76	231,445 69	Compromised under act of March 3, 1871, for \$70,000; \$6,000 cash, balance in 10 years from July 1, 1872, with 5 per cent interest.
39	Nashville and Decatur	405,193 82	144,407 99	302 35	549,904 26	248,473 26	301,430 87	Company insolvent; account therefore dropped from list of indebted companies.
40	Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa	33,476 39	20,057 35	67 75	53,601 49	9,856 09	43,745 40	Compromised in July, 1874, under act of March 3, 1871, for \$8,000 in Tennessee State bonds.
41	Knoxville and Kentucky	12,335 03	5,781 00	154 27	18,270 90	57,901 15	10,369 75	Debt discharged May 8, 1876.
42	Southwest branch Pacific Railroad of Missouri	57,115 24			57,115 24	57,115 24		Settled under act of February 27, 1875.
43	Schma, Rome and Dalton	183,276 49	107,865 47	53 85	291,325 91	188,734 19	102,571 72	Debt discharged April 11, 1876.
44	Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire	62,562 96	21,640 46	175 73	84,469 15	84,469 15		
	Total	5,873,602 34	1,534,730 32	22,614 31	7,430,946 97	4,561,824 90	2,869,122 07	

I certify the above statement to be correct.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., in charge of Railroad Indebtedness.

H.—*Specifications for ambulance wagon for United States Army use, prepared by board of officers convened in Washington, D. C., by paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 44, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March 16, 1875 (organization modified by subsequent orders), and approved by the Secretary of War October 31, 1877.*

BODY.

Main sills, two, 11 feet 5 inches extreme length (including 11½ inches projection for toe-board, and 1 inch finish outside of tail-gate), 1½ inches wide, 2½ inches deep.

Cross-bars, three, mortised 1½ inches into main sill. The front bar to be 1½ inches wide, 2½ inches deep, and framed into main sill 11½ inches from the front end. The back bar, 3 inches wide, 1½ inches deep, to be framed into main sill 3 feet 4½ inches from the front bar, out to out. The center bar, 3 inches by 1½ inches, framed into main sill equally distant between front and back bars.

Bottom sills, two, 6 feet 11½ inches long, 3 inches wide, 1½ inches deep, mortised to receive seven studs each; the studs 1 inch by 1½ inches, and 9½ inches long between the shoulders, with ⅞ inch by width of stud-tenons on upper end and ⅞ inch by width of stud-tenons on lower end, so as to give a drop of 11 inches below bottom of main sill.

Cross-bars framed into lower sill, five. The front bar, mortised to receive four studs of same dimensions as those described for sides, passing through upper back bar, forming front of drop or lower part of body; to be 3 inches wide, 1½ inches deep. The back bar, 2½ inches deep, 1½ inches wide, to project 4½ inches on either side of the body and be mortised to receive ends of lower sills. The spring cross-bar to be 1½ inches wide by 2½ inches deep, resting on the back cross-spring. The three other bars to be framed into lower sill equal distance apart, as in drawings. Width of body, 4 feet 2½ inches out to out, and 3 feet 11 inches in the clear, inside.

Side panels of lower part of body to be of best yellow poplar, 9½ inches deep, 6 feet 10½ inches long, ¾ inch thick, screwed to inside of studs. The space between the first and second studs and the main and lower sills to be filled with a flush-framed door, hung on two hinges, and fitted with lock and inside and outside handles, so that it may be opened from the inside or outside of the wagon. Lower front panel to have shifting slat-ventilators between the two outside studs and those next to them. The middle space to be paneled as the sides.

Tail-gate.—The length to be same as the inside width of the body, and to comprise an oak frame with upper and lower rails 1 inch deep and 1½ inches wide, into which are mortised four studs 1 inch by 1½ inches. The lower rail to rest on the top of the back bar, upper rail to be level with top of main sill. Panel ¾ inch thick, screwed on inside of studs.

Bottom of body to be of best white pine ¾ inch thick.

Upper sides of body to have top rail 10 feet 3 inches long (including 1 inch projection for finish of front end), and bottom rail 10 feet 2 inches long. Both rails 1½ inches wide and 1 inch deep, and mortised for 11 studs equally spaced apart. The studs to be 1 inch by 1½ inches, 12 inches high between shoulders, and framed flush with inside of rails. The panels to be of best yellow poplar, ¾ inch thick, and screwed to outside of studs. These sides to be fastened to top of main sills six hinges each, which are screwed to the inside of the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, and 11th studs, counting from the front of body. Lower part of hinge to be screwed to the main sills. The upper part of these hinges to be 8 inches long, 1½ inches wide, ¾ inch thick, and the lower end 2 inches by 2½ inches, and ¾ inch thick, each part countersunk for five screws.

Hinges to be let in flush with inside of the body.—Furthermore, each side frame to have on under side of bottom rail two iron stub-pins, ¾ inch diameter, and projecting ¾ inch, secured so as to enter a hole in a stub-plate, which will be let into and secured to the main sill.

Front board of same dimensions as tail-gate and of same material, to form front of box under driver's seat. At either end of upper rails of tail-gate and front board to be iron loops, 1½ inches wide, ⅞ inch thick, which will be riveted to these rails and be large enough to receive the projecting ends of the main sills at the tail-gate and the upper rails at the front board.

The front board will be fastened to the front bar by four iron straps, screwed to the four studs, the lower ends to be curved forward and slide into four staples secured to front bar.

The tail-gate is hinged to back bar by four iron straps, one to each of the four studs, to be 9½ inches long, 1½ inches wide, and ¾ inch thick, each ending below in an eye to form a half hinge, the other half being adjacent eyes which will be bolted to the back bar. Through these eight eyes will be passed a continuous ½-inch iron rod having a bolt-head at one end and a nut at the other end.

The sides of the body will be further held upright by a stay-rod at the rear end on each side. This stay will be of 1-inch round iron at the bottom, tapering to ¾ inch at top, there flattened, and terminating in a , which will be firmly bolted to the shoulder 1½ inches diameter, to rest it is reduced to ¾ inch and secured by washer and nut.

The driver's seat and box.—The front is formed by the front-board of the body. The top or seat-board is of pine, 1 inch longer than the inside width of the body, the ends resting on the upper rails and the front edge resting on the front of the body. This board to be 1 inch thick and 18 inches wide, of pine. This seat-board will be hinged to the back-board, which will be of pine, 14 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and of length same as inside width of body. This board will slip down between two cleats at each end, fastened by screws to upper and lower rail, parallel and 1 inch apart. Lazy-back for driver's seat to be of best ash, 5 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, the ends to be fitted with two beveled iron hooks at each end, adjusted to drop into double beveled iron sockets fastened to the front bow on each side.

Interior of driver's box to be divided in two unequal parts by a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch partition of pine, sliding between cleats on front and back of box, 15 inches from left side of body. A keg of oak, 16 inches long, 10 inches in diameter at center and 9 inches at either end, bound with (8) eight brass hoops $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and supported by neat rests and steadied by cleats screwed on the inside of the top. A circular aperture to be made in left upper panel near the front, through which the outer end of the keg will project one inch. A substantial nickel-plated screw-faucet to be screwed into a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch circular hole in the outer end of keg near the bottom, and to project 4 inches outside of end of keg, and to be protected by an iron curved strap screwed into lower rail, as shown in drawing attached. The rests to be arranged so as to prevent breakage or straining panel.

Toe-board of best oak, 1 inch thick, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 4 feet $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, notched into main sills $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, secured by screws to center cross-bar and to sills by 3 bolts in each end. Toe-board to be set 1 inch from front bar, and to have a toe-rail of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch half-round iron projecting 5 inches and raised $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, having 4 stay-bars carried across and secured to toe-board by 3 bolts in each stay. The bolts in the two end stays to be carried through the main sills, and will have a roughened step 4 inches wide by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick welded on the stay-bar. The flat side of the toe-rail also will be roughened.

A partition to be made in the body, forming an extension of and above the lower front panel, by a pine board 14 inches wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, held in place by two parallel cleats on each side of each end, to be 1 inch apart and screwed to top and bottom rail.

Inside seats to be of white pine, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, two on each side, 3 feet 2 inches long, 14 inches wide; to be held in position by two leg-irons on front of each seat, which are riveted to a projection of strap-iron, which is fastened across the width of the seats 6 inches from either end to center; bottom of leg-iron to enter hole in plate screwed to bottom of body. Leg-irons $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter. Back part of seat to be secured to main sill by two dovetail hooks on each seat at ends of the cross-irons; these hooks to enter angle-plates, which last to be let into and screwed to main sills, as shown by drawings. Cross-irons to have an additional dovetail hook in the middle of the seat, which, when hung into angle-plates on main sill, will cause the seats to form cushions against sides of body.

Inside rests, or lazy-backs, 6 feet 6 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, of best poplar, shall be secured along top edge of upper panel, commencing from back end of body.

Step in rear, of oak, 3 feet long, 8 inches wide, 1 inch thick, set as shown in drawing, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches below bottom of back bar, and secured to it by two 1-inch oval iron stays, flattened, and carried under full width of step $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from ends. To have 1-inch oval iron braces full width of step, and extending to bottom sills, secured to them in rear of spring-bar with one bolt each. To have a center brace of 1-inch oval iron, full width of step, extending to hind cross-spring, with bolt through spring and spring-bar.

Bows.—Five bows, of best ash, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, passing through iron staples on upper rails, with tenons at either end to fit into staples on lower rails. Top flat, with rounded corners. Height from upper surface of floor to ridge-pole, 4 feet 6 inches. Front bow immediately back of driver's seat; back bow set $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches forward of the inside of the tail-gate, and the top inclined back so as to hang exactly plumb with back of tail-gate. Of the intermediate bows, the first is set 2 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the front bow and the others at intervals of two feet.

Four half bows or ribs, to be equidistant between full bows, and attached to ridge-pole and curtain rails by brass loops, one loop secured to either side of each bow and rib 7 inches from top of bows, and fastened by two screws to inside of bows. Brass loops on the front bow to be made tapering, smaller at front, to prevent curtain-rail from passing beyond front bow.

Curtain-rails, 1 inch diameter, of best ash, to pass through loops on bows and extend from front to back bows, to be held in position by thumb-screws through loops on back bows.

Ridge-pole of ash, 1 inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, to extend from front to back bow, and, passing through brass loops, to be screwed to center of each bow and rib on the inside, and fastened at back end with thumb-screw, the same as the curtain-rails. The upper staples shall have openings a trifle over $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches for bows to pass through into lower staples, with openings 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

A whip-socket to be provided, and secured on right upper panel near driver's seat.

TRIMMINGS AND UPHOLSTERY.

Inside seats to be upholstered, with best curled hair and russet leather of good quality, 1½ inches high.

Lazy-backs are upholstered same as seats. A cushion to fit driver's seat, of same material, and upholstered 3 inches high.

Top and curtains to be of No. 6 cotton duck. The top to be fastened to the bows just above the curtain-rails on either side by nine brass staples with straps, one to each bow and rib, overlapping curtains two inches. Four curtains on each side, to lap over upper panel three inches, and secured by nine wire staples and straps to upper rail, also by staples and straps in each bow in center of each curtain edge. Front and back curtains to be securely stitched to front and back edge of top, and wide enough to lap around corners of front and back bows and fasten to staples which secure first and fourth curtain, also fastened to driver's seat and tail-gate by four staples and straps; all curtains to have circular stay-pieces of good leather well stitched to the canvas opposite each staple, and roll-up straps with hole in end to take staple on each rib.

RUNNING GEAR.

Wheels.—Back, 4 feet 2 inches, front, 3 feet 6 inches high, without tire. Hub of best elm, 6½ inches diameter at center, 5½ inches at back, and 4½ inches at front, 9 inches in length, with iron bands at each end, mortised for twelve spokes front and fourteen spokes back; mortises 1½ inches by ¾ inch, with ¼-inch stagger. Spokes 1½ inches, of best seasoned white oak. Felly tenons ½ inch diameter. Rims 2½ inches deep, 1½ inches on tread, two pieces for each wheel, best seasoned white oak. Tire of steel, 1½ inches wide, ½ inch thick, fastened on with tire-bolts between each spoke; two felly plates in each wheel over joints of rim.

Axles of best quality of refined iron, 1½ inches, left square 7 inches from each collar-washer, then 5½ inches octagon, balance round; the spindles to be of a thickness as will admit of their proper play in the boxes.

Collar-washer 2½ inches diameter, ¾ inch thick. Axle-boxes of best foundry iron, 7½ inches long, 1½ inches butt, 1½ inches point, with two lugs 2 inches long, ½ inch high. Oil-chamber 2 inches long, ½ inch deep. Weight of box to be not less than 4½ pounds. Axles to be so arranged as to track five feet from center to center of wheels. Front axle to have two inches upward curve at center, and back axle an upward curve of 1 inch.

Springs.—Platform of No. 3 steel, English oil-tempered. Two front side springs 43 inches long, 1½ inches wide, 7 plates. One front cross-spring 46 inches long, 1½ inches wide, 7 plates, connected to back ends of side springs with rubber hanger; also gum tubing for ends of the springs, outside diameter of which must be 1 inch. Two hind side springs 50 inches long, 1½ inches wide, 7 plates, the front end resting between two iron lugs on plate securely bolted to bottom sill, and to have proper rubber blocks on top fastened by leather straps. This plate is made long enough to form half journal for brake-bars. Hind cross-spring 46 inches long, 1½ inches wide, 7 plates, attached to side springs with rubber hangers, and fastened to body with oak bar 4 feet long, 1½ inches wide, 3 inches deep in center, and ½ inch at either end; one ½-inch bolt passing through ends of bar and through lower sills 10 inches from back end. The spring is secured to the bar by two 1-inch half-oval wrought-iron clips.

The rubber couplings or hangers to consist of an iron ring 2½ inches diameter, 1½ inches wide, into which is forced a rubber ring 2½ inches in diameter, 2 inches wide, ½ inch thick. The hind ends of side springs are made half round, with ½-inch iron staple on top to keep the hanger in position.

The hind side springs are set on wood blocks 6 inches long, 1 inch deep, secured by two clips, each of ½-inch square iron.

The front cross-spring is clipped to a wood block 18 inches long, 3½ inches deep, 1½ inches wide. The block is clipped to futchells at either end with ½-inch half-oval iron clips, flattened on top. The front springs are clipped to front axle in the same manner over blocks 2½ inches deep. All clips of best iron, and to pass through iron plates ¾ inch thick and 1 inch wide, to serve as washers. All springs to have 5 inches sweep.

Futchells 21 inches long (or of a sufficient length to suit the springs), including 18 inches for jaws, 1½ inches thick; from back of futchell-bed the futchells are reduced to a thickness of 1½ inches. Side bars and splinter-bar 1½ inches square, with a 1-inch oval iron rod extending from splinter-bar to back of futchells, passing under and bolted to futchell-bed, front end flattened and bolted to futchell, back end welded to a piece of iron 1½ inches wide, ½ inch thick, which passes under the fifth-wheel and terminates at end of futchells. Futchells to have iron plates on inside of jaws ½ inch thick, 2 inches wide, 18 inches long, and secured to jaw with screws.

Futchell-bed 3½ inches deep, 2½ inches wide, 34 inches long, including 2 inches finish on either end; iron plate ½ inch thick, bolted on under side full length and width of bed.

Transom-plate 26½ inches long, or of a sufficient length to suit futchell-bed and fifth-wheel, 2½ inches wide, ¾ inch thick, secured by two ½-inch bolts with countersunk

heads passing through bed and plate, with hole to receive a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch king-bolt in the center plate; to be grooved to receive upper transom plate of same size as transom plate of futchell bed, thus preventing breaking of king-bolt.

Chairs, or upper platform bars, consist of three bars 4 feet 5 inches long, center bars, (which must have king-bolt plates $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long), $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at center and tapering to 2 inches at ends. Front and rear bars $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. All three bars to be 6 inches deep at center, and cut away by degrees to reach the depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the ends. Three bars framed across upper platform bars, running from front to back bar, one bar to rest opposite center of body and one to rest opposite each sill. These bars are fastened to body by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolts passing through sills and bars at either end; center bar is bolted at either end to body with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts, also bolted to back and front upper platform bars with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts.

Bars to be cut out between the bearings, as per drawing.

The upper transom plate is to be secured by two bolts with countersunk heads passing through center bar of upper platform.

Fifth wheel.—Two circles of iron 30 inches diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, with iron hoops $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, shrunk on outer edge of upper half to receive lower half. The lower half is secured to futchells and futchell bed, with intervening wood blocks, by six bolts with countersunk heads. The upper half is secured to chairs by six bolts with countersunk heads.

Side bars, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, mortised into futchell bed and splinter bar, to have iron plates $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, full length and width of bars, securely bolted to them and welded to plates under splinter bar and futchell bed.

Splinter bar, 4 feet 4 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, to rest on top of futchells, 2 inches from front end, with 1-inch oval iron bar flattened at the ends, full length of bar, passing under futchells, which bolts to splinter bar and futchells. This iron is to have two lugs on outside of futchells to hold them in place, and to drop $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below futchells, and arranged for a half elliptic spring, to which the swingle-trees will be attached; to have on top of splinter bar an iron plate 1 inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, extending 15 inches from ends and 8 inches on side bar, securely bolted to each. Splinter bar to have 3 inches diameter roughened step on either end.

Tongue or pole to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at front of jaws and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at back end, 2 inches thick, 9 feet 6 inches long from futchell to extreme front end, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square at front end, with goose-neck and strap-loops of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch round iron, flattened at ends to 1 inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and not less than 7 inches long, bolted to front end of pole by two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts.

Swingle-trees 34 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in center, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at ends, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron staple at center, passing through and fastened with screw and nut. Swingle-trees to be of best hickory, and fastened to an iron rod from the half elliptic spring back of splinter bar by a swivel attachment of iron, from the ends of spring to center of swingle-trees, with ferrules $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and rings of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, cock-eyes 3 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, with thread on the end that enters the swingle-tree. The half elliptic spring above referred to is to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 42 inches extreme length, having five plates No. 3 English oil-tempered steel.

Brake.—A horizontal transverse 1-inch round iron bar, 4 feet 8 inches long, passing through a journal formed by part of spring hanger before referred to, and secured to body by a lower half journal, with bolts passing through both journals and bottom sill. To either end of the transverse bar is welded a flattened curved bar of iron, averaging 1 inch wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. On the right side it has an arm extending upward at right angles to main sill, and is jointed to a longitudinal iron rod $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, and extended to and jointed to a lever near the front end of body. The lower arms on both sides are somewhat curved outwardly, and arranged to receive rut blocks 8 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and fastened as shown in drawing.

The lever consists of an iron curved bar on the right side, 1 inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, ending below in an eye to receive a fixed bolt, which is securely attached to the outside upper platform bar between the sill and top platform bars. The lever is 18 inches high, and terminates above in a foot-rest bent outwardly at right angles, forming a slightly concave surface. The longitudinal rod already described is jointed to the lever through an eye 5 inches above the fixed bolt, and is of such a length that the lever will be vertical when not in use.

A stretcher-rest, to be provided on the floor of the wagon, constructed in the following manner: Two light half elliptic springs of two plates each, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, set 2 feet 7 inches center to center, on each side of wagon, the springs hinged at one end to a shoe secured to the floor by two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts. The other end will have a roller $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, to run on roller-plate let into floor and secured to it by screws. The springs to sustain a roller-bar of steel $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 6 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, having four double tapered ash rollers, 2 inches diameter, placed as per drawing, having iron rings at ends 1 inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. (See drawing attached, showing position of rollers and method of attaching the third roller from rear end of wagon to spring.)

PAINTING.

All parts of the wood-work of the body, with the exception of the bows, ribs, ridge-poles, and curtain-rails, will be painted dark olive-green. A first coat of heavy boiled linseed oil will be laid on hot. When this priming is thoroughly dry, three successive coats of the olive-green paint will be laid on, mixed with boiled linseed oil, without admixture of turpentine or varnish. Sufficient time for drying of each coat will be allowed. All iron-work will be painted black, with three (3) coats of lead paint mixed with boiled linseed oil. On the panels of the upper sections, midway between the second and third bows from the front, the letters "U. S." six inches in height, will be conspicuously painted in bright yellow, of the tint of the hospital-flag. On the panels, between the first and second bows, the red Geneva or Greek cross will be painted on a white ground. All the wood-work of the running-gear will be painted in the same manner as the body of the wagon.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Spokes and wheel-boxes to be well wedged; all tenons to be secured with wooden pins except those of bows; all welds to be made smooth and strong; corners of felloes to be rounded between spokes. Lower studs and sills to be chamfered and neatly finished. All clips to be neatly finished with cross-tie washers 1 inch by 1½ inches; sharp corners of bows to be removed. Coverings of seats and lazy-backs to be well fastened.

All wood and iron work to be of best material; sills, cross-bars, studs, rails, foot-boards of body to be of best seasoned *white oak*; frame-work of upper section of body, bows, lazy-back, curtain-rails, and cleats to be of the best seasoned *ash*; all panels to be of best seasoned *yellow poplar*; wood-work of running-gear to be of best *hickory*.

The ambulance wagon is to be so constructed that the several parts of one wagon will be interchangeable with any other wagon, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and the work, in all its parts, executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The wagon may be prepared for packing by removing the front board, the top and back of driver's seat, front lazy-back, curtain-rails, ridge-pole, and bows, which will allow the upper panels to lay on the tail-gate and front bar, and all can be packed inside of lower part of body.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., January 12, 1878.

(5157 Q. M. G. O., 1877.)

I.—Specifications of the size, &c., of four-mule ambulance harness, prepared by board of officers convened at Philadelphia, Pa., by Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 264, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1875, and approved by the Secretary of War April 19, 1876, for experiment, as modified by the Quartermaster-General January 10, 1878, after trial, and approved by the Secretary of War January 15, 1878.

WHEEL.

Two bridles.—Crown-pieces 2 feet long, 1½ inch wide, split so as to form straps to receive buckles of check-pieces ¾ inch wide, and buckles of throat-latches ¾ inch wide; chape on top buckle to receive winker-stay and face-piece, and rein-ring 1½ inch in diameter of No. 7 iron.

Throat-straps 1 foot 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide, ¾-inch buckle on each end.

Front pieces 1 foot 4 inches long, ¾ inch wide, with 1½-inch "U. S." rosette on outside.

Check-pieces 8 inches long, ¾ inch wide, ¾-inch buckle on upper ends, and a ring of No. 6 iron, 1½ inch in diameter, on lower ends.

Blinds or winkers 5½ inches square, ¾ inch thick, 1½-inch "U. S." ornament on each.

Blind of winker-stays 1 foot 2 inches long, 1½ inch wide, split 7 inches.

Face-pieces scalloped, 1 foot 11½ inches long, 1½ inch wide, split 10½ inches.

Bit-straps 10 inches long, ¾ inch wide, with ¾-inch buckles.

Bits—wrought-iron, japanned, bright mouth, jointed, loose rings, to weigh from 7 to 8 pounds per dozen.

Long reins, 4 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide; billet 9 inches long, with ¾-inch buckle.

Short reins, 1 foot 10 inches long, ¾ inch wide, with ¾-inch buckle on one end, and 9-inch billet and ¾-inch buckle on the other.

Rein straps, 8 inches long, ¾ inch wide, with 1½-inch No. 7 iron ring sewed into one end, and 7-inch billet, with ¾-inch buckle on the other end.

Two hair collars, black leather, 18 to 21 inches long, with chapes.

Two pair hames.—Oak wood, screw-back, 21 inches long from center of loop to top hame-strap holes; ¾ inch thick on back, 2 inches wide at shoulder, with iron plate on back ¾ inch thick; breast rings of No. 2 iron, 2 inches in diameter; rein rings of No. 7 iron, 2 inches in diameter, with staples, iron loop on lower end for straps; clips for traces of ¾-inch iron.

Four hame straps, 1 foot 10 inches long; $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, with $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch buckles.

Two breast straps, 5 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles, with good strong snap.

Two choke straps, 2 feet 6 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle on one end, and billet 1 foot 8 inches long, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle on the other.

Four traces, 5 feet 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, three-ply solid leather, one row of stitching all around; traces to be attached to hame-tugs—the other end of traces to be fitted with Concord toggles for attachment to whiffletrees.

Four hame tugs, 16 inches long, with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch collar or loop buckle of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron, with two (2) loops; one (1) to receive the back-strap tugs and the other to receive the belly band; the hame tugs to have three (3) small loops $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide, to receive the end of trace and side strap.

Two back straps, 3 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch D ring sewed on each side at lower end of housing; housings scalloped, 1 foot 6 inches long, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and bound with red enameled leather; top pieces of solid leather 9 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, to hold crupper in place; four $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch brass ornaments on each.

Four back-strap tugs 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, three-ply to fasten into loop on buckle of hame-tug, and with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle to receive back-band.

Two belly-bands.—*Long side* 2 feet 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckle, with chafe $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. *Short side* 1 foot 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide.

Two breech-bands.—Bodies folded, 3 feet 4 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ring on each end; layers 3 feet 4 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, stitched on.

Cruppers.—Bodies 5 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with a 2-inch ring at end, into which to sew the hip-straps; a safe leather to be under this ring.

Breeching-straps 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1-inch buckle.

Hip-straps 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, split 18 inches, with $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch buckles looped in, to be sewed into the ring at end of crupper-body, and to buckle into tugs 7 inches long, which are to be sewed to the breech-band.

Four side straps 5 feet long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; one end sewed into the breech-band ring and the other end to be attached to buckle on hame tug.

One pair double lines 27 feet long, 1 inch wide, with checks 5 feet 8 inches long; billets 9 inches long, and 1-inch buckles.

Two neck-straps 3 feet 1 inch long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, with $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles.

Two neck-chains 4 feet 6 inches long, twisted No. 4 iron, 14 links to the foot, with loop riveted into neck-strap with 4 copper rivets and burs; T on other end; two stationary and one sliding ring.

Weight, 6 pounds per pair.

LEAD.

Two bridles.

Two collars.

Two pair hames.

Four hame-straps.

Four traces.

Four hame-tugs.

Two back-straps.

Four back-strap tugs.

Two belly-bands.

Two cruppers.

Two neck-straps.

Two neck-strap chains.

Same as for wheel-harness (the bridles without rein-rings and rein-straps), except that the bodies of the *cruppers* are to be 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with billets 2 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles, and round docks to buckles on one side, with $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch buckle.

Two carrying straps, 5 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch buckles looped up to carry the traces.

Two standing martingales, 4 feet 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, split 18 inches, with billets 9 inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch buckles.

One pair double lines, 50 feet long, 1 inch wide, with checks 5 feet 8 inches long, and billets 9 inches long, and 1-inch buckles.

WHIP.

Stock, hickory, split with the grain (not turned) and neatly dressed.

Lash, 9 feet long, of buckskin, eight-plat.

All to be made of the best material throughout; leather to be the best No. 1 oak-tanned; buckles to be of malleable iron, japanned, barrel pattern roller-buckles; rings to be malleable iron, japanned; sewing to be done with good waxed thread, eight stitches to the inch.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C. January 10, 1878.

(1439, Q. M. G. O., 1876, with 1 of 1876.)

(See 235, Q. M. G. O., 1878, therewith.)

K.

[General Orders No. 62.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1877.

In order to facilitate the prosecution of the topographical surveys in the Western military geographical divisions and departments—including reconnaissances of routes, the astronomical determination of the positions of military posts and other places, and the draughting of maps—and holding in view uniformity of action and a systematic plan, the following orders, received from the Secretary of War, are published for the government of all concerned:

I. The general plan of exploration and survey will be determined by the Chief of Engineers and executed by the division and department engineer officers under the direction of the generals commanding divisions and departments.

II. In addition to the general-service men authorized for military divisions and departments by General Orders No. 92, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1868, restricted by General Orders No. 30, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1869, there will be allowed, for each of the headquarters herein contemplated, two general-service men, to serve as topographical assistants, who will act under orders of the chief engineer officer at the headquarters, and who will not be relieved except by authority of the Secretary of War, through the General of the Army. The enlistments for the purpose indicated will be made by the respective engineer officers from persons of unexceptionable habits who are skilled in topographical work both in field and office. For the purpose of pay the topographical assistants will be rated as *clerks*, and will receive the extra pay of thirty-five cents per day, and commutation allowances accordingly.

III. The results of these surveys will be promptly transmitted to the Chief of Engineers, and also incorporated into the general maps of divisions and departments to be kept in the offices of the division and department engineers.

IV. The topographical assistants shall be kept constantly employed on topographical work in field and office, and shall be used for no other purpose.

V. When the appropriations under the control of the War Department, through the Chief of Engineers, warrant extended operations, surveying parties will be furnished by the department commanders concerned with such escorts as the latter may deem proper.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for civilian employes, escorts, material, instruments, collections, subsistence and other supplies, and will supply forage, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and pay the necessary guides, packers, herders, laborers, blacksmiths, teamsters, &c., upon proper requisition. Actual traveling expenses will be furnished to such civilian assistants as may be designated by the engineer officer.

The Subsistence Department will furnish the necessary commissary stores, upon proper requisitions, in accordance with General Orders No. 50 of 1875.

The Ordnance Department will furnish, upon proper requisition, such ordnance and ordnance stores as may be required.

The Medical Department will furnish the necessary medical attendance and supplies.

Authority is granted for the sale, at cost price, to assistants and employes, for their personal use while in the field, of necessary stores from the supply departments of the Army.

The topographical assistants on duty with geographical surveys, whose services are required in the field, will, while so engaged, receive the same pay and allowances as when at headquarters.

The stations of the engineer officers during the season of field operations are hereby fixed at their respective division or department headquarters.

By command of General Sherman.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[General Orders No. 80.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1877.

The following orders have been received from the War Department:

The attention of all officers responsible for fuel, forage, and straw for the Army is directed to the frequent and large wastage of such supplies, particularly of hay, and the losses sustained at many posts by unnecessary accumulation of grain, and the absence of due precautions in connection with the storage of said supplies.

While unexpected movements of troops may sometimes render losses unavoidable, it is believed that most of the damage resulting from mere length of storage would be avoided by proper care in providing, by requisition or otherwise, only such quantities of these supplies as can be fully consumed before the use of the new supply. In order to prevent such losses in future, as far as practicable, and to determine the responsibility therefor when they do occur, the following instructions are published:

1. All hay and straw, when received from any source, will be carefully weighed. Hay-scales for this purpose will be supplied, on proper requisition, to any established military post not already provided with them. Grain will be carefully measured or weighed. Wood will be carefully piled and measured or weighed, and coal will be weighed. It will probably be found cheaper and more correct to determine quantities of wood received by weighing each load on the hay-scales before piling, the weight per cord being ascertained by piling carefully and measuring a sufficient number of cart or wagon loads which have been previously weighed.

2. Hay and straw received and accepted will be carefully stored in barns provided for that purpose, or stacked in some good and convenient location. Great care will be used in preparing the stacks. They will be properly raked down so as to shed the rain freely. The tops should be covered with old canvas, if possible, and kept in place by poles or ropes weighted at the lower ends with stones. Gunnybags filled with earth, attached to ropes, and pinned to the sides of the stacks, can also be used to keep the covers in place. If canvas cannot be had the stacks should be thatched, the thatching to be kept in place as aforesaid.

Grain should be stowed in places protected, as far as possible, from rats.

In granaries resting on foundation posts, these posts should be cased with tin plates so arranged as to prevent rats, mice, and other vermin from climbing into the building. For the same purpose, the steps and platform should be separated from the wall by a space which a rat cannot leap, said space being bridged, when required, by movable gang-planks at each door, which should be invariably removed when not in use. Were rats and mice thus prevented constant access, and water kept out of all granaries, those getting in by any accident would soon be compelled to leave for water.

In granaries already built, it is believed that in most instances the requisite alterations and additions for those precautions can be readily made; but if not, such other provisions as local conditions may permit should be devised and made.

Fuel should be piled in wood-yards, or, in the absence of these, in places where it can be guarded from thieves.

3. Every officer responsible for fuel, forage, and straw will, at the end of each quarter, verify by actual measurement the quantities of these supplies on hand—will take account of stock. If the hay and straw are in the stack, the quantities can be determined by ascertaining the cubical contents of the stack, then cutting therefrom a cube of definite size, not less than seven feet, and weighing it. The quantities of hay and straw in barns will be ascertained by proper measurement of the space occupied and by weighing a portion as above.

The quantity of grain will be verified by weight or measurement. If in a bin, the number of pounds can be ascertained by measuring the bin, allowing $2,150\frac{43}{100}$ cubic inches, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet, of space to the bushel, and, in weight of corn, fifty-six pounds to the bushel; barley, forty-eight pounds to the bushel; and oats, thirty-two pounds to the bushel; or, if there are scales at the post, by weighing ten or more bushels of the particular grain on hand, to determine actual weight of that grain.

The quantity of wood and coal will be ascertained by weight or measurement. If the quantity of coal on hand is determined by measurement, ascertain the number of cubic feet, and weigh one or more cubic feet. The quantities thus determined will be certified to by the officer responsible for the property, and his certificate to this effect will be attached to the property return on which the stores are borne.

The commanding officer of the post will see that the verification of the quantities of fuel, forage, and straw by the quartermaster is made as required, and he will make and send to the headquarters of the department in which he is serving, or, if at an arsenal or rendezvous or independent post or depot, to the Quartermaster-General of the Army through usual channels, at the end of each quarter, a certificate to this effect, and that the quantities shown to be on hand are, in his opinion, correctly stated. These certificates will be made in triplicate, and one copy of each will be filed with the records of the post.

4. In case of any excess or deficiency in the stock on hand shown by this examination, a board of survey will be convened at once to fix and determine the quantity of each to be taken up or dropped, and the responsibility therefor. If to be dropped, a full statement of the cause of the deficiency will be given, for information of the officer who reports the quantities on hand and the officer who approves or disapproves the report of the board of survey.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

[General Orders No. 103.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 12, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the first section of Paragraph 3, General Orders No. 80, August 24, 1877, from this office, is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. Every officer responsible for fuel, forage, and straw will, at the end of each quarter, and also when transferring to a successor, upon being relieved (if time and circumstances permit), verify, by actual measurement, the quantities of these supplies on hand—will take account of stock. In case of transfer, the account of stock should be taken in the presence of the relieving officer. If the hay and straw are in the stack, the quantities can be determined by ascertaining the cubical contents of the stack, then cutting therefrom a cube of definite size, not less than seven feet, and weighing it. The quantities of hay and straw in barns will be ascertained by proper measurement of the space occupied, and by weighing a portion as above.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

[General Orders No. 113.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 14, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following scale of equivalents will govern in the issue of fuel, average oak wood being the standard, and General Orders No. 18, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 20, 1874, is modified accordingly:

One cord of average oak wood equals—
 One and one-fifth cord of yellow pine; or
 One and three-fourths cord of poplar, white pine, or cottonwood;
 One thousand five hundred and seventy-three (1,573) pounds of Pennsylvania anthracite coal;
 One thousand six hundred and twenty-four (1,624) pounds of bituminous coal;
 One thousand eight hundred and forty-one (1,841) pounds of Scranton anthracite coal;
 Two thousand six hundred and twenty-six (2,626) pounds of Queen Charlotte anthracite coal;
 One thousand four hundred and sixty-six (1,466) pounds of Welsh anthracite coal;
 One thousand five hundred and fifty-eight (1,558) pounds of Cumberland semi-bituminous coal;
 One thousand six hundred and forty-six (1,646) pounds of Australian brown coal;
 Two thousand four hundred and six (2,406) pounds of Wahsatch Rocky Mountain coal;
 Two thousand five hundred and ninety-two (2,592) pounds of Mount Diablo coal;
 Two thousand six hundred and twenty-six (2,626) pounds of Coos Bay, Oregon, coal;
 Two thousand four hundred and fifty (2,450) pounds of Seattle brown coal;
 Two thousand six hundred and forty-one (2,641) pounds of Bellingham Bay coal;
 Two thousand and fifty-three (2,053) pounds of Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island, coal;
 Two thousand one hundred and sixty-four (2,164) pounds of Nanaimo coke; and
 One thousand three hundred and fifty-seven (1,357) pounds of West Hartly coal.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

No. 6.—*Report of Maj. R. N. Batchelder.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 23, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your information a succinct report covering the principal operations of the barracks and quarters branch of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

During the year the construction of 171 new buildings, such as barracks, officers' quarters, stables, storehouses, guard-houses, &c., have been authorized, at an estimated cost of \$219,960. They are at military posts in the States of Florida, California, Nevada, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Missouri, Minnesota, Rhode Island, New York, Maine, Virginia, Michigan, and Maryland, and in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Indian, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana.

WHARVES.

Authority has been given for the repair, &c., of wharves to the amount of \$11,527.

REPAIRS.

Upon special estimates, authority has been given to make repairs, alterations, &c., of public buildings, for the construction and repair of cisterns, &c., and for the purchase of tools, &c., for use at the various military posts to the amount of \$254,863.

Recapitulation of the expenditures specially authorized for construction of new buildings at established posts, construction and repair of cisterns, miscellaneous repairs, &c., and how distributed.

	Amount.	Total.
DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.		
Department of the Missouri.....	\$91,081 00	
Department of the Platte.....	15,779 00	
Department of Dakota.....	120,250 00	
Department of Texas.....	58,196 00	
Total Division of the Missouri.....		\$285,306 00
DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.		
Department of California.....	16,575 00	
Department of the Columbia.....	17,045 00	
Department of Arizona.....	6,995 00	
Total Division of the Pacific.....		40,615 00
DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.		
Department of the South.....	14,963 00	
Department of the Gulf.....	10,679 00	
New England and Middle States.....	134,767 00	
Total Division of the Atlantic.....		160,429 00
Grand total.....		486,350 00

NEW POSTS.

In addition to the foregoing expenditures the following new posts have been authorized:

On January 30, 1878, the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific was advised by the War Department that \$20,000 had been authorized to build the new post at Cœur d'Alène Lake, and directed him to give the necessary orders as to site and to begin the work, and added: "Four companies of infantry with a good quartermaster ought, with the use of this money and the abundant material near at hand, build a beautiful four-company post."

No detailed report of actual operations has as yet reached this office.

On October 16, 1877, the Secretary of War authorized an expenditure of \$5,000 for building huts and making the troops comfortable at the new Red Cloud Agency on the Missouri River, and the same amount for the troops at the new Spotted Tail Agency.

The department chief quartermaster subsequently reported that the temporary shelter to be provided at each agency would consist of quarters for one field-officer, three captains, six lieutenants, barracks for three companies, one storehouse, one hospital, one office building.

Stables to be jacal with dirt-roofs, but should "there be any buildings at the agency which can be had for the shelter of troops and supplies, a corresponding reduction will be made in the number, &c., of the above-recited buildings."

On June 22, 1878, the Secretary of War authorized the removal of Fort McKinney, Dakota, from its present position to the Clear Fork of the Powder River, about 40 miles farther north on the old Fort C. F. Smith road, and authorized an expenditure of \$20,000 for building of the new post.

A new two-company post has been established at San Felipe, Tex., on land given to the United States, about 30 miles west of Fort Clark and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from San Felipe.

The department commander reports that the post is an important point on the river, and that the garrison at Fort Duncan can be moved thereto, and in an estimate of some \$800 received in May last for completing the buildings, he added that "the post has so far cost the government only a few dollars for glass and doors. The officers paid for the material to build their own quarters and the men erected their own."

HOSPITALS.

During the fiscal year, construction, repairs, and alterations of the military hospital buildings throughout the country have been authorized to the amount of \$47,653.

The following table gives the locality of the hospitals and the amount of expenditure authorized at each :

Department.	Post.	Amount.	Total.
Department of the South	Fort Johnston, N. C	\$123 00	\$123 00
Department of the Gulf	Baton Rouge Barracks, La.	72 00	
	Jackson Barracks, La.	220 00	599 00
	Little Rock Barracks, Ark.	191 00	
	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	116 00	
New England and Middle States	Fort Porter, N. Y.	40 00	
	Fort Foote, Md.	56 00	7,852 00
	Fort Preble, Me.	10 00	
	Fort Trumbull, Conn.	360 00	
	Fort Wayne, Mich.	664 00	
	Fort Independence, Mass.	60 00	
	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	400 00	
	Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	255 00	
	Fort Mackinac, Mich.	150 00	
	Fort McHenry, Md.	198 00	
	West Point, N. Y.	400 00	
	Fort Monroe, Va.	40 00	
	Fort Niagara, N. Y.	39 00	
	Fort Ontario, N. Y.	1,354 00	
	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	50 00	
	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	189 00	
	Fort Columbus, N. Y.	177 00	
	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	3,258 00	
	Fort Whipple, Va.	152 00	
			7,852 00
Total Division of the Atlantic			8,574 00

Department.	Post.	Amount.	Total.
Department of California	Alcatraz Island, Cal	\$431 00	\$1,280 00
	Angel Island, Cal	200 00	
	Presidio, Cal	569 00	
Department of the Columbia	Fort Boise, Idaho Ty	645 00	2,059 00
	Fort Canby, Wash. Ty	190 00	
	Fort Lapwai, Idaho Ty	175 00	
	Fort Stevens, Oreg	13 00	
	Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty	225 00	
	Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty	811 00	
Department of Arizona	Camp Apache, Ariz. Ty	1,850 00	2,824 00
	Camp Mohave, Ariz. Ty	408 00	
	Fort Yuma, Cal	566 00	
Total Division of the Pacific			6,143 00
Department of the Missouri	Fort Marcy, N. Mex.	121 00	8,862 00
	Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	1,138 00	
	Fort Dodge, Kans.	252 00	
	Fort Larned, Kans.	57 00	
	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	2,000 00	
	Fort Lyon, Colo	313 00	
	Fort Riley, Kans	809 00	
	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	42 00	
	Fort Wallace, Kans.	865 00	
	Fort Sill, Ind. T	378 00	
	Fort Reno, Ind. T	1,228 00	
	Fort Elliot, Tex	893 00	
	Camp Supply, Ind. T	766 00	
Department of the Platte	Camp Brown, Wyo. Ty	578 00	10,877 00
	Fort Fetterman, Wyo. Ty	246 00	
	Fort Laramie, Wyo. Ty	530 00	
	Omaha Barracks, Nebr	50 00	
	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ty	1,135 00	
	Fort Sanders, Wyo. Ty	565 00	
	Sidney Barracks, Nebr	7,773 00	
Department of Texas	Fort Brown, Tex	5,854 00	6,442 00
	Fort Richardson, Tex	288 00	
	Fort Stockton, Tex	300 00	
Department of Dakota	Fort Snelling, Minn.	58 00	6,755 00
	Camp Baker, Mont. Ty	771 00	
	Fort Missoula, Mont. Ty	791 00	
	Fort Buford, Dak. Ty	17 00	
	Cheyenne Agency, Dak. Ty	3,565 00	
	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. Ty	222 00	
	Fort Pembina, Dak. Ty	25 00	
	Fort Keogh, Dak. Ty	443 00	
	Fort Shaw, Mont. Ty	176 00	
	Fort Sully, Dak. Ty	266 00	
	Fort Totten, Dak. Ty	24 00	
	Fort Sisseton, Dak. Ty	132 00	
	Fort Benton, Mont. Ty	265 00	
Total Division of the Missouri			32,936 00
Grand total			47,653 00

The appropriation for the construction and repair of hospitals was \$50,000.

BUILDINGS SOLD.

The sale of ninety-six buildings of various dimensions at different places throughout the country has been authorized.

PROPERTY TRANSFERRED.

The valuable government property on Penn street, at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been transferred to the custody of the Treasury Department for custom purposes until again needed by the War Department.

MILITARY SITES IN TEXAS.

By act approved March 3, 1875, Congress authorized the purchase of three sites in that State, viz: Fort Brown, \$25,000; Ringgold Barracks, \$10,000; Fort Duncan, \$10,000; provided "that, before the payment of the money hereby appropriated, good titles shall be made to the United States for such lands as contemplated by such act, * * and no more than the amount appropriated shall be paid for such sites."

The title to the site of Fort Brown has long been in litigation, but the district court of Texas recently confirmed the title to the heirs of one Maria Josepha Cavazos. The heirs having declined to sell the property for the amount appropriated, suit has been instituted by the United States in the district court of Cameron County, Texas, under the laws of Texas, for the condemnation, valuation, survey, and ex-appropriation of the land.

The site of Ringgold Barracks has also for years been in litigation, but the district court of Starr County, by decree dated April 5, 1878, fixed \$20,000 as the price to be paid by the United States for the site, with \$500 additional for costs and \$29.49 for other expenses.

The Secretary of War, on the 22d May last, asked Congress to appropriate the requisite funds, viz, \$10,529.49, in addition to the \$10,000 already standing on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the fund, for purchasing the site. Congress did not make the additional appropriation asked for.

Regarding site of Fort Duncan, the owner declined to sell for the amount appropriated. He subsequently offered to sell for \$20,000, and the Secretary of War asked Congress for the requisite authority and appropriation to purchase at that price. Congress having failed to grant the money, rent has and is being paid for use of the site at the rate of \$200 per month.

By the establishment of the new post at San Felipe, Fort Duncan will doubtless soon be abandoned, and the leased property will then be given up to its owner.

POST CEMETERIES.

Authority has been granted and instructions given by this office during the fiscal year for repairing the cemetery fences, erecting head-boards, &c., at Fort Gratiot, Michigan; Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Fort Sill, Indian Territory; Fort Reno, Indian Territory; and Fort Riley, Kansas.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Eleven fires have been reported during the fiscal year, viz:

July 1, 1877.—Five sets officers' quarters were burned at Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

July 16, 1877.—One set casemate quarters were burned at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

July 19, 1877.—One frame shed was burned at Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory.

August 29, 1877.—One stable was burned at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

September 2, 1877.—One set laundresses quarters, stables, &c., were burned at McPherson Barracks, Georgia.

September 15, 1877.—One saw-mill was burned at Fort Shaw, Mont.

October 18, 1877.—One stable was burned at North Platte, Nebr.

October 30, 1877.—Two sets officers' quarters were burned at Standing Rock, Dak.

November 22, 1877.—Office rooms, &c., were burned at Fort Union, N. Mex.

November 29, 1877.—One storehouse was burned at Fort Keogh, Mont.

February 7, 1878.—One set officers' quarters were burned at Camp Henry, Oreg.

RESERVATIONS DECLARED.

Two reserves have been declared during the fiscal year, viz:

March 14, 1878.—Fort Keogh, Mont.

May 29, 1878.—Fort Brooke, Fla.

APPROPRIATION FOR BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The amount of the appropriation for barracks and quarters for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was \$1,500,000.

Information of the remittances made and their classification will doubtless be found in the annual report of the finance branch of this office.

The small balance in the Treasury to the credit of that appropriation will doubtless be required for the payment of outstanding indebtedness properly chargeable thereto.

R. N. BATCHELDER,

Quartermaster U. S. A.

To QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. A.,

Washington, D. C.

No. 7.—*Report of Maj. R. N. Batchelder.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
—, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office, so far as pertains to the business of claims under the act of July 4, 1864 (section 300, A Appendix to the Revised Statutes), and certain miscellaneous claims, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

The duties pertaining to the claims branch of this office were assigned to my supervision by your letter of instructions, dated October 19, 1877.

CLAIMS UNDER ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

In consequence of the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation to bear the expense, the investigation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864 (section 300, A, Revised Statutes, Appendix), by agents in the localities where the claims originated, was suspended June 30, 1877, and was not resumed until November 24, 1877, when the appropriation made by Congress at its extra session became available.

The work, however, in this office was not suspended, and the accumulated work on the files here was more than sufficient to keep the clerical force engaged on claims fully employed.

The following statement shows the number of agents employed in the

Investigation of claims under the law above referred to, by the officers under whose direction these investigations are made:

Officers under whom agents are employed.	Number of agents.	Amount paid for service of agents.	Amount reimbursed as expenses.	Total.	Remarks as to periods of service.
Chief quartermaster Military Division of Missouri, Chicago, Ill.; report by Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general.	6	\$2,662 49	\$1,456 43	\$4,118 92	2 agents from December 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878; 1 agent from January 1 to June 30, 1878; 1 agent from March 16, and 1 from April 2 to June 30, 1878; 1 agent from March 18 to April 25, 1878.
Depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind.; report by Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general.	13	6,756 66	5,500 22	12,256 88	1 agent from November 27, 3 agents from November 28, 2 agents from December 3, 1877; 1 agent from March 24, 2 agents from April 16, 2 agents from May 16, 1878, all to June 30, 1878; 1 agent from November 29, 1 agent from December 1, 1877, to December 15, 1877.
Depot quartermaster at Washington, D. C.; report by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster-general.	6	4,606 66	4,535 41	9,142 07	3 agents from November 24, 1877, to June 30, 1878; 1 agent from November 24, 1877, to April 15, 1878; 1 agent from December 10, 1877, to April 15, 1878; 1 agent from December 20, 1877, to March 23, 1878.
Total				25,517 87	

The cost of transportation furnished in kind to the agents employed as above amounted to \$571.48.

The services of a number of employés have been required to arrange and brief the evidence and testimony filed and collected in these claims. This work has been done under the direction of the depot quartermaster of this city, and the cost thereof for the fiscal year, as reported by him, has amounted to \$23,055.61.

The foregoing show the total amount paid, from the appropriation made for the support of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, for services, &c., in the investigation and preparation for final settlement of claims for quartermaster's stores charged as taken during the rebellion for the use of and used by the United States Army to be \$49,144.96.

The numbers, amounts, &c of claims investigated and reported upon by agents employed for that purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are as follows:

Officers under whom agents are employed.	Number of claims.	Total amount of claims.	Amount recommended for allowance by agents.
Chief quartermaster military division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., report by Col. Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general	185	\$113,959 40	Not stated
Depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., report by Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, deputy quartermaster-general	522	458,149 01	\$68,973 09
Depot quartermaster at Washington, D. C., report by Capt. A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster	171	223,755 32	26,440 39

The following statement shows the number and amount of claims on hand July 1, 1877, the number and amount of those received, and the numbers and amounts of those on which decisive action was taken during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

Statement of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, chapter 240, section 300, Appendix A, Revised Statutes, in the Quartermaster-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
On hand July 1, 1877, which had previously been suspended or had received no decisive action	12, 580	\$7, 391, 755 50		
Received during the year	1, 408	902, 490 99		
Total on hand and received			13, 998	\$8, 294, 246 49
Decisive action taken during the year:				
Approved	967	255, 084 99		
Reduction on claims approved		337, 791 09		
Rejected	1, 355	1, 741, 197 86		
Total on which final action has been taken			2, 322	2, 334, 073 94
Remaining on hand July 1, 1878			11, 676	5, 960, 172 55

Of the number of claims remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year 1,090 were ready and awaiting the final action of the Quartermaster-General.

The 2,322 claims, amounting in total to \$2,334,073.94, show an average of about \$1,000 per claim.

The total expense of investigating and preparing these 2,322 claims finally reported upon by this office, and the 1,090 claims made ready for final action, but which had not been reached by the Quartermaster-General at the close of the fiscal year, is as follows:

Amount paid for services, &c., of agents and clerks from appropriation for support of the Army	\$49, 144 96
Amount paid for services of clerks from legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation	22, 000 00
Total	71, 144 96

These figures show the average cost for investigating and preparing these claims for final action during the fiscal year to be \$30.63 +.

The following table shows the number and amounts of claims received and considered by this office under the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864 (section 300 A, Appendix to the Revised Statutes), since the passage of that act:

Claims filed under the act of July 4, 1864, chapter 244, in the Quartermaster-General's Office.

Fiscal year filed.	Total received.		Approved.		Disallowed in claims on which allowances were made.	Rejected.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1864-'65	2, 890	\$1, 687, 858 25	783	\$273, 800 80	\$56, 736 17	1, 404	\$1, 023, 420 87
1865-'66	13, 219	7, 731, 253 83	2, 230	877, 151 76	280, 008 30	7, 419	4, 792, 306 79
1866-'67	7, 068	3, 707, 903 24	1, 197	479, 640 84	263, 470 61	3, 102	1, 634, 068 81
1867-'68	2, 778	1, 602, 870 74	401	248, 124 71	157, 449 77	603	387, 704 80
1868-'69	847	670, 542 82	173	106, 406 78	47, 645 51	222	142, 006 45
1869-'70	637	610, 707 22	119	66, 681 45	24, 596 98	113	196, 598 18
1870-'71	590	1, 800, 004 58	47	26, 216 71	47, 765 42	60	132, 148 17
1871-'72	1, 124	1, 483, 314 18	665	367, 102 72	410, 234 95	274	396, 100 75
1872-'73	1, 963	2, 024, 725 16	642	296, 775 90	318, 436 52	325	443, 689 75
1873-'74	2, 806	3, 144, 572 34	881	495, 234 38	537, 250 47	528	694, 152 19
1874-'75	2, 044	2, 345, 315 22	403	188, 581 63	352, 882 33	871	1, 314, 460 29
1875-'76	1, 098	1, 204, 834 38	302	186, 229 50	237, 210 51	1, 254	1, 995, 767 89
1876-'77	836	679, 202 04	460	155, 272 52	295, 796 44	642	1, 352, 159 88
1877-'78	1, 408	902, 490 90	967	255, 084 99	337, 791 00	1, 345	1, 741, 197 86
	39, 108	29, 595, 594 99	9, 270	4, 022, 364 09	3, 367, 275 07	18, 162	16, 245, 782 68

RECAPITULATION.

Number approved	9, 270
Number rejected	18, 162
Total	27, 432
Amount approved	\$4, 022, 364 09
Amount of reduction	3, 367, 275 07
Amount rejected	16, 245, 782 68
Total	23, 635, 422 44
Total number of claims received	39, 10
Total number of claims approved and rejected	27, 43
Balance on hand	11, 676
Total amount	\$29, 595, 594 99
Total amount approved, reduced and rejected	23, 635, 422 44
Balance	5, 960, 172 55

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

In addition to the work performed on claims under the act of July 4, 1864, there were also reported upon to the Treasury, for the action of the accounting officers of that department, 312 claims for quartermasters' stores amounting to \$58,766.65.

These claims are such as are supported by regular vouchers issued by proper officers, or such other evidence as is held by the accounting officers to show a bargain and sale, or a contract by the United States to pay for the property, and if a contract is satisfactorily shown to the accounting officers they take jurisdiction on the claim. A number of these claims were of that class considered by the accounting officers under the act of March 3, 1849 (section 3483, Revised Statutes), for means of transportation lost in the military service.

Miscellaneous claims of the foregoing character to the number of 243, amounting to \$24,655.42 were received during the fiscal year.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

No. 8.—*Report of Capt. A. F. Rockwell, in charge of National Cemeteries.*OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs relating to national military cemeteries, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1878.

The number of national cemeteries remains as stated in my last annual report, 79, classified as follows: 27 first-class, 17 second-class, 14 third-class, 21 fourth-class.

There were sixty-seven superintendents in service July 1, 1877. During the year five have been appointed, one died, two resigned, and one was discharged, leaving in service June 30, 1878, sixty-eight. The law provides for, and there are actually required, seventy-one, so that there were at the close of the fiscal year three vacancies, to fill which candidates are now serving the probationary terms referred to in my last report—a system which is found to work to great advantage, not only to the department but to the candidate himself.

In regard to leaves of absence to superintendents of national cemeteries, an order has recently been promulgated from the War Department, in terms as follows:

Except under special authority from the War Department, no leave of absence for a longer period than ten days will be granted superintendents of national cemeteries during the growing season (from April to September, inclusive).

The season of the year when it is proposed not to grant leaves of absence (except in very urgent cases) is at a time when the services of the superintendents are most needed; when the grass, the plants, and the grounds generally need constant and intelligent attention, and when the superintendent, if he have a proper interest in the affairs of his cemetery, should not endeavor to leave his post. It is but right, however, that I should add to this that generally the superintendents take a lively interest, and even pride, in their duties, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the Quartermaster-General has occasion more frequently to commend than to censure them.

The cemeteries are frequently inspected by the regular inspectors, the officers in charge, and also by the engineers, and thus the department is at all times in full possession of the details relating to the cemeteries, a complete knowledge of which is, of course, essential to judicious and intelligent supervision.

During the past year a wall and lodge have been constructed at the national cemetery at Alexandria, La., and a lodge at San Antonio, Tex.

Contracts have also been let for the construction of walls and lodges as follows: For walls at Baton Rouge, Andersonville, Fort Gibson, Fort McPherson, and Grafton; and for lodges at Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Andersonville, Fort Gibson, Fort McPherson, and Beverly; also, for rebuilding the wall around the Chattanooga cemetery. This work is not yet completed, but all will probably be finished before next winter. There will then remain to be built a wall at Brownsville, Tex., and a lodge at Mobile, and, possibly, one at Beaufort, but the necessity for doing this work has not yet been fully determined upon.

During the last session of Congress the sum of \$7,000 was appropriated for the construction of a road from the city of Vicksburg to the national cemetery near that place. The estimate of the engineer, however, who made the preliminary survey, placed the cost of the proposed roadway at \$13,000, exclusive of two bridges, which it will be necessary

to construct in connection therewith. Since the passage of the act the estimate has been thoroughly revised, and it is found to be reasonably certain that the sum granted by Congress is insufficient. The question is, therefore, now under consideration as to whether, Congress having directed the road to be built without granting the means adequate to the fulfillment of the law, it will be proper for the department to begin operations. I will state, however, that the road proposed will be of great advantage to the numerous visitors to the cemetery, which is in excellent condition, and doubtless a place of much interest in that vicinity.

I desire, in this connection, to invite attention to the condition of the road leading from the Aqueduct Bridge to the national cemetery at Arlington, Va. This cemetery, as must be apparent to all who visit it, is in very admirable order. In the immediate vicinity of the national capital, and visited by thousands monthly, it is to be regretted that a place of so much interest and natural beauty has not an approach more in keeping with the condition of the country.

If a road is to be constructed to the Vicksburg Cemetery, I respectfully suggest that the present rude approach to the Arlington Cemetery might, with equal propriety, be improved by the national government.

The interments in the national cemeteries on June 30, 1878, numbered 165,102 known, and 145,841 unknown.

The graves of Union soldiers interred in these cemeteries have now been marked with marble or granite head-stones, as provided by law, with the exception of 135 graves in the national cemetery at Finn's Point, N. J.

Of the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the act of March 3, 1873, there remains at this date unexpended the sum of \$191,988.32. There was passed by the Senate, during the last session of Congress, a bill authorizing the use of so much of this balance as might be found necessary for erecting head-stones at the graves of Union soldiers interred in private and village cemeteries. This bill, I regret to say, failed to become a law. It therefore only remains for me to renew the recommendations contained in my previous annual reports, that the graves of the Union soldiers referred to be marked in the same manner as those in national cemeteries.

A compilation of all general orders and instructions pertaining to national cemeteries has recently been prepared, and is now in the hands of the Public Printer. When issued it will probably be a useful book of reference to those having charge of and supervision over national cemeteries.

A supply of park-settees of a neat but inexpensive pattern has recently been contracted for, and will shortly be distributed. They were purchased at the low price of \$1.70 each, delivered ready for shipment in this city.

A number of vases of Roman antique style have also been recently purchased for purposes of ornamentation.

The expenditures during the past fiscal year for care and maintenance of national cemeteries amounted in the aggregate to \$79,232.89, summarized as follows:

Construction of inclosing-walls	\$9,635 68
Repair of inclosing walls and gates	2,719 20
Construction of lodges	6,976 31
Repair of lodges	1,776 28
Rent of quarters for superintendents	834 93
Out-houses (sheds, stables, &c.)	2,172 42
Green-houses	290 05
Trees, plants, &c.	1,533 98

Employés	\$26,707 89
Drainage	1,384 08
Barrack and office furniture	32 00
Tools and miscellaneous stores	7,262 90
Improvement of grounds	13,540 48
Flag-staffs and monuments	878 70
Water supply	1,352 13
Purchase of land, examination of titles, &c	1,708 36
Interments	264 00
Advertising	163 50

I am glad to be able to state that the reports of the inspectors, as also information reaching this office from other sources, indicate that the cemeteries generally are in excellent condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL,

Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries.

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

A.—Statement of disbursements of appropriation for national cemeteries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Name of cemetery.	Walls.		Lodges.		Rent of quarters.	Out-houses (stables, &c.).	Greenhouses.	Trees, plants, &c.	Employees.
	Construction.	Repair.	Gates.	Construction.	Repair.				
Anietam, Md.					\$405 34			\$140 50	\$435 75
Annapolis, Md.								25 00	290 47
Alexandria, La.	\$5,586 83	\$25 50		\$835 29		\$187 50		10 00	386 33
Alexandria, Va.					11 35		\$3 75	6 10	173 50
Arlington, Va.		75 05	\$75 00		91 88	1,207 72	286 30	734 57	180 74
Andersonville, Ga.		6 00			1 95				498 67
Ball's Bluff, Va.									31 25
Baranacas, Fla.									356 00
Baton Rouge, La.				618 85		14 60			417 58
Battle Ground, D. C.	462 00								529 90
Beaufort, S. C.				560 00		198 00	1 06		
Beverly, N. J.					4 50	216 00	3 24		400 00
Brownsville, Tex.					13 00			54 25	166 25
Camp Butler, Ill.					30 00				392 50
Camp Nelson, Ky.						6 33			
Cave Hill, Ky.				944 92			125 00		870 50
Chalmette, La.					168 67	4 90		20 00	880 77
Chattanooga, Tenn.		44 95			27 44	14 50		20 00	312 49
City Point, Va.									
Cold Harbor, Va.									
Corinth, Miss.					18 75			34 75	490 50
Crown Hill, Ind.								46 00	99 50
Culpeper, Va.					15 00				167 75
Cypress Hills, N. Y.					6 00				453 03
Danville, Va.		350 90			37 25	11 50		104 71	293 33
Fayetteville, Ark.								10 00	346 05
Fredericksburg, Va.						136 00			35 00
Finn's Point, N. J.									100 00
Florence, S. C.	2,844 00			1,119 65		174 50			193 86
Fort Donelson, Tenn.									68 33
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.									218 00
Fort Harrison, Va.					56 40				389 99
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		270 00							175 00
Fort McPherson, Neb.					35 00				145 72
Fort Scott, Kans.					24 00			24 80	403 33
Fort Smith, Ark.									99 75
Grafton, W. Va.	415 20					95 00			

Glendale, Va.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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A.—Statement of disbursements of appropriation for national cemeteries, &c.—Continued.

Name of cemetery.	Drainage.	Barack and office furniture.	Tools and miscellaneous stores.	Improvement of grounds.	Flags and monuments.	Water supply.	Purchase of land, ex-amining titles, &c.	Interments.	Advertising, &c.	Total.
Antietam, Md.			\$171 62	\$433 45	\$170 00		\$5 00			\$1,761 66
Annapolis, Md.			61 86	20 00						406 73
Alexandria, La.			113 96	386 70	4 00					7,540 21
Alexandria, Va.			46 49	14 70		\$50 00				505 89
Arlington, Va.	\$1,061 65		1,448 71	5,905 68		843 52				14,970 86
Andersonville, Ga.			93 90		12 00					612 52
Ball's Bluff, Va.			132 61							31 25
Barrancas, Fla.			109 76							486 61
Baton Rouge, La.			59 73	2 00						1,100 79
Battle Ground, D. C.			63 17	40 84						524 79
Beaufort, S. C.			24 20							835 25
Beverly, N. J.			21 03		200 00					800 20
Brownsville, Tex.			70 70	116 25	121 00					625 53
Camp Butler, Ill.			144 35	15 00						541 45
Camp Nelson, Ky.				62 00						581 85
Cave Hill, Ky.				632 39	22 00	27 78				1,160 03
Chalmette, La.			79 97							1,227 29
Chattanooga, Tenn.			35 70							1,655 75
City Point, Va.	20 00		23 18							1,355 67
Cold Harbor, Va.			17 53							17 53
Corinth, Miss.			51 55	101 50						622 30
Crown Hill, Ind.										34 75
Culpeper, Va.			123 87	139 13						480 50
Cypress Hills, N. Y.			66 06		45 00			\$72 00		365 81
Danville, Va.			8 65							818 58
Fayetteville, Ark.		\$18 00	65 37	50 05						475 50
Fredericksburg, Va.			160 61	314 85						920 82
Finn's Point, N. J.			24 35							205 35
Florence, S. C.			24 50		2 50					2,996 15
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	14 10		26 89	22 50	24 50	11 05				1,613 32
Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.			28 98	118 24		51 62				220 05
Fort Harrison, Va.			42 77			10 50				260 77
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.			117 86							864 25
Fort McPherson, Nebr.	30 00		13 70							186 70
Fort Scott, Kans.			152 68							1,155 18
Fort Smith, Ark.			93 74	621 88						1,780 91
Grafton, W. Va.		5 00	21 65	60 00	185 00					645 10
				8 50						

Glendale, Va.	2 50	50 00				108 50
Gettysburg, Pa.	109 10	50 00				559 10
Hampton, Va.	187 95					1,451 80
Jackson Barracks, Mo.	147 86	710 25	4 50	4 60		1,935 30
Jefferson City, Mo.	81 35					1,283 35
Kearney, Iowa	55 67	98 00				240 72
Knox Hills, Tenn.	134 76	98 64				483 75
Laurel, Md.	10 00		20 00			72 75
Little Rock, Ark.	43 58	40 00		70 72		308 53
Logan's Cross Roads, Ky.	60 50					435 50
Marietta, Ga.	13 89		1 50			186 14
Marquette, Pa.	1 97					211 97
Memphis, Tenn.	121 44	113 20	2 40	96 00		961 28
Mobile, Ala.	139 13			4 25		1,035 38
Mound City, Ill.	4 40		3 00			116 10
Nashville, Tenn.	64 60	21 00	50 00			367 50
Natchez, Miss.	204 54	45 00				2,337 09
New Albany, Ind.	117 97		1 05			1,067 79
New Bern, N. C.	17 52	153 25	5 00			329 52
Philadelphia, Pa.	4 75	50 00				397 75
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	17 52					547 27
Port Hudson, La.	30 94	48 75		7 20		366 31
Poplar Grove, Va.	120 62	12 50			143 36	476 23
Raleigh, N. C.	37 94					313 68
Richmond, Va.	-17 53					181 73
Salisbury, N. C.	104 03	239 37				534 15
San Antonio, Tex.	9 47	92 42				329 64
Staunton, Va.	4 00					3,131 40
Seven Pines, Va.	6 30					3,378 00
Springfield, Mo.	83 32	72 65				6 30
Soldiers' Home, D. C.	153 32	16 70		11 50		377 72
Stone's River, Tenn.	40 53		5 25			652 48
Vicksburg, Miss.	156 39	18 60				756 04
Wilmington, N. C.	45 42	11 00		30 00		2,563 79
Winchester, Va.	92 37	168 84				186 62
Yorktown, Va.	35 75					445 88
City of Mexico, Mex.	164 00					86 25
Brattleborough, Vt.						1,239 00
Camp Chase, Ohio						50 00
Danville, Ky.						30 00
Elmira, N. Y.	17 53	444 00				25 00
Miscellaneous	1,019 00	1,504 00		1,530 00	192 00	2,439 33
Total disbursed during the year	7,262 90	13,540 43	878 70	1,352 13	264 00	2,686 50
						79,232 89

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

I certify that the above statement is correct.

No. 9.—Statement showing the names, stations, and accompanying remarks of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, who, in their annual reports to the Quartermaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, recommend the enlistment of post-quartermaster sergeants.

Name.	Rank and regiment.	Station.	Remarks.
George Mitchell ...	First lieutenant, Second Artillery.	Fort Foote, Md.	In my opinion, an improvement in the administration of the Quartermaster's Department would be effected by the appointment of post quartermaster-sergeants for each post and station, who should be carefully selected from the non-commissioned officers of the Army for their knowledge of the duties required of them, and abilities as clerks. Restricting the appointment to sergeants of the line of the Army cuts off from hope of such an appointment many worthy and competent men who have had long experience in duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, but who are unable to compete for appointment, from the fact that sergeants of the line are in many cases unsuited for positions which require clerical abilities, and are very well satisfied to remain where they are, and the men who, by long service in the department, are fitted to occupy the position are compelled to wait for some years before they may apply for appointment.
E. T. C. Richmond..	First lieutenant, Second Artillery.	Fort Foote, Md.	I would respectfully suggest that, in my opinion, a great improvement would be secured in the administration of the Quartermaster's Department at all posts if post quartermaster-sergeants were appointed from non-commissioned officers of the Army, and selected for their knowledge of the duties required of them, and abilities as clerks. At present these duties are mostly performed by non-commissioned officers and privates, receiving no remuneration for the services rendered, or are required to be performed by post-commissary sergeants, who have really enough to do to attend to their legitimate duties, and who, we are informed by every inspector-general who visits the post, cannot be ordered to perform other duty than such as pertains to the subsistence department. I would therefore respectfully suggest that a quartermaster-sergeant be appointed for each post or station, on somewhat the same footing as ordnance and commissary sergeants, but I think the selection should be made not only from the sergeants of the line of the Army, but from the non-commissioned officers generally, for the reason that in many organizations there are corporals who are (through being in the same company with sergeants who never get into trouble, die, or get promoted, being perfectly content with their present rank, and having no ability for a higher position) debilitated from obtaining positions which they can fill with credit to themselves and the service. I would again recommend that the position of post quartermaster-sergeant be made a permanent, and that enlisted men of this grade be stationed at all prominent posts in the Army, similar to the duties of post-quartermaster-sergeant is rated as a laborer, and receives 20 cents a day when employed. In addition to his duties at the Quartermaster's Department, he is, as a rule, required to perform duties in his company, is worked at times harder than any other enlisted man in the command, and, in consequence of his position being only temporary, his increase of pay small, and his duties arduous, he cannot be expected to take the interest that is due in his work. I am certain if this change in the Quartermaster's Department could be brought about that his proficiency would be greatly increased, and the saving of the government in a single year in having intelligent and trustworthy men to perform this duty, would more than compensate for the additional expense.
Allyn Capron.....	First lieutenant, First Artillery.	Fort Trumbull, Conn.	I would respectfully suggest that the grade of post quartermaster-sergeant be created, and one be appointed for each post in the same manner that commissary-sergeants are appointed. The duties of such a person would be much more sedentary than that of a commissary-sergeant, and his opportunity for practicing economy in favor of the government much greater. The amount for a person fit for the position would save him pay his cost several times over.
John G. Ballance ..	Second lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry.	Fort Mackinac, Mich.	In regard to the personnel of the Quartermaster's Department, my experience leads me to suggest the establishment of the grade of quartermaster-sergeant, corresponding to commissary and ordnance sergeants. A skilled assistant is more needed by the post-quartermaster than by any of the functionaries of the post. One of the greatest curses of the service is the subtraction from the effective force of companies of extra-duty
William R. Quinan.	First lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.	Point San José, Cal.	

and daily-duty men, one of whom is always required to issue tools and take care of quartermaster's property. This man is frequently incompetent, is of little or no use as a clerk, being rated, if he is given extra pay, as a laborer.

I earnestly recommend the appointment of quartermaster-sergeants for posts. This is my first experience in the duties of acting assistant quartermaster, and when I had been in the office about sixteen days the movement of the battery spoken of hitherto was made, and the quartermaster-sergeant, as well as myself, accompanied it. Upon my return (without him) I found myself surrounded with papers in quantities, inquiries to answer, reports called for, estimates and returns to make, and as ignorant of my duties as a recruit of the manual of arms. This was at a time when my sight was poor, after a long and tedious siege with an oculist. I learned then to be thankful that there was such a creature as commissary-sergeant to look after the affairs of his own department, and assist me at his leisure in the clerical work of this office. With reference to the personnel of the Quartermaster's Department, I have only to suggest that the creation of a grade of non-commissioned staff-officers to act as quartermaster-sergeants of posts would be a most wise and economic measure. I am led to this conclusion through my experience in the commissary department, where the appointment of intelligent and efficient non-commissioned officers as commissary-sergeants has worked admirably, and proved beyond dispute the wisdom and economy of the measure. When it is possible at posts to secure the services of a non-commissioned officer possessing the necessary qualifications (and I have found that a majority of them prefer not to serve in this capacity), his duties not being closely identified with his office, his office being temporary, and a return to duty with his battery, as a rule, all that he has to fear, the character of the services rendered is generally very different from what can reasonably be expected from a non-commissioned officer who would be selected from the Army at large for the position, and whose office would depend upon a proper discharge of those duties and general good conduct.

I would respectfully state that in my opinion a law under which quartermaster-sergeants of posts might be appointed and receive the pay now received by commissary-sergeants of posts would be for the benefit of the department. The duties of an acting post quartermaster-sergeant are in my opinion much more arduous and call for greater business capacity than do those of a post commissary-sergeant.

In the administration of the department I have no suggestions to make, except to earnestly recommend the establishment of the grade of quartermaster-sergeants for duty at the several posts. The appropriation under incidental expenses being so limited for the last few years has rendered it necessary that at times only one man can be paid extra-duty pay, and it is very hard to obtain the consent of company commanders to the detail of good and reliable non-commissioned officers to act as post quartermaster-sergeants unless they can be paid extra-duty pay. The duties that devolve upon the position of such a post like this are, the charge of the transportation, the issuing of small stores, such as paint, hardware, &c.; and the wear and tear on clothes is hardly compensated for by 20 cents per day extra pay—all that can be given, as the number of men under the charge of the sergeant rarely amounts to twenty, so as to bring him under the provisions of the regulations authorizing pay for an overseer, *i. e.*, 35 cents per day. For these reasons I would recommend the appointment of quartermaster-sergeants on the same footing as commissary-sergeants now on duty at every post.

I have had to depend entirely for assistance upon enlisted men temporarily detailed for the duties required of them, and men where unknown to me, and who either received no pay for their extra services, or so small an amount as to be no inducement for faithful service. I think it will not be necessary to give all the reasons for the following recommendation, as I believe it will be understood without it. I refer to the great necessity of there being at least one good, efficient servant of the government, permanently located at each post, to take the best care possible of government property known as quartermaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage. I would therefore recommend that the evil be corrected by the appointment of some reliable person, who takes permanent station at the post, and that he shall not be an enlisted man, but shall have an equal social standing with the officers of the garrison, so that the loss of his position, if he be unworthy of it, shall be a severe one. These agents, or whatever they may be called, should be appointed by high authority, and not subject to removal by an officer under whom they may chance to perform duty, so long as they perform duty properly, for with each change of officers there might be a change of agents,

Edward Davis	First lieutenant, Third Artillery.	Fort Niagara, N. Y.	and daily-duty men, one of whom is always required to issue tools and take care of quartermaster's property. This man is frequently incompetent, is of little or no use as a clerk, being rated, if he is given extra pay, as a laborer.
R. D. Potts	First lieutenant, Third Artillery.	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	I earnestly recommend the appointment of quartermaster-sergeants for posts. This is my first experience in the duties of acting assistant quartermaster, and when I had been in the office about sixteen days the movement of the battery spoken of hitherto was made, and the quartermaster-sergeant, as well as myself, accompanied it. Upon my return (without him) I found myself surrounded with papers in quantities, inquiries to answer, reports called for, estimates and returns to make, and as ignorant of my duties as a recruit of the manual of arms. This was at a time when my sight was poor, after a long and tedious siege with an oculist. I learned then to be thankful that there was such a creature as commissary-sergeant to look after the affairs of his own department, and assist me at his leisure in the clerical work of this office. With reference to the personnel of the Quartermaster's Department, I have only to suggest that the creation of a grade of non-commissioned staff-officers to act as quartermaster-sergeants of posts would be a most wise and economic measure. I am led to this conclusion through my experience in the commissary department, where the appointment of intelligent and efficient non-commissioned officers as commissary-sergeants has worked admirably, and proved beyond dispute the wisdom and economy of the measure. When it is possible at posts to secure the services of a non-commissioned officer possessing the necessary qualifications (and I have found that a majority of them prefer not to serve in this capacity), his duties not being closely identified with his office, his office being temporary, and a return to duty with his battery, as a rule, all that he has to fear, the character of the services rendered is generally very different from what can reasonably be expected from a non-commissioned officer who would be selected from the Army at large for the position, and whose office would depend upon a proper discharge of those duties and general good conduct.
Platte M. Thorne	First lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry.	Fort Wayne, Mich.	I would respectfully state that in my opinion a law under which quartermaster-sergeants of posts might be appointed and receive the pay now received by commissary-sergeants of posts would be for the benefit of the department. The duties of an acting post quartermaster-sergeant are in my opinion much more arduous and call for greater business capacity than do those of a post commissary-sergeant.
R. H. Patterson	First lieutenant, First Artillery.	Fort Independence, Mass.	In the administration of the department I have no suggestions to make, except to earnestly recommend the establishment of the grade of quartermaster-sergeants for duty at the several posts. The appropriation under incidental expenses being so limited for the last few years has rendered it necessary that at times only one man can be paid extra-duty pay, and it is very hard to obtain the consent of company commanders to the detail of good and reliable non-commissioned officers to act as post quartermaster-sergeants unless they can be paid extra-duty pay. The duties that devolve upon the position of such a post like this are, the charge of the transportation, the issuing of small stores, such as paint, hardware, &c.; and the wear and tear on clothes is hardly compensated for by 20 cents per day extra pay—all that can be given, as the number of men under the charge of the sergeant rarely amounts to twenty, so as to bring him under the provisions of the regulations authorizing pay for an overseer, <i>i. e.</i> , 35 cents per day. For these reasons I would recommend the appointment of quartermaster-sergeants on the same footing as commissary-sergeants now on duty at every post.
W. W. Robinson	First lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry.	Fort Totten, Dak.	I have had to depend entirely for assistance upon enlisted men temporarily detailed for the duties required of them, and men where unknown to me, and who either received no pay for their extra services, or so small an amount as to be no inducement for faithful service. I think it will not be necessary to give all the reasons for the following recommendation, as I believe it will be understood without it. I refer to the great necessity of there being at least one good, efficient servant of the government, permanently located at each post, to take the best care possible of government property known as quartermaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage. I would therefore recommend that the evil be corrected by the appointment of some reliable person, who takes permanent station at the post, and that he shall not be an enlisted man, but shall have an equal social standing with the officers of the garrison, so that the loss of his position, if he be unworthy of it, shall be a severe one. These agents, or whatever they may be called, should be appointed by high authority, and not subject to removal by an officer under whom they may chance to perform duty, so long as they perform duty properly, for with each change of officers there might be a change of agents,

No. 9.—Statement showing the names, stations, and accompanying remarks of officers on duty as acting assistant quartermasters, &c.—Continued.

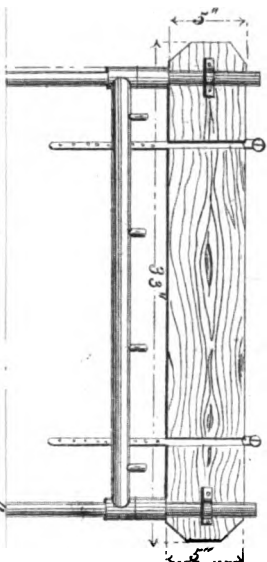
Name.	Rank and regiment.	Station.	Remarks.
E. T. Brown	Second lieutenant, Fifth Artillery.	Savannah, Ga.....	and the government would then be no better off than now. I believe the experience of the subsistence department will show, first, that there was a great improvement made in the appointment of commissary-sergeants over the old system; and secondly, that social standing is a strong additional proof against the influences often brought to bear against agents of the government.
William Allen	Second lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry.	Camp Halleck, Nev.	The possibility of quartermaster's property being left, as has been stated, with no officer or enlisted man directly in charge, again shows the need of quartermaster-sergeants at posts. My experience is that the duties of quartermaster-sergeants are now performed by commissary-sergeants, often much to their distaste, and this practice seems often necessary, for, owing to the small number of men in a battery, none can be well spared for quartermaster duty, save the necessary clerk whose legitimate duties generally keep him occupied. I strongly advocate the appointing of post quartermaster-sergeants.
Thomas G. Troxel	First lieutenant, Seventh Infantry.	Standing Rock, Dak.	I fully concur with my predecessor in regard to the appointment of post quartermaster-sergeants, with the same pay as commissary-sergeants, and allowances. There are a great number of good, honest, and reliable non-commissioned officers in the service, who deserve and would take pride in such a position, and no doubt they would more than recompense the government by the interest they would take in looking after public property.
Henry C. Ward	First lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry.	Fort Riley, Kans..	I believe that the appointment of quartermaster-sergeants on the general staff of the Army would greatly benefit the department. A great deal of reliance must be placed on the non-commissioned officers who perform that duty, a duty far more important than that of a commissary-sergeant. I would suggest that the appointment of quartermaster-sergeants be made with reference to the ability of applicants as clerks, their experience in the department, their length of service in the Army, and the length of time they have served as non-commissioned officers. I would also recommend that their pay be \$40 per month, with the clothing allowance of the non-commissioned staff of cavalry, and the allowance of quarters and fuel of ordnance-sergeants.
John W. Bean	First lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry.	Fort Garland, Colo.	I also recommend the appointment of post quartermaster-sergeants at each permanent post in the Army. Post quartermasters are changed so often at posts that in my opinion a good, reliable, and competent quartermaster-sergeant would be not only of great assistance to the post quartermaster, but the saving of property would more than compensate.
Thomas H. Fisher	First lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry.	Fort Mackinac, Mich.	Nearly eleven years' experience as acting assistant quartermaster proves conclusively that it is almost impossible to get efficient and reliable clerks, property or issuing men from the enlisted men of most commands. I would therefore suggest, believing it would be for the best interests of the service and the government, that a quartermaster-sergeant, with the same pay and allowances of the commissary-sergeants, be allowed at each post.

My experience in the department convinces me that a decided improvement would be made in its personnel were an intelligent and trustworthy class of men, whose service and business qualifications would recommend them, selected from the non-commissioned officers of the Army, and appointed as post quartermaster-sergeants. The increase of pay would not only be a fair recompense for their arduous duties, but would tend as an incentive to the faithful performance of them, and would on the whole be a source of saving, rather than an expense to the government.

The following officers submit their recommendations without additional remarks:

Name.	Rank and regiment.	Stations.
James D. Nickerson	Second lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry	Fort Sisseton, Dak.
B. M. Custer	First lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry	Fort Duncan, Tex.
A. E. Miltimore	First lieutenant, First Artillery	Fort Preble, Me.
William Badger	First lieutenant, Sixth Infantry	Fort Rice, Dak.
J. D. Gibbon	Second lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry	Fort Bliss, Tex.
J. A. Olmsted	First lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry	Jackson Barracks, La.
Frank West	First lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry	Camp Bowie, Ariz.
J. McE. Hyde	Second lieutenant, Eighth Infantry	Camp Verde, Ariz.
Charles B. Hall	First lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry	Fort Lyon, Colo.
George H. Rosch	Second lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry	Fort Pembina, Dak.
W. S. McCaskey	Captain, Twentieth Infantry	Fort Ripley, Minn.
William E. Birkhimer	Second lieutenant, Third Artillery	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
William O. Cory	First lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry	Fort Selden, N. Mex.
John A. Baldwin	Second lieutenant, Ninth Infantry	Sidney Barracks, Nebr.
George F. Foote	First lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry	Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
Augustus R. Egbert	First lieutenant, Second Infantry	Camp Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Thomas M. Wenie	First lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry	Fort Elliott, Tex.
George N. Chase	Second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry	Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.
F. Von Schrader	Second lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry	Camp McDermott, Nev.
Frederick Fuger	First lieutenant, Fourth Artillery	Angel Island, Cal.

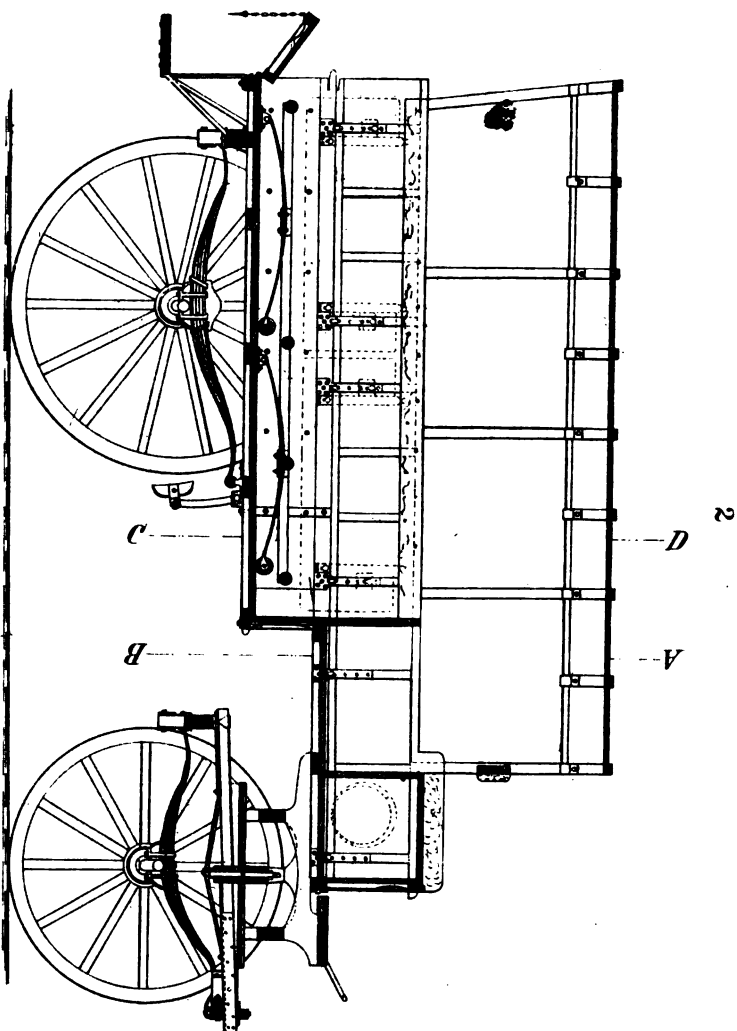
THE "COYLE



BUNK"

invent.
boards similar to those on the Composite Standard
Unit
War Department
Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington, D.C.
Adopted April 11, 1898

W.C. Mearns
Quartermaster General
U.S. Army

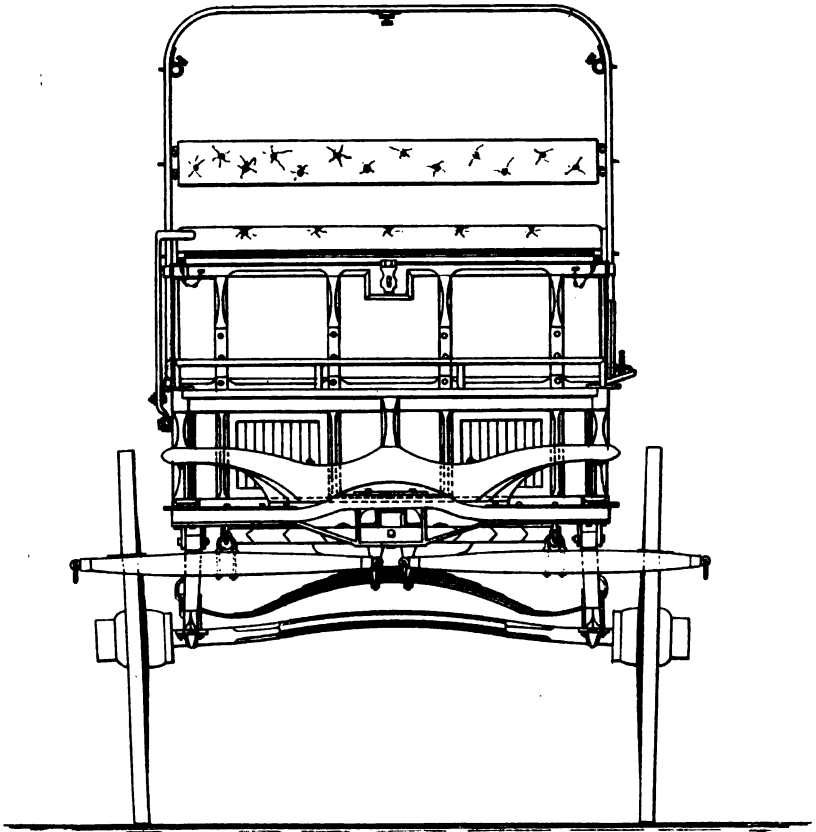


Longitudinal Section through Center

Ambulance Wagon, U.S. Army. Recommended by Board on Ambulances established by Special Order No. 44 (Mar. 4.) War Department, A.G.O. dated March 16, 1919, approved and adopted for trial by the Secretary of War on the 31st of October 1917. Provided for the convenience of readers.

W. C. Mayo,

*Quartermaster General,
Grand Major General, U.S.A.*



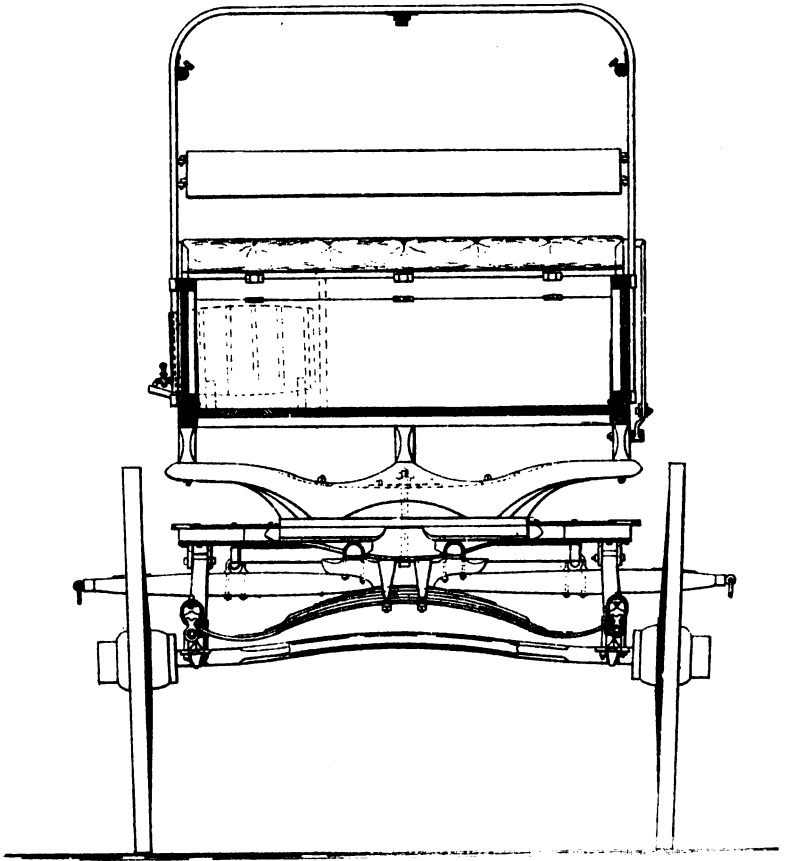
Front View

Ambulance Wagon, U. S. Army. Recommended by Board on Ambulances, established by Special Orders No. 44 (For 4), War Department, A. G. O. dated March 16, 1875, approved and adopted for trial by the Secretary of War on the 31st of October 1877. Printed for the information of bidders.

M. C. Meigs,

Quartermaster General,

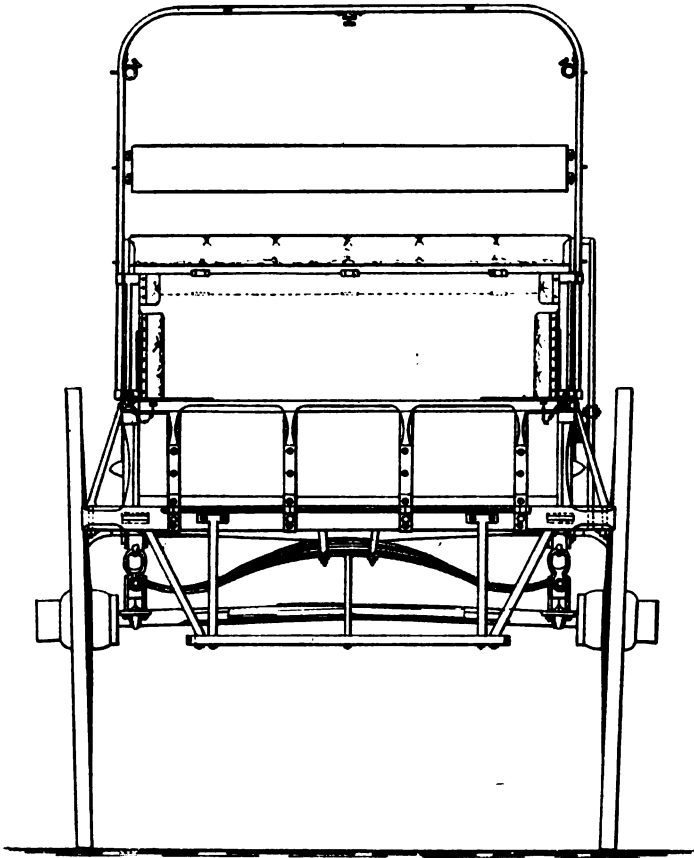
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.



*Cross Section
A—B*

*Ambulance Wagon, U. S. Army. Recommended by Board on Ambulances
established by Special Orders No. 44 (Par. 4), War Department A. G. O. dated March 16, 1875
approved and adopted for trial by the Secretary of War, on the 31st of October 1877
Printed for the information of bidders.*

*M. C. Meigs.
Quartermaster General.
Brevet Major General U. S. A.*



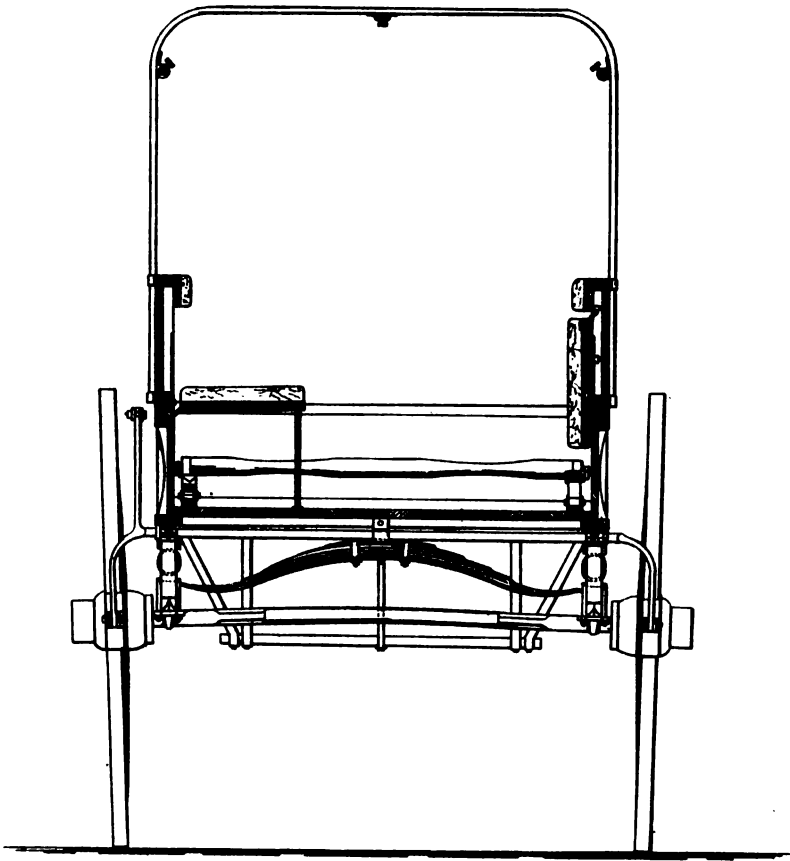
Back View

Ambulance Wagon U.S. Army. Recommended by Board on Ambulances established by Special Orders No. 44 (Par. 4) War Department, A.G.O. dated March 16, 1875, approved and adopted for trial by the Secretary of War on the 31st of October 1877. Printed for the information of bidders.

H. C. Meigs.

Quartermaster General.

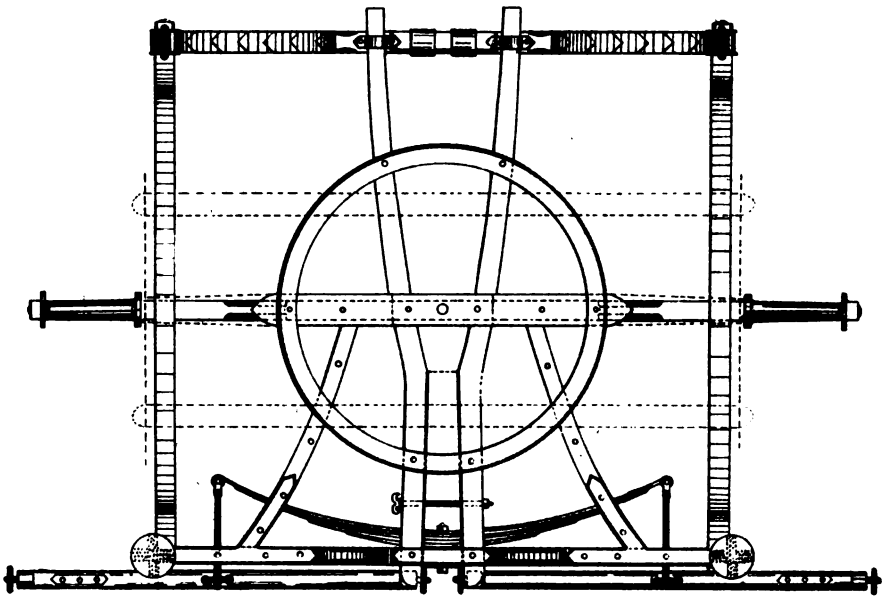
Brevet Major General U.S.A.



*Cross Section
C — D*

*Ambulance Wagon U.S. Army Recommended by Board on Ambulances
established by Special Orders No 44. (Par 4) War Department A. G. O., dated
March 16, 1875, approved and adopted for trial by the Secretary of War on
the 31st of October 1877. Printed for the information of bidders.*

*M. C. Meigs.
Quartermaster General.
Brevet Major General U.S.A.*



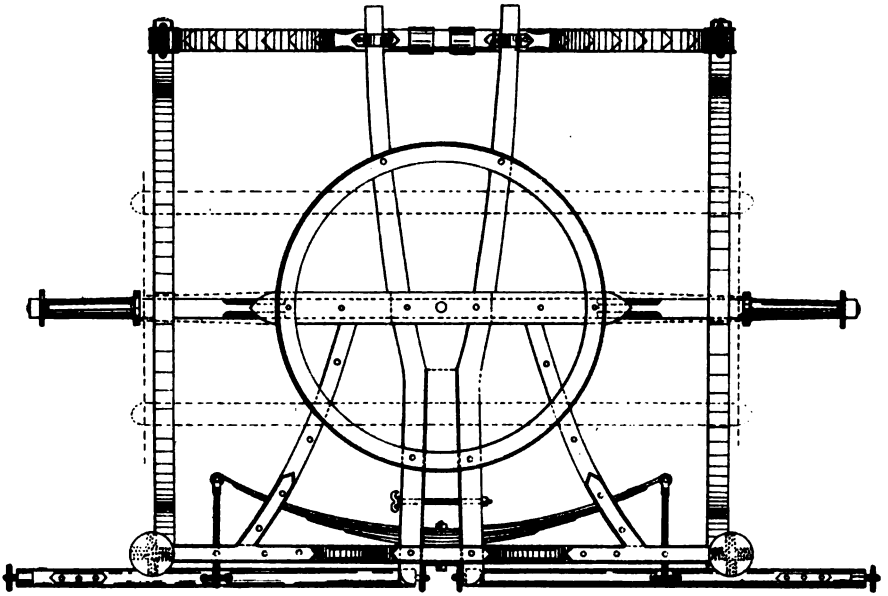
Platform.

*Ambulance Wagon U. S. Army Recommended by the Board on Ambulances
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M. C. Maigs

Quartermaster General.

Brevet Major General U. S. A.



Platform.

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M. C. Meigs

Quartermaster General.

Brevet Major General U. S. A.

- Fig 1. The upper handle, roller has' applied to the inner elastic spring.
 II. The upper end of the handle has' applied to the inner elastic spring.
 III. The upper end of the handle has' applied to the inner elastic spring.

Fig. 1.

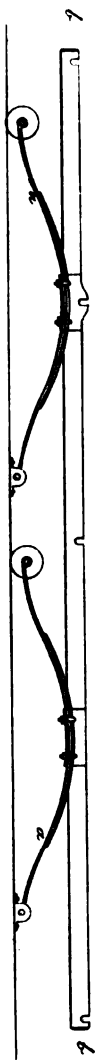


Fig. 2.

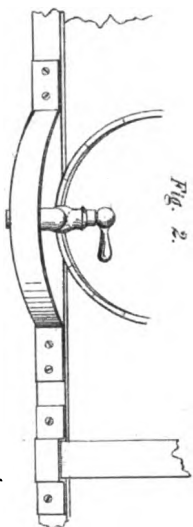
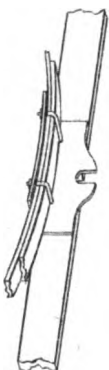


Fig. 3.



18. The upper handle, roller has' applied to the inner elastic spring.
 II. The upper end of the handle has' applied to the inner elastic spring.
 III. The upper end of the handle has' applied to the inner elastic spring.

*Endurance Hygiene, U.S. Army. Recommended by
 Board on Endurance, established by Special Order No. 22,
 (Ser. 4), War Department, A.G.O., dated March 16, 1875,
 approved, and, adopted for trial by the Secretary of War
 on the 31st of October 1877. Provided for the information
 of holders*

*W.C. Hoag,
 Quartermaster General, Dist. Major General U.S.A.*

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUB-
SISTENCE.**

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, and since my last annual report, and to present for your consideration such suggestions regarding the duties of officers of the Subsistence Department as experience has indicated to me to be judicious and proper, and which, if carried into execution, would, in my opinion, inure to the best interests not only of the Army, but the government generally.

APPROPRIATIONS AND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FUNDS.

Congress having failed, prior to its adjournment on the 4th of March, 1877, to make any appropriation for the subsistence of the Army for the then ensuing fiscal year, it became necessary, as set forth in my last annual report, to purchase subsistence supplies on credit and to continue on duty, without contract or agreement to be paid therefor, such employes as were necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the department.

As this subject was so fully referred to in my last annual report, I deem no further allusion to it necessary, except to state that the amount of indebtedness incurred by the purchase of stores on credit, between July 1 and November 30 (by which latter date the appropriation for subsistence of the Army, made by the act approved November 21, 1877, had become available), was \$1,214,256.14. The value of services rendered during the same time was \$49,323.85.

All of these claims were paid as rapidly as presented after funds for the purpose were furnished, most of which were distributed before the 1st of December, although at so late a day in the month of November that they were not available for disbursement at points remote from Washington until some time during the month of December.

The appropriation for subsistence of the Army, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, made by the act approved November 21, 1877, was..... \$2,370,000 00

Received through the Treasury:

From the Pay Department of the Army, on account of collections for tobacco sold to enlisted men and charged on their pay-rolls	\$73,843 87
From the Interior Department, on account of supplies furnished the Indian Department.....	31,824 83
On account of stores lost in transit.....	325 81
From miscellaneous sources.....	22,765 79
	128,760 30

Making the total amount of funds in the Treasury available for subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year 1878..... 2,498,760 30

Of which amount \$2,498,604.60 was transferred to officers for disbursement, and \$155.70 paid out through the Treasury Department on account of claims against the Subsistence Department.

In addition to the amounts received from the Treasury by officers for disbursement on account of subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year, viz, \$2,498,604.60, there was on hand on the 1st of July, 1877, the proceeds of sales of subsistence supplies during the previous fiscal year, \$145,421.04. During the fiscal year there was received, as proceeds of sales of subsistence supplies, which are, by the act of March 3, 1875, exempt from being covered into the Treasury, and immediately available for the purchase of fresh supplies, the sum of \$866,326.37. The amount disbursed was \$3,510,551.70.

In connection with the subject of appropriations for subsistence of the Army, attention is respectfully invited to the following extract from my last annual report:

I deem it my duty to urgently invite your attention, and, through you, that of Congress, to the necessity, in the interests of economy, for making sufficient appropriation for the subsistence of the Army to enable the department to purchase the supplies required at the proper time and for cash, and for making the appropriation available from the date of the passage of the act making it.

The advantages of purchasing for cash are too apparent to render it necessary to give any reasons for making the recommendation upon that point; with reference to the appropriation being available from the date of the passage of the act making it, economy requires that stores intended for remote posts should be purchased in time to be shipped early in the spring, so as to reach their destination prior to the hot months of June and July. The loss in transporting meats and delicate stores for sales to officers and enlisted men is great in the hot months, and should be avoided if practicable.

Should it not be deemed advisable to make the whole appropriation available from the date of the passage of the act making it, it is suggested that in each annual appropriation \$300,000 for the purchase of supplies for remote posts be made immediately available for disbursement, as has been done for several years. Under the construction of section 3,678, Revised Statutes, which has prevailed at this office since I have been Commissary-General, this authority would be necessary even were there ample appropriation for any one fiscal year to purchase supplies to last until the cool weather of the next fall, when stores could be transported with less loss than in the hot months. This section of the Revised Statutes provides that—

All sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service, shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others.

I have construed this statute to virtually prohibit me from authorizing the purchase of subsistence supplies in any one fiscal year in excess of the amounts which would probably be required until supplies purchased under the appropriation for the next fiscal year could reach the posts. This construction, if there should be no appropriation for the next fiscal year available until July 1, would render it necessary to commence immediately the purchase and shipment of supplies in the hot months of July and August. I therefore respectfully suggest that the section of the Revised Statutes be amended, or authority be given by law, for the Subsistence Department to purchase from the appropriation for any current fiscal year, such supplies as will probably be required at posts until supplies purchased from the appropriation for the next fiscal year can

be transported at such season of the year as may be most advisable in the interest of economy.

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

Subsistence supplies have been purchased during the past year, as heretofore reported in my annual reports, at such points as would enable the department to procure the proper articles delivered at the points of consumption at the least cost to the government, all expenses, including original cost of stores, cost of transportation, and loss, damage, and deterioration while in transit, being considered.

In New Mexico and Arizona, and at some posts in Texas, it has been difficult to procure flour manufactured in the immediate country of a quality equal to that which it has been desired to issue to troops, and it has been found necessary to send flour of a superior grade to mix with that of the country to produce a satisfactory quality of bread. Efforts have, however, been made to procure flour manufactured only from machine-threshed wheat; and when this can be done it is apprehended that it will be no longer necessary to send any flour to the posts for issue, excepting that which can be purchased in the neighboring country, provided it can be procured at as reasonable rates as it can be furnished from other points.

Complaints have, from time to time, been made that stores were not purchased in the neighborhood of the posts where they were to be consumed, but it is believed that in most, if not all, cases investigation has shown that when this has not been done, it has been for the reason that stores of a proper quality could not be procured as economically in the vicinity of the posts as from other points. Every effort has been made to ascertain the most economical manner of furnishing subsistence supplies for the Army, and it is believed that, as a general rule, they have been supplied from points from which they could be most economically procured, although in some cases it has been impracticable to do this on account of extraordinary and unexpected occurrences. Flour was sent from Kansas to some posts in Texas on account of the apprehended appearance of the yellow-fever in Texas, which, it was represented, might prevent commercial intercourse between certain portions of Texas, and the flour was required at an earlier date than it could be procured in Texas. Stores were also, on account of the prevalence of the yellow-fever at New Orleans, sent from New York to Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks, via Brazos Santiago, instead of being sent from New Orleans; and stores for posts in the eastern portions of Arizona were, this fall, ordered from San Francisco instead of Chicago, Saint Louis, or Fort Leavenworth, on account of the uncertainty of procuring wagon-transportation from the terminus of the railroad in Colorado to the posts. It is now understood, however, that wagon-transportation to posts in Eastern Arizona can probably be procured at the terminus of the railroad in Colorado, and I propose to send from the East the supplies required for those posts in the spring, provided the total cost to the government would be less than by sending them from San Francisco.

In some cases efforts have been made to induce officers of the Subsistence Department to purchase stores inferior to those usually procured for issue, in order that patronage might be extended to the inhabitants of the country in the department where the posts at which the stores were to be issued were located. I have not felt at liberty to authorize any change in the quality of stores purchased for issue for the purpose

stated. I have, however, indicated to those making such suggestions that in all cases where the proper articles could be procured at as reasonable rates in the vicinity of the points of consumption as elsewhere, they should always be so procured, but in no case would I authorize inferior stores to be purchased for issue.

In this connection it is respectfully suggested that observation has convinced me of the necessity of compliance, in all cases where the necessities of the service do not require the supplies to be furnished before they can be purchased by the proper officers of the Subsistence Department, with section 1141 Revised Statutes, which makes it "the duty of the officers of the Subsistence Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to purchase and issue to the Army such supplies as enter into the composition of the ration," and that these officers be required to make their purchases, as required by law, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and not under that of division, department, or post commanders, who are not responsible for the disbursement of the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army, and as a general rule have no knowledge of the cost of supplies other than at points within their respective commands.

Attention is respectfully invited to the fact that while by law the purchase of subsistence supplies is devolved upon the officers of the Subsistence Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War (see section 1141 Revised Statutes), and every officer making a contract for subsistence supplies is required by law to swear (or affirm) "that I made the same fairly, without any benefit or advantage to myself, or allowing any such benefit or advantage corruptly to the said ———, or any other person" (see section 3745 Revised Statutes), the responsibility of awarding contracts, (excepting those made by depot or purchasing commissaries of subsistence,) rests, by paragraph 4, General Orders No. 97, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1867, with commanders of departments. It is respectfully submitted that this order is at variance with the laws above referred to, and that either the order should be rescinded or the laws changed.

Within the fiscal year, 134 newspaper-advertisements and 219 circulars and posters, inviting proposals for subsistence supplies, were reported to this office; and 339 contracts for fresh meats, 103 contracts for miscellaneous articles, 23 contracts for complete rations for recruiting-parties and recruits, and 2,139 contracts, consisting of written proposals and acceptances, were received within the same period.

As stated in my last annual report, it is impracticable to make all purchases of subsistence supplies under advertisements published in newspapers, so long as it is required that all such advertisements shall first be submitted to the War Department for approval before they can be so published; and your attention is respectfully invited to that portion of the said annual report relating to this subject. (See pages 15 and 16 of the printed report.)

The average prices of fresh beef, as per contracts in force in the last two fiscal years, respectively, were as follows in the several States and Territories :

State.	Price per pound.		State or Territory.	Price per pound.	
	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Alabama	7.91	8.25	New York	9.73	9.52
Arkansas	7.31	6.82	North Carolina	11.12	9.58
California	8.30	8.70	Ohio	8.90	8.25
Colorado	7.14	6.61	Oregon	6.18	6.51
Connecticut	9.40	10.28	Pennsylvania	10.99	9.84
Florida	10.00	7.06	Rhode Island	9.00	9.50
Georgia	7.99	9.14	South Carolina	9.68	9.06
Illinois	7.75	9.00	Tennessee	8.37	6.99
Indiana		10.00	Texas	5.71	6.09
Kansas	7.84	8.12	Virginia	7.73	7.68
Kentucky	7.43	7.45	Arizona Territory	11.79	13.29
Louisiana	8.00	9.50	Dakota Territory	8.58	8.81
Maine	12.50	10.75	Idaho Territory	7.25	8.21
Maryland	8.97	8.00	Indian Territory	6.87	6.69
Massachusetts	12.25	12.15	Montana Territory	6.08	4.76
Michigan	10.00	10.83	New Mexico Territory	6.51	6.71
Minnesota	7.29	7.85	Utah Territory	6.37	7.25
Mississippi	9.48	6.00	Washington Territory	5.86	5.00
Missouri	5.20	8.61	Wyoming Territory	7.78	6.90
Nebraska	6.88	7.93	District of Columbia	3.00	7.49
Nevada	8.76	8.68			

The average prices of the components of the ration for the fiscal years 1876-'77 and 1877-'78 are given in the following statement :

Articles.	1876-'77.	1877-'78.	Articles.	1876-'77.	1877-'78.
	Per pound, gallon, &c.	Per pound, gallon, &c.		Per pound, gallon, &c.	Per pound, gallon, &c.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Pork	9.24	6.53	Hominy	2.78	2.29
Bacon	10.93	8.74	Coffee, green	21.48	20.56
Fresh beef	8.497	8.289	Coffee, roasted	26.68	25.94
Salt beef	8.98	7.22	Sugar	10.60	9.55
Flour	3.56	3.40	Vinegar	23.45	21.44
Hard bread	5.08	5.33	Candles	16.12	15.47
Corn-meal	1.71	1.61	Soap	6.06	5.68
Beans	3.26	3.74	Salt	.903	.891
Pease	3.68	3.80	Pepper	27.01	25.14
Rice	6.85	7.12			

From the above it will be seen that there has been a marked decline in the cost of the components of the ration since the fiscal year 1876-'77, and a corresponding reduction was, therefore, made in the annual estimates for the subsistence of the Army for the last and current fiscal years.

In connection with the subject of contracts, I deem it my duty to invite your attention to the necessity of a modification of the act of April 10, 1878, which authorizes the Secretary of War to "require any bid to be accompanied by a bond in such penal sum as he may deem advisable, with good and sufficient security, conditioned that the bidder will enter into a contract agreeably to the terms of his bid, if the same be awarded to him, within sixty days from the date of the opening of the bids, or otherwise pay the penalty," and that "no bid shall be withdrawn by the bidder within the said period of sixty days."

The Judge-Advocate-General has rendered an opinion, which has been

approved by you, "that it is but a proper effectuating of the intent of the act to require bidders to bind themselves not to withdraw their bids within sixty days, or till the contract, in any case, shall be awarded." I understand from the context that this decision means that a bidder who is required to give any bond must give one that he will not withdraw his bid within sixty days from the date of opening the bids. I, therefore, suggest that the law should be so amended as to require a bond that the bids shall not be withdrawn until the contract is awarded, *provided* the time shall not exceed sixty days.

Contracts for subsistence supplies can, as a general rule, be awarded within a week of the date of receipt of proposals, and to require bonds that bids shall not be withdrawn for sixty days in such cases appears to me not only unnecessary, but will prevent many persons who have stores on hand which they may wish to deliver at once from making bids.

Many articles of subsistence supplies being of a perishable character, the policy has been continued of furnishing supplies for limited periods, depending upon the facility with which the posts could be reached; some posts being supplied monthly, others for periods of from three to six months, but none for a longer period than six months, unless it was necessary on account of economy of transportation to supply them for a longer period. The method of supplying posts for short periods has, as is stated in the annual report of the chief commissary of the Department of the Missouri, "resulted in securing for the officers and men a constant fresh supply of stores, thus giving better satisfaction to them, and, at the same time, avoiding, to a very great extent, the accumulation of old stock." He further adds:

Although these frequent shipments—keeping stores *en route* all the time—has greatly increased the labor of this office and the depot, I am satisfied that it has been a great saving in stores and advantage to the department over the old plan of sending stores for four, six, and twelve months at a time.

The comparatively very small excess of stores now at any post, and the very small amount of stores condemned in the past year, demonstrates the advantage of supplying for short periods, and the constantly increasing transportation-facilities render it unnecessary to supply for so long periods as was formerly done.

The chief commissary of subsistence of the District of New Mexico, in referring to this subject, states:

I respectfully invite attention to the decreased per centum of losses in subsistence in this district during the past fiscal year from deterioration from long storage when compared with the losses of former years. I attribute this appreciably diminished loss to the fact that subsistence stores in such quantities only as would supply the actual wants of the several garrisons have been furnished, and consequently the supplies on hand have always been fresh and in demand.

SUPPLIES CONDEMNED, LOST, DESTROYED, ETC.

The value of the supplies inspected and condemned within the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was	\$30,822 48
From such of these supplies as were sold there was realized the sum of...	7,531 42
Leaving a net loss to the government upon supplies condemned of.....	23,291 06
The value of stores lost, destroyed, abandoned, &c., in the campaign against the Nez Percé Indians, was	8,811 36

Considerable loss in stores has occurred by theft at some posts, and from landing stores along the Yellowstone, on account of low-water, without proper protection, and from the want of proper protection and storage at new posts. Where the largest losses have occurred the officers responsible for the stores have given as one reason for loss the fact that, in addition to their duties as acting assistant commissaries of subsistence, they were required to perform the duties of acting assistant quar-

termasters, which required so much of their time and attention that they were not able to devote that care and attention to their duties in the Subsistence Department that they should have done, with a due regard to the proper care and protection of the subsistence stores for which they were responsible. The exact value of the stores stolen or lost through the means above indicated is not known at this office, as all the data necessary to a correct statement have not yet been received. The attention of commanding officers should be invited to this subject, and officers should not be required to perform duty in both the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments when the amount of duty to be performed is so great that they cannot properly perform it with a due regard to the interests of the government or justice to themselves.

ISSUES TO VOLUNTEERS, DESTITUTE PERSONS, AND INDIANS.

The number of rations issued to volunteers was.....	25,015
To destitute citizens and citizen prisoners.....	8,364
The value of rations issued to friendly Indians (including destitutes) was..	\$2,210 47

The issues to destitute persons were made under authority and in accordance with the terms of the following letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated September 30, 1873:

I have the honor to communicate, for the information and guidance of those concerned, the following views of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, which are approved by the Secretary of War:

"The current appropriations for the subsistence of the Army are so closely cut down to the actual wants of the Army that there is no margin for the exercise of liberality in the issue of subsistence stores to those for whom there is no provision of law.

"All such applications for issues must of necessity be declined, except in those overruling demands of humanity where starvation or extreme suffering shall move the commanding officer to assume the responsibility to make limited issues, he trusting to the circumstances, to be fully stated in his order for the issue, that the Secretary of War will sustain his action.

"It is not deemed that any executive authority can, in advance of occurrence of the special occasions of necessity, properly give orders for or regulate such issues, as this would transcend the provisions of law."

ISSUES TO YELLOW-FEVER SUFFERERS.

On the 19th of August, a telegram from Citizens' Relief Committee of Memphis, Tenn., relative to suffering caused by the prevalence of yellow-fever at Memphis, and asking for rations for two thousand persons for thirty days, was referred by you to this office, with request for a report before Cabinet meeting on the next day.

This paper was returned to you on the 19th, with the following indorsement:

Respectfully returned to the Hon. Secretary of War.

Although there is no appropriation applicable to the purchase of the rations within called for, relief has been extended by the government, through this department, in previous similar cases, and it is, therefore, respectfully recommended that the food part of the rations within requested be furnished.

The previous occasions referred to in the above indorsement were in 1873, when, by direction of the President, subsistence was sent to Memphis, Tenn., and Shreveport, La., for "destitute sufferers * * * in consequence of the suffering caused by ravages of yellow-fever."

On the 19th of August, instructions were given by you to send 40,000 rations to Memphis, for the purpose indicated in the above-mentioned telegram; since that date, in compliance with your orders based on similar applications, rations have been forwarded for the same purpose to several other cities. The places to which rations were sent, the articles, and the cost thereof, are shown in the following table:

Date of shipment.	Where shipped.	Pork.	Bacon.	Fresh shoulders.	Flour.	Hard bread.	Corn-meal.	Beans.	Rice.	Coffee, green.	Coffee, roasted.	Tea.	Sugar, brown.	Vinegar.	Salt.	Pepper.	Amount.
1878	Memphis, Tenn.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bbls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$4,949 01
Aug. 21	Grenada, Miss.	400	30,000	.....	250	.....	.....	4,597	1,163	3,555	.....	84	6,062	389	1,680	100	4,236 76
Aug. 23	Vicksburg, Miss.	.....	30,000	.....	17 1/4	.....	.....	8,450	2,104	2,070	.....	350	6,261	408	1,680	100	4,068 50
Aug. 28	New Orleans, La.	.....	30,000	.....	250	1,700	.....	8,111	4,000	3,057	.....	142	2,850	.....	225	15	1,481 63
Sept. 4	Memphis, Tenn.	600	9,245	20,755	23	.....	25,000	4,580	1,138	.....	1,000	350	6,383	.....	840	.....	3,913 96
Sept. 5	Brownsville, Tenn.	.....	1,875	1,875	115	.....	3,200	875	247	255	.....	87	830	.....	100	.....	2,501 34
Sept. 9	New Orleans, La.	.....	15,000	14,250	115	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,366	.....	840	.....	2,831 04
Sept. 10	Jackson, Miss.	.....	3,738	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	80	15	1,705	.....	.....	.....	447 61
Sept. 10	Canton, Miss.	.....	3,738	1,875	29	.....	6,200	.....	.....	.....	400	75	869	.....	.....	.....	744 27
Sept. 12	Holly Springs, Miss.	.....	1,875	.....	15	.....	3,000	.....	.....	265	.....	40	919	.....	100	.....	354 55
Sept. 13	Holly Springs, Miss.	.....	1,223	.....	15	.....	3,000	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	379 35
Sept. 17	Canton, Miss.	.....	1,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 84
Sept. 17	Canton, Miss.	.....	1,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 04
Oct. 7	New Orleans, La.	7,600	15,000	7,500	178	.....	12,400	6,214	.....	2,087	.....	350	6,026	.....	.....	.....	3,845 76
	Total.....	8,600	113,267	46,255	977 1/4	1,700	74,000	19,327	8,650	11,846	2,080	1,423	37,426	797	5,565	215	\$24,649 26

TRANSFERS OF SUBSISTENCE STORES TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT AND ISSUES TO INDIANS.

The quantity and value of stores (with cost of transportation added) issued to Indians and transferred to Indian agents during the fiscal year, and for which request for re-imbursement from the Indian Department has been made to the Secretary of the Interior, are as follows:

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

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When issued.	Where issued.	To whom issued.	Stores.	Transportation.	Total.	Remarks.
July, 1877.	In the field, Idaho.	Nez Percé prisoners.	\$19 69	\$9 00	\$28 69	Not paid for.
October, 1877.	In the field, Montana.	do	768 36	245 36	1,113 72	Do.
July, 1877, to June, 1878.	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	do	318 30	150 88	469 18	Do.
August, 1877, to June, 1878.	Fort Missoula, Mont.	do	153 77	111 35	265 12	Do.
August, 1877, to April, 1878.	Fort Vancouver, Wash.	do	1,099 89	7 12	1,107 01	Do.
October and November, 1877.	Fort Keogh, Mont.	do	812 84	277 08	1,089 92	Do.
November, 1877, and May, 1878.	Fort Buford, Dak.	do	853 45	332 61	1,186 06	Do.
Do.	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	do	408 23	74 63	482 86	Do.
Do.	Saint Paul, Minn.	do	125 91	.....	125 91	Do.
November, 1877, to June, 1878.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	do	14,116 90	47 73	14,164 63	Do.
November, 1877.	Glendive Cantonment, Mont.	do	16 51	3 63	20 14	Do.
Do.	Fort Stevenson, Dak.	do	148 53	9 23	157 76	Do.
June, 1878.	Fort Benton, Mont.	do	9 35	4 94	14 29	Do.
Totals			18,861 73	1,373 56	20,235 29	
July, 1877, to April, 1878.	Saint Augustine, Fla.	Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche Indian prisoners.	2,869 29	258 94	3,144 48	Do.
July to November, 1877.	Cantonment on Tongue River, Mont.	Cheyenne and Sioux prisoners.	6,990 02	1,113 89	7,803 71	Paid March 5, 1878.
December, 1877.	Fort Keogh, Mont.	do	822 86	146 80	969 76	Not paid for.
December, 1877, to June, 1878.	Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.	Cheyenne prisoners.	6,267 20	1,094 24	7,331 44	Do.
June, 1878.	Fort Reno, Ind. T.	do	1 15	63	1 78	Do.
Totals			13,761 23	2,925 46	16,106 69	
October and November, 1877.	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	Warm Spring Apache Indian prisoners.	1,279 58	65 47	1,345 05	Paid March 13, 1878.
November, 1877, to February, 1878.	Ojo Caliente, N. Mex.	do	3,731 01	357 33	4,088 34	Paid March 5, 22, and May 13, 1878.
March to June, 1878.	do	do	4,252 94	62 45	4,315 39	Not paid for.
Totals			9,263 53	485 25	9,748 78	
January to June, 1878.	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Bannock prisoners.	114 49	69 29	183 78	Do.
August, 1877.	Fort Benton, Mont.	Destitute Gros Ventre and Piegan Indians.	549 05	195 25	744 30	Do.
September and October, 1877.	do	Destitute Gros Ventre and Assinaboline Indians.	1,352 77	416 10	1,768 87	Do.
November, 1877.	do	Destitute Gros Ventres.	3,329 25	434 65	3,763 90	Do.

Transfer of subsistence stores to the Indian Department, &c.—Continued.

When issued.	Where issued.	To Whom issued.	Stores.	Transportation.	Total.	Remarks.
December 1877	Fort Elliott, Tex	Destitute Comanche and Kiowa Indians	\$154 86	\$41 35	\$196 21	Paid April 2, 1878.
January, 1878	do	Destitute Cheyenne and Comanche Indians	171 68	51 57	223 25	Paid May 21, 1878.
Do.	Camp Supply, Ind. T.	Destitute Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians	868 56	173 30	1,041 86	Paid April 1, 1878.
February, 1878	Fort Elliott, Tex	Destitute Cheyenne Indians	93 77	12 05	105 82	Paid April 16, 1878.
Do.	Fort Elliott, Tex	Destitute Pawnee Indians	21 83	5 24	27 07	Paid April 30, 1878.
March and April, 1878	Fort Benton, Mont.	Destitute Assinaboline Indians	746 07	80 07	826 14	Paid August 30, 1878.
Totals			7,167 92	1,409 67	8,577 59	
March, 1878	Fort Ellis, Mont.	Major Jim and party of Bannocks returning Judith Basin to Lemhi, Oregon	8 78	2 56	11 34	Not paid for.
April, 1878	do	Major Jim and Ten Days' band of Bannocks	39 56	12 31	51 87	Do.
Totals			48 34	14 87	63 21	
November, 1877	Fort Fetterman, Wyo.	Arapahoe Indians	72 30	27 19	99 49	Paid March 5, 1878.
June 1878	Camp McDermitt, Nev.	Pi Ute Indians	434 51	52 45	486 96	Not paid for.
April and May, 1878	Fort Reno, Ind. T.	Hippy, a Cheyenne Indian, arrested at request of R. Miles, acting Indian agent.	5 45	3 05	8 50	Do.
October, 1877	Red Cloud Agency, Nebr.	James Irwin, Indian agent	1,594 95	373 72	1,968 67	Paid March 1, 1878.
Do.	Spotted Tail Agency, Nebr.	Lieut. J. M. Lee, acting Indian agent	1,687 53	406 72	2,094 25	Do.
Grand totals			\$65,901 27	\$6,800 17	\$72,717 69	

Amount received from Indian Department on account of above is.....

\$19,709 98

Balance due Subsistence Department.....

43,007 71

From this statement it will appear that no re-imbursement has been made for the supplies issued to the Nez Percé Indian prisoners; to the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche Indian prisoners at Saint Augustine, Fla.; to the destitute Gros Ventre and Piegan Indians at Fort Benton, Mont.; to the Pi-Ute Indians at Camp McDermitt, Nev.; to the Bannocks at Fort Ellis, Mont., and Fort Hall, Idaho; and but a portion of that for supplies issued to Cheyenne and Sioux prisoners at Forts Keogh, Mont., A. Lincoln, Dak., and Reno, Ind. Ter.; to the Indian prisoners at Ojo Caliente, N. Mex.; and to the Assinaboine Indians at Fort Benton, Mont.; and that the amount now due this department is \$43,007.71.

As a portion of these supplies were issued to Indians who were restless and discontented on account of want of subsistence, and issues were deemed necessary to prevent them from taking part with the hostiles, and others were made at the request of the Indian Department, on account of a deficiency in its own supplies, it would appear but an act of justice that this department should have been re-imbursed for all of these supplies.

The Subsistence Department of the Army has not desired and does not desire to furnish subsistence for the Indians, unless it shall be decided that the interests of the government and the Indians require that it shall do so, and laws to that effect shall be passed; but when it does transfer supplies to the Indian Department, or issue to Indians stores which that department has not on hand for issue, it does expect to be promptly re-imbursed for the cost thereof.

In connection with the subject of purchase of supplies for the Indians by officers of the Subsistence and Indian Departments, I deem it due to the Subsistence Department to refer to the following copy of a communication from the Commissary-General of Subsistence to the Hon. Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1878.

SIR: Referring to the communication of Hon. A. M. Scales, United States House of Representatives, chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1878, inviting your attention to the claim set up by the Indian Commissioners for 1877 (at page 5 of their annual report), namely, "that the purchase of flour and beef made by the Indian Department and delivered at some points is at less cost to the government than the same supplies purchased for the Army," and asking if the War Department "can furnish a reason for this difference," I have the honor to inform you that, from reports received at this office, it appears that the flour purchased by the Indian Department is not of the same grade as that purchased for the Army.

An officer (Capt. W. H. Nash, commissary of subsistence) who has been inspecting Indian stores and purchasing for both the Indian and Subsistence Departments, states, in a telegram received at this office on the 21st instant, as follows:

"Flour offered to me for inspection on contract made by Indian Department has generally been inferior grade of 'double extra,' and that purchased for issue to troops has been best grade 'XXXX,' Colorado flour, best made.

"The flour inspected delivered on contract was equal to sample furnished by Indian Department. I consider the sample furnished as wholly unfit for issue to any one. Have had the best opportunity of judging of the comparative qualities; have inspected flour for Indian Department for nearly two years, and purchased for both departments."

With reference to the difference in cost of beef, I am of the opinion that it arises from two causes: One, that at posts but small quantities of beef are purchased by the Subsistence Department (the garrisons being small), and generally from the block as required for daily issue, while the Indian Department purchases in large quantities, and generally cattle upon the hoof; the other, that the beef-cattle generally purchased by the Indian Department are inferior to those purchased by the Subsistence Department.

The specifications for beef-cattle to be furnished the Indian Department under advertisement of March 30, 1877 (which it is presumed are the specifications of 1874-75

and 1875-76), required cattle "to be steers and cows not over seven years old, to average not less than 850 pounds at each delivery, no animal to weigh less than 700 pounds." By the contracts made by the Subsistence Department for beef-cattle at the posts nearest the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies in 1874-75 and 1875-76, the years referred to in the report of the commissioners, it was stipulated that the cattle furnished should be "steers from four to six years old, the herd averaging not less than 1,000 pounds gross, no cattle to be accepted weighing less than 800 pounds gross." These cattle were to be delivered when required by the commanding officer for expeditionary purposes or for temporary camps in the vicinity of the posts. The contractor might not be required to furnish any, and he might at short notice be required to furnish a considerable number, while the numbers contracted for by the Indian Department were large and specific.

From the above it will appear that a comparison of prices alone will not enable one to decide as to the cheaper prices and economy of management of the two departments in the purchase of flour and beef.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

This communication appeared in the *Congressional Record* of May 22, 1878, as a portion of the speech of Mr. Boone, of Kentucky, and on the 6th of June, fourteen days thereafter, the charges referred to in this letter were re-iterated in the Senate; in fact, read from the report of the Indian Peace Commissioners, with the remark added by a Senator: "I read from the same document, and I have seen it stated elsewhere—stated upon the floor of the other branch of Congress two or three years ago and never contradicted." Although the facts as stated have not been contradicted, they have been *explained*, and I present to you this explanation in the hope that it may be considered in connection with the charges made by the Indian Peace Commission. I know of but one reason why the Subsistence Department can purchase supplies cheaper than the Indian Department, and that is that its stores are, as a general rule, paid for when delivered, while the stores delivered to the Indian Department are not paid for until the accounts are sent to the Indian Commission in Washington, thus causing a considerable time to elapse between the delivery of the stores and date of payment. With this condition of affairs eliminated, I know of no reason why the Subsistence Department should be able to purchase supplies of the same class and quality cheaper than the Indian Department, but I certainly can see no reason why it cannot purchase them as cheaply, and believe that it has in all cases, provided the stores which were contracted for were delivered.

TOBACCO.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, tobacco, to the value of \$117,670.23, was furnished enlisted men on tobacco returns. The amount collected and turned into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for subsistence of the Army has been stated under the head of "appropriations and receipts and disbursements."

During the same period, 43,285 pounds of chewing and 27,281½ pounds of smoking tobacco were sold to officers and enlisted men in addition to the amount furnished enlisted men on tobacco-returns.

By section 6 of the act of March 3, 1865, it is provided—

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause tobacco to be furnished to the enlisted men of the Army at cost prices, exclusive of the cost of transportation, in such quantities as they may require, not exceeding sixteen ounces per month, and the amount due therefor shall be deducted from their pay in the same manner as at present provided for the settlement of clothing-accounts.

From information received at this office, I am of the opinion that 16 ounces per month is not as much as a majority of enlisted men desire to

purchase. I therefore recommend that the limit be increased by law to 24 ounces per month. I also recommend that the law be further modified so as to require that only the amount not paid for by the soldiers when purchased shall be deducted from their pay, in the same manner as now provided by law for the settlement of clothing-accounts, provided that such charges shall be made on the muster-roll for the months in which the tobacco is purchased.

ACCOUNTS-CURRENT AND RETURNS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, there were received from 452 officers performing duty in the Subsistence Department—

Accounts-current	2,660
Returns of provisions	2,539
Returns of commissary property	944
Total received	6,143

During the same period there were examined in this office and forwarded to the Third-Auditor the returns for file and the accounts-current for final settlement—

Accounts-current	2,710, accompanied by 26,478 vouchers.
Returns of provisions	2,619, accompanied by 36,989 vouchers.
Returns of commissary property	1,042, accompanied by 3,295 vouchers.
Total	6,371, accompanied by 66,762 vouchers.

In connection with the above, there were 4,706 letters written and 1,060 referred.

As a rule, accounts-current and returns have been promptly rendered, though in some cases delays have occurred through the absence (generally in the field) of officers from their posts. All accounts-current and returns have been examined as soon as practicable after their receipt at this office; and at this date (October 10, 1878) all received, for the last fiscal year, have been examined and transferred to the Third-Auditor of the Treasury.

CLAIMS.

Under the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts supplementary thereto, 164 claims for subsistence supplies alleged to have been furnished to the Army by loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or to have been taken by such officers without giving such receipts, were filed in this office for examination. Formal decisions have been rendered in 49 cases of this class of claims; 15, amounting to \$8,877.94, were allowed and recommended to the Third-Auditor of the Treasury for payment, and 34, amounting to \$25,045.38, rejected. The number decided embraces 28 cases re-examined upon additional evidence, of which 9 were allowed and 19 again rejected.

During the fiscal year, 1,167 claims for commutation of rations to Union soldiers while held as prisoners of war were received at this office. Of this class of claims, 809 were not reached for examination; 1,289 were partially examined; 42 were rejected, and 76, amounting to \$2,033.12, were allowed and recommended to the Third-Auditor of the Treasury for payment.

In addition to claims under the above-mentioned special acts of Congress, 478 ordinary claims, amounting (estimated) to \$58,198.31, have been received; of which 312, amounting to \$48,729.22, were recommended for payment; 53, amounting to \$4,961.98, were rejected, and 113, amounting to \$4,159.55, partially examined or not reached for examina-

tion. Of this class of claims, 12 old cases were completed and allowed in the sum of \$285.30; 7, amounting to \$162.60, rejected, and 3, amounting to \$123.25, partially examined. Of rejected claims of this class, 21 were re-examined upon additional evidence, 5 of which, amounting to \$798.50, were allowed, 1, amounting to \$8, was again rejected, and 15, amounting to \$919.55, were not reached for decision. In connection with these and other claims, 3,504 letters and endorsements were written.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, the clerical force authorized for this bureau was so limited as to allow but one clerk to be employed in examining claims. Five enlisted (general-service) men have, during the last fiscal year, been detailed for duty in this office, and the number of clerks employed in the examination of claims increased to four, and it will be seen from the foregoing statement of work performed, that more claims of Union soldiers for commutation of rations while held as prisoners of war, have been examined (or partially examined) than received, and that only in the class of claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, have examinations not kept up with receipts.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, two additional clerks at \$1,000 per year have been authorized, one of whom is employed in the examination of claims; and I am of the opinion that with the force now employed in this branch of the bureau, claims could be examined and passed upon as rapidly as received were it not there are still a large number of claims awaiting examination.

The claims of Union soldiers while held as prisoners of war, being considered the most meritorious, have been given preference in examination over all other classes of claims; but it is hoped, with the force now employed in this branch of the bureau, that all claims that have been awaiting examination by reason of an inadequate clerical force, will be reached and examined within one or two years, and that afterwards there will be but little if any delay in the examination of claims in this office.

In connection with the subject of examination of claims, I beg leave to renew the following recommendations made in my last annual report:

It will * * be impracticable to properly investigate the claims presented under the act of July 4, 1864, unless an appropriation be made for the employment and transportation of officers and agents to investigate the claims. I therefore recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose, and that the Commissary-General may be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to detail such officers of the Subsistence Department and employ such agents as in his opinion may be necessary for the proper investigation of claims presented to him under that act, and that the mileage of officers and expenses and compensation of agents be paid from the appropriation; and that the expenses and compensation of said agents shall not exceed what is allowed to similar agents now authorized by law to be appointed by the Commissioners of Claims, viz, "their actual and necessary traveling expenses, the expenses paid out in investigating claims, procuring witnesses, and taking testimony, and \$6 a day while employed in the discharge of their duties."

I renew the recommendation made in my last annual report, that, after the completion of the examination of the war-claims now on file in this office upon which action has been taken, the examination of all others be transferred to some other tribunal to be established for the purpose, and for the reason given in that report I would especially invite your attention thereto so far as it relates to this subject.

The war-claims referred to in the preceding paragraph are those arising under the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts supplementary thereto, *i. e.*, under section 300.B, Appendix to the Revised Statutes of the United States, enacted June 22, 1874.

COMMISSARY-SERGEANTS.

Experience having shown that some of the non-commissioned officers recommended for and appointed commissary-sergeants, are not compe-

tent to properly perform the duty devolving upon them, although perfectly competent to perform the duties in the line, I am of the opinion that it would be to the best interest of the service to authorize, by law, that when a commissary-sergeant may be found not competent to perform his duties properly, he shall, upon the recommendation of the Commissary-General, be reduced to the rank of private soldier and assigned to the regiment and company from which he was appointed a commissary-sergeant, unless from economical reasons it should be deemed advisable to transfer him to some company nearer his station at the time of his reduction.

I renew the recommendation heretofore made, "that the act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the employment of commissary-sergeants, be so amended as to allow the Secretary of War to select such sergeants from the enlisted men of the Army." The reasons for this recommendation were submitted in my last annual report. (See page 12 of the printed report.)

THE RATION.

The following issues in addition to or in lieu of the usual articles of the ration have upon my recommendation been authorized to be made :

Three pints of liquid coffee may be issued daily to troops traveling upon cars or having no facilities for cooking coffee, in lieu of the sugar and coffee rations, the cost thereof not to exceed twenty-one cents per day. (See paragraph IV, General Orders No. 86, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, September 10, 1877.)

The following issues may be made to troops traveling upon cars or transports, or in the field, when it is impracticable to cook their rations, viz: Seventy-five pounds of canned, fresh, or corned beef, and sixteen three-pound cans or six one-gallon cans of baked beans, or fifteen pounds of cheese per hundred rations; the issues of canned beef to be in lieu of the meat and the beans and cheese in lieu of the vegetable ration. (See paragraph I, General Orders No. 59, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, August 1, 1878.)

From reports received at this office, it appears that the modifications in the ration above authorized have given general satisfaction.

It has been proposed that cheese should form a portion of the authorized ration for general issue, but on account of the difficulty of procuring that of good quality at a reasonable price, which will keep for such a length of time as is desirable for an article of ordinary issue, I have not yet recommended that its general issue be authorized.

Considerable interest in this subject has been taken by Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour. The following is an extract from a communication to him from Mr. Arnold, a gentleman of whom Governor Seymour states that he "has not only a large experience as a dairyman, but he is a man of science":

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *June 10, 1878.*

TO HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR :

DEAR SIR : Yours of June 8, inquiring as to the feasibility of making cheese for Army use has been received and considered. The objection to using our cheese in the Army on account of its perishable tendency is a valid one. For such a purpose it is lacking both in keeping and healthfulness, having a decided tendency to produce constipation. Our factory cheese is made for immediate consumption, and the processes employed for hurrying up its maturity also hurry its decay. The present mode of manufacture, with its acknowledged imperfections, has come into use because a large export demand has accepted cheese of such quality.

While the great bulk of our cheese is clearly not well adapted to Army or Navy use, nor hardly to the taste of the American people, its short life and other imperfections are by no means a necessity. There are several varieties of cheese—a few in this country, but more in Europe—which have much better keeping qualities and are more wholesome than our factory cheese. I am now using on my table cheese two years old which is perfectly sound and would doubtless remain so two years longer. I have also five or six varieties, picked up in the New York market, still older, which are also in good condition. I had occasion to examine cheese at the Centennial which was

four years old, and still sound and toothsome, and would evidently remain so much longer.

What has been done can be done again. Should there be a demand for long-keeping cheese, its successful manufacture is beyond a question, and in a short time it could be produced by the hundred tons.

Governor Seymour has offered a premium for a form and quality of cheese which will be best fitted for the use of the Army, to be exhibited at the fair to be held in Utica during the present month.

Should it be found that a cheese of good quality which will keep a sufficient length of time for ordinary issue to the Army can be made and sold at a reasonable price, I am of the opinion that it will be advisable to add cheese to the components of the Army ration for ordinary issue.

ARMY COOKING.

By General Orders No. 117, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, December 20, 1877, a board of officers was appointed upon the joint recommendation of the Surgeon-General and Commissary-General, to make experiments in Army cooking and prepare a manual for Army cooks.

I am informed that the board has completed the experiments and is now engaged in preparing the manual, which should be printed and distributed to the Army as soon after its completion as practicable.

BREAD-MAKING AND OVEN-BUILDING.

With a view of having a manual of bread-making and oven-building printed for distribution to the Army, Maj. George Bell, C. S., has, under my instructions, during the past year, prepared notes on bread-making, and has made considerable progress in preparing notes on oven-building. It is proposed to proceed with the preparation and printing of the manual as soon as the notes are completed.

GARDENS AT FORTS CUSTER AND KEOGH.

Great loss in vegetables sent to posts on the Yellowstone during the past two years having occurred through freezing, and the cost of transportation being considerable, I authorized the post-commissaries at Forts Custer and Keogh to procure seed, and employ men in the cultivation of gardens in the vicinity of those posts; the products to be sold to officers and enlisted men at the estimated cost to the government (these not being authorized articles of the ration). From reports received at this office, it appears that the experiment has resulted successfully. The acting assistant commissary of subsistence, O. B. Reed, first lieutenant Eleventh Infantry, at Fort Custer, Mont., reports as follows:

I have under cultivation about 13 acres of land which is of excellent quality; about 9 acres are planted with potatoes, one with onions, and the rest with various vegetables, most of them in small quantities simply as an experiment. These include beets, turnips, cabbage, cauliflowers, corn, pumpkins, summer and winter squash, tomatoes, parsnips, beans, cucumbers, carrots, &c., all of which are doing remarkably well. About 1½ acres sowed broadcast with turnips promises to yield as many as can be used by this garrison next winter. Beets do exceedingly well and yield a remarkably large crop with very little trouble or expense, while they are particularly desirable as an article of food, both as an early and late vegetable, and I would recommend their cultivation on a large scale another year.

I am of the opinion that it would be in the interest of economy to pursue this plan at all frontier posts where suitable ground can be procured

and vegetables cannot be purchased at reasonable prices, and shall, with your approval, give instructions to that effect.

BUREAU CLERKS.

I urgently recommend that there be added to the number of civilian clerks and employes now authorized for this bureau one clerk of class four, one clerk of class three, one of class two, one at \$1,000 per year, and that an additional laborer be authorized. This will not make the authorized number equal to that of those now employed, there being, in addition to the force specifically authorized by law for this bureau, five enlisted (general-service) men, and one messenger from the War Department, employed as clerks, and one laborer from the War Department, employed in that capacity. With these it has not been practicable to properly perform the clerical work of this office, but the failure to perform it has to a considerable extent been due to the fact that the enlisted men are not permanent, six of those temporarily on duty having been promoted to other bureaus within the year, as their services were becoming valuable to this, and new men enlisted in their places who were, as a general rule, unacquainted with the duties they had to perform.

With the employes organized as recommended in my annual estimate for the next fiscal year a skilled force would be kept employed, and I am of the opinion that the clerical work of the office would be better performed than heretofore, and at but a slight increase of cost to the government.

I am of the opinion that no enlisted men should be employed in this bureau; the cost to the government is nearly if not quite as much as if the same number of one-thousand-dollar clerks were employed; moreover, while the appropriation for the clerical force of this bureau is diminished the expenses of the Army are increased by the employment of enlisted men, and the strength of the Army for its legitimate duties reduced by the number of men so employed.

The number of enlisted men detailed as clerks in the various bureaus of the War Department largely increases the expenses of this department, as all receive from 75 cents to \$1 per day commutation of rations, instead of drawing a ration in kind, the average cost of which would not exceed 22 cents.

RENT OF BUILDINGS.

I would respectfully invite your attention to that portion of the act of March 3, 1877, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, and prior years, which provides: "That no contract shall be made for the rent of any building, or part of any building, to be used for the purposes of the government, in the District of Columbia, until an appropriation therefor shall be made in terms by Congress, and that this clause be regarded as notice to all contractors or lessees of any such building or any part of building," and suggest that it would be conducive to the public interest if this law were modified so as to provide that buildings in lieu of those for the rent of which "an appropriation has been made in terms by Congress" may be rented, provided the rental does not exceed that which is paid for the buildings for which "an appropriation has been made in terms." The many objections to this law will be apparent upon careful consideration of its effect. The modification proposed, while it cannot involve the government in additional expense, might enable the depart-

ments to rent buildings more suitable for the purposes required than those they may be occupying, and probably at a largely reduced rental.

CHANNELS OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

I am of the opinion that the business of this bureau would be more expeditiously performed, and a great saving of expense in the employment of clerks made, were communications with reference to the affairs of the Subsistence Department, not connected with its *personnel*, sent directly to this office, instead of being sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and in many cases through unnecessary channels, in violation of that portion of General Orders No. 127, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1870, which states that—

In order to reduce unnecessary expenditures of time, labor, postage, &c., in the transaction of public business, paragraphs 438 and 451 of the existing Army Regulations will not hereafter be interpreted as including matters of which intermediate commanders can have no knowledge, over which they are expected to exert no control, and upon which they need express no opinion.

The Commissary-General, and not the Adjutant-General, is the officer who, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the administration of affairs relating to the subsistence of the Army; therefore, to him should be transmitted all papers connected therewith, and he should communicate directly with the Secretary of War and the General of the Army, and not through the chief of a co-ordinate bureau.

The effect of the present system is to cause papers to be sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army for no other apparent reason than that they may be recorded in his office; he has no power to act upon them, and either has to refer them to the Secretary of War, the General of the Army, or the Commissary-General, thus involving unnecessary labor and delay in the transaction of business.

The office of the Commissary-General is as much an office of record as that of the Adjutant-General, and all communications relating to the subsistence of the Army, requiring the action of the President, Secretary of War, or Commissary-General, should be sent directly to this office, and be by the Commissary-General acted upon or referred to the proper superiors, and their action, when not involving the *personnel* of the Army, be promulgated by the Commissary-General.

A similar system should, in my opinion, be pursued at military division and department headquarters. Chiefs of the several staff departments should communicate directly with their commanding officers and not through an adjutant-general, who only in time of peace has time to act as a medium of communication between the commanding officer and his subordinates upon *all* matters. In time of war the chief of each department is expected and generally required to give instructions with reference to his own department, and communicate directly with the commanding officer, and not through his subordinates—the duties of the adjutant-general being then limited to the *personnel*—the *matériel* of the Army being, as a rule, controlled by the commanding general through the chiefs of the respective supply departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,

Commissary-General of Subsistence.

HON. GEO. W. McCrARY,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

28 w

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 1, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the Medical Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation for the Medical and Hospital Department, 1871 and prior years:

Balance from previous fiscal year	\$68 25
Reappropriated by act of June 14, 1878	1, 897 08

1, 965 33

Disbursed during the year

Balance June 30, 1878	1, 965 33
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Medical and Hospital Department, 1872:

Reappropriated by act of June 14, 1878	134 55
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Disbursed

Balance June 30, 1878	134 55
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Medical and Hospital Department transfer-fund, 1873 and prior years,
under act of March 3, 1873:

Balance from previous fiscal year	165, 190 52
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Disbursed during the year

Balance June 30, 1878	165, 190 52
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Medical and Hospital Department, 1875:

Reappropriated by act of June 14, 1878	198 00
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Disbursed

Balance June 30, 1878	198 00
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Medical and Hospital Department, 1876:

Balance from previous fiscal year	276 87
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Disbursed during the year	\$137 65
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Carried to the surplus fund	139 22
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276 87

Medical and Hospital Department, 1877:

Balance from previous fiscal year	30, 258 52
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Received for property sold and lost	320 68
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30, 579 20

Disbursed during the year	30, 573 29
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Balance June 30, 1878	5 91
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Medical and Hospital Department, 1878:

Appropriated by act of November 21, 1877.....	\$200,000 00
Received for property sold and lost	533 70
	200,533 70

Disbursed during the year for—

Medical and hospital supplies.....	\$46,001 10
Expenses of purveying depots	5,657 23
Pay of employes	35,303 73
Medical attendance, nursing, &c.....	7,471 81
Miscellaneous expenses.....	6,111 16
	100,545 03
Balance June 30, 1878.....	99,988 67

The greater part of this balance has since been disbursed, and the remainder will be required in fulfilling contracts made before June 30.

Museum and library, 1877:

Balance from previous fiscal year	\$1,114 93
Disbursed during the year	1,114 93

Museum and Library, 1878:

Appropriated by act of November 21, 1877.....	10,000 00
Disbursed during the year.....	7,725 89
Balance June 30, 1878.....	2,274 11

The greater part of this balance has since been disbursed, and the remainder will be required, in fulfilling contracts made before June 30.

Medical and Surgical History. First edition.

Balance from previous fiscal year, continued by act of July 31, 1876. Stat. 19, p. 119.....	8,891 64
Disbursed during the year.....	1,540 78
Balance June 30, 1878.....	7,350 86

Medical and Surgical History. Second edition.

Balance from previous fiscal year	3,992 21
Disbursed during the year	
Balance June 30, 1878.....	3,992 21

Medical and Surgical History. Part III.

Appropriated by act of March 3, 1877, Stat. 19, p. 360.....	25,000 00
Disbursed during the year.....	7,686 02
Balance June 30, 1878.....	17,313 98

Artificial limbs, 1877.

Balance from previous fiscal year.....	63,141 68
Disbursed during the year	47,742 08
Balance June 30, 1878.....	15,399 60

The sum of \$24.85, said in last annual report to be "transferred to United States Treasurer," is still borne on the books of the Treasury as part of the balance of appropriation.

Artificial limbs, 1878.

Appropriated by act of March 3, 1877.....	\$100,000 00
Disbursed during the year	99,586 33
Balance June 30, 1878.....	413 67

Appliances for disabled soldiers, 1877.

Balance from previous fiscal year	4,878 50
Disbursed during the year	163 00
Balance June 30, 1878.....	4,715 50

Appliances for disabled soldiers, 1878.		
Appropriated by act of March 3, 1877	\$3, 000	00
Disbursed during the year.....	92	50
Balance June 30, 1878	2,907	50
Expended in "providing trusses for ruptured soldiers," under the act approved May 23, 1872	3, 184	53

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND APPLIANCES.

There were furnished during the year—

	In kind.	By commutation.
Legs	69	321
Arms	10	563
Feet	1	16
Hands	..	11
Apparatus	3	789*
	83	1,700

HEALTH OF THE ARMY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received at this office up to September 19, represent an average mean strength of 20,794 white and 1,895 colored troops.

Among the *white troops* the total number of cases of all kinds reported as taken on the sick-list was 30,962, being at the rate of 1,489 per 1,000 of mean strength. (This is rather less than three entries on sick-report during the year for every two men.) Of this number, 26,403, or 1,270 per 1,000 of strength, were taken on sick-report for disease, and 4,559, or 219 per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries of all kinds.

The average number constantly on sick-report during the year was 862, or 41 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 658, or 31 per 1,000 of strength, were constantly under treatment for disease, and 204, or 10 per 1,000 of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths reported from all causes was 256, or 12 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 121, or 6 per 1,000 of strength, died of disease, and 135, or 6 per 1,000 of strength, of wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 121.

The total number of white soldiers reported to have been discharged the service on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 603, or 29 per 1,000 of mean strength.

Among the *colored troops* the total number of cases of all kinds reported was 3,436, being at the rate of 1,813 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 3,046, or 1,607 per 1,000 of strength, were cases of disease, and 390, or 206 per 1,000 of strength were wounds, accidents, and injuries. The average number constantly on sick-report was 79, or 42 per 1,000 of strength; of whom 64, or 34 per 1,000, were under treatment for disease, and 15, or 8 per 1,000, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths reported from all causes was 32, or 17 per 1,000 of mean strength. Of these, 19, or 10 per 1,000, died of disease, and 13, or 7 per 1,000, of wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 107.

The total number of colored soldiers reported to have been discharged on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 42, or 22 per 1,000 of mean strength.

* Apparatus for limbs disabled, but not amputated.

OCCURRENCE OF YELLOW FEVER DURING THE SUMMER OF 1878.

The removal of garrisons from threatened points, although in some instances deferred later than prudence would dictate, has saved the Army from any serious losses during the prevalence of the dreadful epidemic of yellow fever which has proved so fatal this year among the citizens of the Southern States.

On July 3, 1878, the post surgeon at Key West, Fla., Assistant Surgeon Joseph Y. Porter, reported one case of yellow fever in the town. This information was immediately communicated to the Secretary of War, with recommendation for removal of the garrison.

The command at Key West was moved to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, July 12; that at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, was moved July 29 to Holly Springs, Miss., and on the epidemic appearing among the citizens of that place, it was again removed, September 8, to Chattanooga, Tenn. The command at Baton Rouge, La., was moved August 26 to Camp Lytle, about fifteen miles east of that town; that at Fort Barrancas, Fla., was moved June 13 to Camp Barrancas, near Powellton, Fla.; that at Charleston, S. C., was moved June 14 to Camp Gansevoort, Summerville, S. C., and that at Little Rock, Ark., was moved August 29 to camp at Dobson's Springs, near Dardanelle, Ark.

No cases of yellow fever have been reported up to the present time in the commands thus removed.

The only cases reported in the Army up to September 1, occurred in the small detachment left at Jackson Barracks when the garrison was removed. This detachment consisted of an ordnance-sergeant, hospital-steward, and nine enlisted men in charge of a sergeant. August 18 the sergeant was attacked with yellow fever and died on the 21st. On the 23d the hospital-steward was attacked, and subsequently three of the men, one of whom, attacked on the 25th, died on the 29th. The steward and two men were still under treatment September 1.

WORK PERFORMED IN THE RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION.

The number of official demands upon this division during the fiscal year for information as to the cause of death in the case of deceased soldiers, and the hospital record of invalids, was 21,074, being rather more than the average number of such demands received annually since 1870.* The number of cases which, in consequence of insufficient clerical force, remained unanswered at the close of the previous fiscal year was 18,697, so that the total number of cases to be searched during the year was 39,771. Of the new cases, 18,449 were from the Commissioner of Pensions, 2,356 from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 269 from miscellaneous sources. Search was made and replies furnished to the proper authorities during the fiscal year in 22,927 cases, viz, 19,355 to the Commissioner of Pensions, 3,305 to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and 267 to miscellaneous sources. At the close of the fiscal year 16,844 cases remained on hand unanswered.

In my report for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1877, I earnestly called attention, as I had done annually for several years, to the deplorable condition of the work in this division, in consequence of insufficient clerical force. This difficulty has at length been remedied by legislation. An act of Congress, approved April 30, 1878, authorizes the

* See my last annual report, which shows that the average annual number of such demands from June 30, 1870, to June 30, 1876, was 20,280, and for the year ending June 30, 1877, 20,425.

employment of 32 additional clerks in the record and pension division during the balance of the fiscal year, and the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the present fiscal year so reorganized the clerical force of this office as to continue the additional force.

The additional clerks authorized by the first of these acts were appointed as soon as a careful examination of the numerous applicants could be completed, and commenced work May 18, 1878. The beneficial effect of this increase of force was speedily felt. On the 18th of May the total number of cases remaining on hand unanswered was 18,178, and this number was reduced to 16,844 by June 30, the close of the fiscal year; being a gain upon the arrears of 1,334 cases.

New cases received from July 1 to September 23, 1878.....	4, 159
Replies sent out from July 1 to September 23, 1878	7, 880
Cases remaining unanswered September 23, 1878.....	13, 118
Gain since increase of clerical force	5, 065

In addition to the work above reported, the following current record work has been performed in this division during the fiscal year: 2,592 monthly reports of sick and wounded have been received from the medical officers in charge of the various posts and stations; these have been examined, consolidated on statistical sheets for reference, and the deaths and discharges entered in the alphabetical registers. Eleven hundred and eighteen monthly meteorological reports were received from medical officers, abstracts of which have been entered in the appropriate record-books for reference, and the originals transmitted to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; 675 reports of the examination of recruits were received and filed, it not being possible, in view of the present demands on the clerical force of the division, to undertake their discussion.

DIVISION OF SURGICAL RECORDS.

In the division of surgical records a large number of very interesting and complete reports were received during the past fiscal year, from medical officers of the Army serving on the frontier, with troops engaged in Indian hostilities, on various matters connected with Army surgery; but perhaps no subject received such careful attention as that of conveying the sick and wounded from the field of battle to points of safety, and many were the devices that suggested themselves to practical officers to make the journey as comfortable as possible to the patients intrusted their care.

Four thousand nine hundred and forty-nine cases were reported in Class V of the Monthly Reports of Sick and Wounded, as cases of wounds, accidents, and injuries. The mean strength of the Army was 22,689 men. One hundred and forty-eight deaths from violence occurred, mainly from wounds received in action with hostile Indians; a proportion of 6.5 per 1,000 of the mean strength.

Three thousand six hundred and forty-four surgical reports were received from the medical officers in charge of posts or detachments, or accompanying expeditions against hostile Indians. One thousand five hundred and forty-seven were regular quarterly reports, 75 were special reports on surgical subjects, and 2,022 were reports of a miscellaneous character. All the reports were examined, classified, and indexed.

The continued disturbances in the Indian territories led to a number of engagements, and 7 detailed reports of losses in these engagements were forwarded.

1. Assistant Surgeon William R. Hall, U. S. A., reports from "Camp

on Cottonwood Creek," Idaho Territory, that on July 3, 1877, 9 enlisted men and 1 officer, Lieutenant S. M. Rains, of Capt. David Perry's command of the First Cavalry, were killed.

2. Surgeon George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., who accompanied General Howard's expedition against the Nez Percés Indians, reports that at the engagement at Clearwater, Idaho Territory, July 11 and 12, 1877, 13 enlisted men were killed and 2 officers and 27 men were wounded, and that 2 of the latter died from the effects of the wounds. In a letter dated Grangeville, Idaho Territory, July 15, 1877, Surgeon Sternberg gives an interesting description of the manner in which the wounded were transported. " * * The number of wounded to be forwarded was 27, the distance 25 miles; the transportation furnished, 30 pack-mules and 3 lumber-wagons. The pack-mules reported to me at 8 a. m., July 13, bringing with them 30 lodge-poles from the captured Indian camp. With these and canvas placed at my disposal, I had constructed 15 dragging-litters. The large ends of the lodge-poles were lashed on either side of a mule; the small end rested upon the ground. A cross-piece was lashed across the center to keep the canvas spread and to prevent the wounded man from slipping down. The trail was comparatively good, and the litters answered their purpose admirably; on a rough trail, I presume, a two-mule litter would be preferable. Each mule was led by a mounted man from the cavalry escort, and dismounted men stood by ready to lift the dragging ends over rough places. I made no halts except for refreshments, for slight repairs required, and for the burial of one man who died *en route*, until we arrived at this place, at about 2 a. m., July 14. The men remained in the wagons and litters until straw beds could be prepared for them in the grange hall, a large frame building well adapted for hospital purposes.

"At 9 a. m. all were comfortably in bed, and there was no evidence that any had suffered seriously from the fatigue of the journey. Two men died *en route*, one from a penetrating wound of abdomen, and one from exhaustion due to extreme loss of blood on the field. The posterior tibial artery had been wounded, and the femoral was tied on the evening of July 11."

3. Surgeon C. T. Alexander, chief medical officer of General Howard's expedition, reports that in the battle of Ruby Creek, Montana Territory, August 9, 1877, between the troops under Colonel J. Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, and the Nez Percés under Joseph Whitebird and Looking Glass, 2 officers, 21 enlisted men, and 6 citizens were killed, and 5 officers and 30 enlisted men were wounded. Surgeon C. T. Alexander, on August 18, 1877, writes from camp near Junction, Montana Territory: "On the night of the 10th of August, when in camp, we learned of Colonel Gibbon's fight, and that he had no medical officer with him. General Howard's command moved out on the morning of the 11th, at 4 a. m., to Colonel Gibbon's assistance, under command of Major Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, the general having already gone to ascertain Colonel Gibbon's whereabouts and consult with him, not knowing of his fight. Marching till 2 p. m., the command halted for breakfast. After two hours' rest, Assistant Surgeon Fitzgerald and myself, with an escort of twenty cavalry, went on to Colonel Gibbon's camp. Riding all night, we arrived at the camp of Colonel Gibbon at 6 a. m. of the 12th, having marched in the 26 hours over 75 miles. We found the wounded of Colonel Gibbon's command in need of surgical assistance, and we were worked till late the night of the 12th, notwithstanding the severe ride we had, without sleep, over a rough and dangerous Indian trail."

4. Surg. C. T. Alexander, U. S. A., chief medical officer of General

Howard's expedition, reports that in a skirmish on Cama's Meadow, Montana Territory, on August 20, 1877, 1 enlisted man was killed, and 1 officer and 7 enlisted men were wounded.

5. Asst. Surg. H. O. Paulding, U. S. A., reports from the cantonment at Tongue River, Montana Territory, September 22, 1877, that an engagement had taken place, on September 13, between the command of Colonel Sturgis and Joseph's band of Nez Percés on Cañon Creek, or northern tributary of the Yellowstone. Two enlisted men were killed and 9 wounded, and 2 of the latter died afterward from the effects of the wounds.

6. Surg. H. R. Tilton, U. S. A., reports the losses of General Miles's command at the battle of Bear's Paw Mountain, September 30, 1877, at 2 officers and 17 enlisted men killed, and 4 officers and 44 enlisted men wounded. In a detailed account of the expedition, which terminated in the surrender of Joseph and his band on October 5, 1877, Surgeon Tilton gives at length the manner of transporting wounded men on two-mule litters and travois among our troops, and the mode employed by the Indians in securing their wounded on horseback. The report is replete with practical remarks of a careful observer. "In anticipation," he remarks, "of the homeward march, a detail had been sent out for poles suitable for two-mule litters and travois. Instructions were given to make 6 litters and 4 travois, but the poles were so short (about 16 feet long) that they had to be used as travois. Unless the rear mule can see where to step, he walks off sideways like a crab. * * *

On our first day's march, October 7th, we were met by two ambulances from Colonel Sturgis's command; but no patient cared to be disturbed and the ambulances were not used until next day, when two fractured thighs were put into one ambulance, and Lieut. Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, who was shot through the right lung, occupied the other. Five men were carried on travois the balance of the march to the Missouri River, a distance of 110 miles from the battle-field. Two more travois were turned over to the Indians. One Indian, who was shot through the back, was carried on a horse by supporting his body on 2 crossed sticks, each about 4 feet long; the lower ends were secured to the rings of a Mexican hair cinch. They were crossed at the pommel of the saddle and projected about 18 inches above the horse's back. Pillows were placed against the sticks; the wounded Indian was carefully assisted into the saddle, a robe passed around him, and a lariat outside of the robe. He appeared to get along comfortably. I made inquiry and examined the arrangement of the sticks. Before reaching the cantonment, I found that he had improved sufficiently to dispense with the apparatus. I noticed one travois which the Indians had fixed; the poles were short and the position of the patient was much cramped, but he appeared to be content with the arrangement."

7. Asst. Surg. J. A. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., reports that in the fight at Silver Creek, Oregon, June 23, 1878, between Indians and the command of Capt. R. F. Bernard, consisting of Companies A, F, G, and L of the First Cavalry, 2 enlisted men and an enrolled scout were killed, and 3 enlisted men wounded. One of the latter died on the day following the battle, June 24, 1878.

To the 5,652 surgical cases collected from the date of the publication of Circular No. 3, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, August 17, 1871, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, have been added 1,155 cases, making 6,807 cases reported and tabulated.

Of these cases, 2,305 are injuries of the head and neck, 511 are injuries of the trunk, 1,960 injuries of the extremities (including 323 am-

putations and 26 excisions), and 2,031 are injuries of a miscellaneous character.

Surgical statistics of the war.—Although thirteen years have elapsed since the close of the war of the rebellion, additional surgical cases are yet sometimes received from various sources. Until June 30, 1877, histories of 227,308 surgical cases, and of 40,577 operations were recorded, making a total of 267,885. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, 571 cases of wounds and injuries and 471 cases of surgical operations have been entered on the registers, aggregating 268,927 cases now tabulated. From reports of pension examiners, from the publications in various surgical journals, and from correspondence with medical officers of the war of the rebellion, stimulated by the circulars and publications issued from this office, valuable additional data were gathered in 5,873 cases. Indices were searched in 12,393 cases, and 1,042 names were added to the indices. Three thousand and ninety-four cases were searched in the Record and Pension Division, and 2,709 in the Pension Office.

Additional information was added to the histories of 232 specimens, and in 15 instances specimens received without histories were identified and complete histories filed with them.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Surgical section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1877.....	6,776
Specimens in the museum July 1, 1878.....	6,874
Increase during the year.....	98

Medical section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1877.....	1,376
Specimens in the museum July 1, 1878.....	1,421
Increase during the year.....	45

Microscopical section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1877.....	7,525
Specimens in the museum July 1, 1878.....	8,008
Increase during the year.....	483

Anatomical section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1877.....	1,816
Specimens in the museum July 1, 1878.....	1,948
Increase during the year.....	132

Section of comparative anatomy.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1877.....	1,824
Specimens in the museum July 1, 1878.....	2,164
Increase during the year.....	340

Miscellaneous section.

Specimens in the museum July 1, 1877.....	480
Specimens in the museum July 1, 1878.....	657
Increase during the year.....	177

Of the contributors to the Army Medical Museum, 7 were surgeons; 23 assistant surgeons; 4 acting assistant surgeons; 4 hospital stewards; 4 line officers, and 12 civil practitioners. Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two visitors were registered at the Museum.

PROPERTY DIVISION.

The following is a summary statement of the work performed in the Property Division of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

Letters received and recorded.....	3, 243
Letters and indorsements sent and recorded.....	3, 691
Claims and accounts examined, settled, forwarded, or referred.....	685
Accounts current examined and forwarded to the Treasury.....	54
Vouchers and subvouchers pertaining to accounts-current, examined.....	1, 414
Statements of funds, received and forwarded.....	265
Accounts of sales of condemned property, with vouchers, settled and forwarded.....	135
Property returns examined and settled or suspended.....	557
Miscellaneous notifications and certificates issued.....	1, 849
Settled returns scheduled and recorded.....	1, 197
Aggregate	13, 090

LIBRARY.

About 2,000 volumes and 3,000 pamphlets have been added to the library during the past year, making the total number about 46,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets. The index catalogue, including original papers in medical journals and transactions, has been completed to date, and the work of classification by subjects, including the preparation of a net-work of cross-references, is so near completion that the work can be sent to press at any time, and pushed forward as rapidly as the necessities of careful proof-reading will permit.

I would respectfully but earnestly renew the recommendation made in previous reports, that Congress should authorize the printing of this catalogue, and I invite special attention to the estimate which has been prepared and forwarded for that purpose.

Of its great utility not only to the medical profession, but through that profession to the people at large, there can be no doubt, and there are special reasons why it should be placed beyond the reach of casualty, and made accessible to physicians with as little delay as possible.

I know of no action within the power of Congress which would at this time so greatly aid medical education, the treatment of disease, and the preservation of the public health, as the publication and distribution of this index catalogue among our leading physicians, surgeons, and hygienists.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The work on the Second Medical Volume of the Medical History of the War has steadily progressed, 352 pages having been stereotyped during the fiscal year under the direction of Surgeon J. J. Woodward, the officer in charge of the work. In all, 691 pages of this volume are now stereotyped, and it will probably be completed in the course of a few more months.

Eighty-six drawings on wood and 98 engravings were prepared for the Third Surgical Volume of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, and 120 pages were put in type, of which 100 were stereotyped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The requirements of the Army as to medical officers during the past year have been as follows:

Number of permanent posts.....	160
Number of temporary posts and substations.....	14
Total	174
Number of military expeditions in the field during the year.....	37

These expeditions required the services of 56 medical officers. There were also 63 medical officers reported to this office as being on duty with scouting parties.

An Army Medical Examining Board was convened in New York City on the 7th of November, 1877, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion and of candidates for appointment in the medical corps of the Army. Of the candidates for appointment thus far examined, 7 have been reported by the board as qualified; of whom 4 have been appointed and commissioned assistant surgeons (June 6, 1878), 1 failed to be confirmed by the Senate, and the names of 2 have not yet been submitted for appointment. The following is a recapitulation of the work thus far performed by the board:

Number of assistant surgeons examined for promotion	20
Number of candidates for appointment in the medical corps invited to appear for examination	75
Number of candidates found qualified	7
Number of candidates rejected	17
Number of candidates who withdrew after partial examination	27
Total number examined	51
Number of candidates who failed to appear for examination	7
Number of candidates who declined to appear for examination	7
Number of candidates remaining to be examined	10
Total number invited but not examined	24

At the date of my last report there were 12 vacancies in the medical corps, in the grade of assistant surgeon. During the past year 1 assistant surgeon has been retired; 4 assistant surgeons have resigned; 1 surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1 assistant surgeon and 1 surgeon, with the rank of colonel (retired), have died. One surgeon, with the rank of major, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, 1 assistant surgeon has been promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, and 4 appointments of assistant surgeons have been made; leaving at present 15 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon.

At the present time there are 11 medical officers on sick-leave of absence, of whom 8 are most probably permanently disabled; 6 are on ordinary leave of absence after a tour of duty on the remote frontier; leaving 155 for duty. The act of June 26, 1876, reduced the number of assistant surgeons to 125; any further reduction in the number of medical officers would be unwise, expensive, and to the injury of the service.

It has not been found practicable to fill existing vacancies, but 7 candidates having been found qualified for appointment as assistant surgeons in the past ten months. Even were the corps filled to its maximum, the present disposition and occupation of troops creates a necessity for additional medical aid, and it has been found expedient, economical, and in every instance absolutely necessary, to employ physicians under contract to meet such demands; such employment terminates when the emergency ceases.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

REPORT

OF

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the transactions of the Pay Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

I append tabular statements in detail, showing the fiscal operations of the department for that year, concisely stated, as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1878.

Balance in hands of paymasters July 1, 1877	\$1,792,317 27
Amount received from Treasury	11,706,386 00
Amount of soldiers' deposits received	346,243 94
Amount of paymasters' collections	395,999 80

Total to be accounted for	14,240,947 01
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Accounted for as follows:

Disbursements:

To Regular Army	\$11,121,399 77
To Military Academy	196,092 04
To volunteers on Treasury certificates	258,411 97

Total disbursements	11,575,903 78
Surplus funds deposited in Treasury	739,703 65
Paymasters' collections deposited in Treasury	395,999 80
Balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1878, to be accounted for in next report	1,529,339 78

Total accounted for	14,240,947 01
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No action having yet been taken in reference to the second section of the act of July 24, 1876, concerning "free roads," I have again to recommend legislation to rescind the paragraph which forbids payment of mileage for travel "on any railroad on which the troops of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge."

I have before, in my annual reports, dwelt upon the onerous working of such a restriction. I will add one example not before alluded to. An officer, to avail himself of the privilege of free transportation over any such road, must obtain transportation orders in advance from the Quartermaster's Department. This could be used if the journey was only over that particular road. But in buying in advance through tickets over long routes, the railroad offices will allow nothing for such transportation orders. Thus an officer traveling without troops, under orders, receives no mileage for travel over "free roads," without having it in his power to enforce the policy toward these roads which Congress had in view.

Legislation is necessary in other respects (as stated in Senate Report No. 463) to execute the decision of the Supreme Court of October, 1876. Thus far the opinion of the Second Comptroller of February 7, 1877, accompanying my last annual report, has prevented any payment of mileage over roads which said decision, in effect, declared not to be "free roads."

Notwithstanding the failure thus far to obtain favorable action in committee on the annuity scheme, I must again recommend said project to candid and favorable consideration. In one branch of Congress it has as yet received little or no attention. If only a wise economy is to be looked to, legislation can well provide a mode in which officers, by their own actions, might provide for the casualties of the service, leaving often for a long period moneys in large amounts in the hands of the government. The scheme would diminish the amount now to be appropriated and disbursed for the commissioned officers, the burden of repayment falling mainly on a future generation.*

The ninth section of the act of June 18, 1878, has devolved upon the Pay Department a new duty, the payment of commutation of quarters to officers entitled to the same, at a rate not exceeding ten dollars per room. This rate is well known to be inadequate, and much below the actual cost of the same in those cities where officers without troops are compelled to be stationed. Prior to the passage of this act, under paragraph 1080 of Regulations, quarters were "commuted at a rate fixed by the Secretary of War." At different dates and at different places the rates might vary. But always, in all the old Regulations (see especially in those of 1825 and 1835), the purpose was manifest—to reimburse the actual reasonable market cost of such quarters.

In answer to the request of June 27, 1878, of the Hon. A. E. Burnside, chairman of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress on Reorganization, &c., I sent him a draught of a bill containing one provision which I quote below. The basis enjoined was for a force of twenty-five thousand men.

That in establishing the number of enlisted men in the Army at twenty-five thousand, the enlisted men in the companies of cavalry, artillery, and infantry shall be equalized, as nearly as practicable, on or before —, or at as early a date as the public service will permit.

But the President of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, when war or Indian hostilities shall render it necessary, to increase to one hundred the number of enlisted men in each company of any portion of the Army; but said increase shall be temporary, and as soon as possible the force shall be reduced to its former number: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the President to communicate to Congress, at the earliest opportunity, by special message, the reasons for such increase, and for any excess beyond said number of twenty-five thousand men.

The principal point to which I will call attention is the economy of this proposed equalization. General Marcy, in his letter (page 45 of House Mis. Doc. No. 56, of 1878), says that it would result in an annual saving of \$3,000,000. By careful statistics it appears that a cavalry soldier costs twice as much as an infantry soldier. As to the propriety of this measure, I would refer not only to this letter of General Marcy, but also to the testimony of Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry, on page 248 of the same document.

But the President should have a power of expanding, on emergencies, the number of each company of infantry or cavalry to one hundred men. This would be an economical measure, by utilizing the present number of commissioned officers, and saving the necessity of transporting troops

* For full information on the project of an annuity scheme, I must refer to my annual report of October, 1877, and its appendix.

to such great distances. Regiments now are often shuttlecocks, sent at great expense to and fro over long distances, because no such power exists of temporary expansion of organizations already near the seat of hostilities. It seems but a small and safe discretion with which to arm the Executive; but Congress may impose, by express legislation, the duty of reporting promptly, by special message, the circumstances rendering necessary any excess beyond a certain maximum.

I have also recommended that regimental adjutants and quartermasters shall no longer be extra lieutenants, but assigned to vacancies in their regiments as they may occur in their respective grades. This would eventually reduce by eighty the number of subalterns in the Army, and would cause a reduction of expenses, per annum, of about \$121,700.

I again recommend that the grades of company quartermaster-sergeant, artificer, and wagoner be abolished, as they are not entitled to the benefits of pay in the act of May 15, 1872.

Paymasters' clerks should be, by law, made subject to the rules and articles of war, and should also be entitled to receive an allowance of fuel and quarters.

Statute law has (by the act of March 3, 1863) provided that an officer shall forfeit all pay and allowances when absent without leave, "in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court-martial." Though regulations have always imposed such a forfeiture for enlisted men, no express statute to that effect has been enacted. Certain embarrassing interpretations of the laws in such cases render it desirable that such a rule should, by law, be extended to the enlisted men. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Kelly case (vol. 15, page 34 of Wallace's Reports) also renders it desirable that the rule, heretofore made by the Second Comptroller, that a deserter shall always forfeit any bounty by the act of desertion, shall be a matter of express legislation.

Two House documents (Report No. 354, of March 9, 1878, and Mis. Doc. No. 56, of March 21, 1878) give renewed evidence of the natural desire of the line of the Army that every opportunity of promotion or advancement to higher grades should be accorded to them. I recommend that legislation require that vacancies occurring in the Pay Department shall be filled by appointment from the captains of the line, or from those who have served as additional paymasters. Officers who have served with troops, and have become familiar with the details of the service, are (all other considerations being equal) better prepared for the duties of the Pay Department than any other persons can be.

As a matter of record, this report should refer to two important general orders issued since I rendered my last annual report; one, General Orders No. 119, of 1877, concerning stoppage circulars, &c.; the other, General Orders No. 53, of 1878. The former sets forth, in orders, a method adopted since 1872, by authority of the War Department. The necessity, under the act of July 12, 1870, of keeping appropriations distinct, in great measure led to it. It has served to render more prompt and systematic the notice of disallowances and stoppages, and of their removal. It has been my aim and wish, in executing it, to give ample time and opportunity to every officer to render the proper explanations, which in a large share of the cases have led to their removal. This monthly stoppage circular, alphabetically arranged, has been a convenience to the body of the Army, as well as to each paymaster. It has enabled the latter, and any officer concerned, to see at a momentary glance his status on the points in question.

In reference to General Orders No. 53, current series, concerning "the execution of forfeitures of pay adjudged by sentences of courts-martial," it is calculated to render definite the practice, and to secure what I consider important rights to enlisted men of the Army. It was with great pleasure that I issued circular No. 99 of Paymaster-General's Office, dated October 24, 1873; and General Orders No. 53 is but the proper execution and interpretation of said circular. When a sentence was silent as to the date of commencement of forfeiture of pay, it had been the custom (from my earliest service in the line of the Army) arbitrarily to cause the forfeiture to operate against pay for time previous to the promulgation of the sentence. This made the payment of the forfeiture depend upon the mere accident whether the soldier had or had not been paid. And the custom frustrated the merciful interposition of higher authority and rendered nugatory in many instances an order of remission, by the ruling that the sentence had already been satisfied, although the mode of its execution had been to make the stoppage against pay due before the trial, or even before the commission of the offense.

In the discharge of the critical and onerous duties devolved upon this office, it is but just to refer to the able and laborious assistance I have received from officers on duty in this office. In reference to the Pay Department throughout the Army, and on the frontier, I think it will be found that the most faithful service has been performed. The journeys of paymasters have often been made in very dangerous regions, threatened not only by hostile Indians, but also by highwaymen.

In the testimony before the Military Committee of the House (p. 242, Doc. 56), an officer with the Yellowstone Expedition, when asked by the chairman if any paymaster was with the command, replied: "There were no paymasters with the commands, but they were sent out when the troops returned to their posts." A paymaster was sent to that department, expecting he would be stationed at one of the new posts on the Upper Yellowstone, but the department commander stationed him at the mouth of the Yellowstone, at Fort Buford, perhaps, because there funds could more easily be obtained. This is an example of the fact that I have always aimed to have paymasters accessible to troops in the remotest regions, as in Montana and Arizona.

The number of desertions in the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was 1,672, which is less than the number in any fiscal year since the war. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the number was 1,832; for that ending June 30, 1877, 2,581. I agree with General Townsend, Adjutant-General, in his conclusion in his annual report of 1877, that this large increase in that fiscal year (which was mainly in the cavalry) was doubtless due to the fact that when 2,500 men were specially added, per act of August 15, 1876, to the cavalry regiments, the "usual precautions to avoid enlisting any but good men had to be relaxed." General Orders No. 84, of 1876, suspended General Orders No. 126, of 1874, so far as the Division of the Missouri was concerned. The same causes, still continuing to operate, have no doubt caused the number of desertions in the cavalry to be in excess of the same in other regiments of the Army. But it is gratifying to see that the number in the whole Army is reduced to 1,672; whereas with a maximum of enlisted men of 30,000 the desertions in the year ending June 30, 1871, were 8,800.

The number of deposits made by soldiers, under the act of May 15, 1872, during the last fiscal year, was 5,524, amounting to \$346,243.94. The number is about the same as in the previous year, but the average

amount of each deposit was \$62.68. This is a larger average by \$11 than the average of all deposits in the six years since the law passed.

Total amount deposited to June 30, 1878 (since the passage of the act).	\$1,992,457 41
Total amount repaid to June 30, 1878	\$1,179,286 65
Total amount of interest paid to June 30, 1878	59,044 40
	1,238,331 05

Balance to credit of fund	754,126 36
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Believing that the effect of the act of May 15, 1872, has been to diminish desertions, and has been salutary upon the *morale* and character of the enlisted men, I continue to give these statistics in my reports. The title of the act was "An act to prevent desertion, and to elevate the condition of the rank and file of the Army"; and therefore it may be incumbent upon me to make known such amelioration, if evidence of the same should be manifest.

If the captains and company commanders of the Army should make an effort, I doubt not the number of those making deposits could be largely increased. I witnessed, in the Department of the Platte, in 1870 and 1871, the salutary effects of such efforts in one regiment, the Fourth Infantry. But this was done under the unsatisfactory operations of paragraph 1385 of the Regulations, which had been considered almost obsolete, and has been replaced by a definite enactment, giving the soldier interest for his deposits.

In closing this report, I wish to refer to a report made by Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Upton to General Sherman, dated March 12, 1878, giving the pay of foreign armies—those of Austria, France, Germany, and Russia. It is full of interesting and valuable statistics and comparisons. In his travels he had excellent opportunities of obtaining information. He closes with saying, "Whoever will compare our pay-table with the pay and allowances of officers in Europe, will find that our officers are not nearly so well paid, grade for grade, as those of other armies."

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. ALVORD,
Paymaster-General U. S. A.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Statement showing the amount in the hands of each of the disbursing-officers of the Pay the Treasury, or turned over by other agents during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878; placements in the Treasury, and the balance remaining in the hands of paymasters to be

Disbursing-officers.	Balance in hands of paymasters and unaccounted for July 1, 1877.	Remitted from Treasury in the year ending June 30, 1878.	Amounts received from paymasters.	Amount of soldiers' deposits.	Army paymasters' collections.
COLONEL AND ASSISTANT PAYMASTER-GENERAL.					
Brown, N. W.	\$35,826 38	\$2,332,000 00	\$232,192 78	\$2,942 03	\$10,476 15
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND DEPUTY PAYMASTER-GENERAL.					
Hunt, F. E.	56,036 97	918,000 00	107,595 92	150 00	506 18
Prince, Henry	67,928 02	624,000 00	42,301 83	941 70	536 63
MAJOR AND PAYMASTER.					
Woods, Samuel	5,813 34		264,000 00		1,484 08
Febiger, George L.		220,000 00	615,050 41	3,361 61	8,154 40
Pratt, H. C.	187,793 62	1,141,386 00	57,047 07		371 09
Smith, Simeon	26,895 73		216,379 22	3,965 00	4,241 03
Smith, Rodney	27,928 83	416,000 00	1,311 17	7,017 10	6,532 82
Eaton, J. H.	61,941 62	498,000 00	30,228 54	2,722 00	2,596 31
Potter, J. R. M.	9,393 91		79,863 02	2,758 00	6,513 84
Rucker, W. A.			153,030 70	4,418 00	6,073 47
Johnston, W. H.	19,653 27		265,767 24	10,629 93	10,599 57
Gibson, William R.	108,758 99		377,828 67	9,083 55	10,121 93
Sprague, C. J.	209,471 20	1,558,060 00	186,368 13	215 00	4,009 46
Recheester, William B.	39,454 85	474,500 00	34,461 61	1,570 50	2,997 01
Reese, H. B.			212,000 00	4,191 00	4,730 12
Vedder, Nicholas	12,877 32		137,857 70	2,629 56	7,375 15
Judd, E. D.			170,836 67	1,260 00	1,666 66
Smith, William			419,406 61	14,348 00	17,651 62
Terrell, C. M.	11,771 25	1,240,000 00	17,622 37	800 00	5,152 62
Stantou, T. H.	13,632 01		251,430 99	13,098 58	9,465 35
Glenn, G. E.	52,337 52	216,000 00	7,225 56	2,404 00	1,853 70
Clarke, R. D.	18,720 93		258,954 82	5,025 00	8,406 09
Nelson, J. H.	5,468 52		47,682 29	1,033 00	1,337 52
Wingard, C. W.		111,500 00	120,186 43	177 50	2,696 11
Canby, J. P.	1,778 00		119,701 15	12,436 50	6,402 81
Hall, P. P. G.	9,206 91		490,731 26	1,765 00	6,644 08
Candee, G. W.	32,162 84	25,000 00	173,943 61	15,940 07	7,605 18
Brooke, E. H.	31,265 72	40,000 00	250,890 98	3,601 02	12,403 79
Dewey, I. O.	15,725 55		355,254 90	3,974 25	10,932 60
Carey, A. B.	240,922 78	526,000 00	101,637 72	70 00	638 85
Gould, W. P.	20,096 80		90,500 00	2,150 00	5,629 89
Taylor, David*			120,000 00	1,162 00	3,764 56
Bridgman, Frank		222,000 00		1,720 00	1,400 28
Coxe, F. M.	19,701 44		260,003 03	10,558 51	14,861 67
Bates, Alfred E.	25,056 07		183,004 73	10,803 97	18,469 36
Willard, J. P.	91,222 43		4,569 60	10,143 58	9,005 13
Wilson, C. I.	34,847 58	353,000 00	135,814 83	10,455 00	15,346 06
Blaine, J. E.	44,779 15		249,912 42	8,898 00	15,619 90
Eckels, W. H.	38,065 71	120,000 00	94,847 63	4,451 25	5,546 81
Roche, J. R.	12,146 66		55,873 41	7,987 53	7,548 89
Towar, A. S.	25,237 93		166,267 60	10,418 80	8,549 05
Towler, R. H.	17,978 66		308,228 67	12,639 92	9,342 59
Thornburgh, T. T.	1,043 55		290,376 99	12,506 08	16,175 45
Maynadier, William M.	27,154 50		142,300 54	14,116 00	9,661 89
Brodhead, J. A.	5,150 24		156,853 38	9,642 00	7,137 60
Arthur, William	25,746 56		383,519 23	40,595 94	26,273 78
Wasson, James R.	69,324 29		222,052 66	11,680 59	14,078 28
Sharp, Alexander	4,635 73		62,510 05	4,07 53	4,377 17
Keefe, J. B.	93,571 83	667,000 00	77,129 45	6,677 75	3,347 03
Sniffin, C. C.	2,236 55		118,637 99	4,120 00	3,405 73
Wham, J. W.	3,529 91		305,387 37	16,111 60	15,277 38
Total	1,792,317 27	11,706,386 00	9,143,991 51	346,243 94	395,999 80

* Died February 21, 1878.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 10, 1878.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Department and unaccounted for on the 1st of July, 1877; the amount remitted to each from the amount accounted for by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by transfers or re-accounted for in the next fiscal year.

Total amount received and to be accounted for.	Surplus funds re-placed in the Treasury.	Army paymasters' collections deposited.	Expenditures.	Amounts transferred to paymasters.	Actual balances in hands of paymasters June 30, 1878.	Total amount accounted for.
\$2, 613, 437 31	\$6, 343 80	\$10, 476 15	\$749, 709 80	\$1, 758, 234 08	\$88, 683 48	\$2, 524, 753 83
1, 069, 269 07 741, 708 18	18, 640 73 67, 649 84	506 18 536 63	81, 388 57 97, 355 39	978, 615 46 508, 294 53	2, 940 13 67, 871 79	1, 079, 348 94 673, 836 39
971, 297 42 646, 506 42 1, 386, 597 78 251, 500 98 458, 769 92 586, 468 47 164, 548 77 363, 514 17 506, 715 01 366, 783 14 1, 952, 054 79 352, 963 97 280, 921 12 160, 739 73 173, 763 33 151, 406 29 1, 275, 346 24 287, 646 93 260, 220 78 291, 508 84 55, 591 33 234, 560 04 140, 319 06 508, 350 25 254, 651 70 347, 160 81 385, 887 30 669, 269 41 118, 376 69 124, 928 56 245, 821 72 130, 492 28 233, 500 51 412, 145 89 209, 397 04 432, 496 03 116, 392 35 96, 661 76 203, 274 11 231, 254 93 346, 213 02 171, 228 67 199, 369 54 519, 712 24 252, 447 26 827, 866 60 89, 390 78 126, 163 72 340, 306 26	60, 758 53 15, 429 36 1, 138 18 54 25 75 34 6, 732 24 86, 985 21 77, 887 32 24, 449 44 475 11 7, 375 15 1, 666 66 17, 651 68 5, 152 62 9, 465 35 1, 853 70 8, 808 09 1, 337 52 2, 696 11 6, 402 81 6, 644 08 7, 605 18 2, 120 62 81 89 238, 378 91 1, 897 17 12, 058 17 3, 732 11 13, 210 12 4, 797 38 11, 265 05 2, 309 92 25 07 94 102 21 39, 068 63 2 76 2, 873 20	1, 484 08 8, 154 40 371 09 4, 241 03 6, 532 82 2, 586 31 6, 533 84 6, 075 47 10, 569 57 10, 123 93 4, 000 46 2, 987 01 4, 730 12 7, 375 15 1, 666 66 17, 651 68 5, 152 62 9, 465 35 1, 853 70 8, 808 09 1, 337 52 2, 696 11 6, 402 81 6, 644 08 7, 605 18 12, 403 79 10, 932 60 638 85 5, 629 89 3, 764 56 1, 400 28 14, 864 67 18, 469 38 9, 605 13 15, 619 90 5, 546 81 7, 542 89 8, 549 05 9, 342 59 16, 175 45 9, 661 89 7, 127 60 26, 272 78 14, 078 28 4, 377 17 3, 347 03 3, 405 73 15, 277 38	257, 096 38 504, 234 19 89, 819 00 161, 591 56 162, 503 94 164, 138 76 88, 908 36 111, 951 35 274, 507 81 353, 906 78 350, 822 07 254, 829 56 112, 991 65 140, 265 37 152, 108 43 330, 300 90 385, 415 44 228, 004 99 124, 492 96 256, 557 29 42, 448 16 168, 062 30 127, 964 01 481, 070 29 239, 088 66 324, 733 42 327, 561 45 396, 261 48 107, 810 27 42, 044 12 219, 341 35 248, 226 91 202, 225 86 200, 510 88 171, 123 15 319, 808 77 102, 153 63 77, 740 41 150, 372 14 176, 544 82 252, 273 20 161, 212 23 190, 325 81 391, 934 00 186, 939 56 553, 278 89 76, 625 50 61, 367 90 243, 934 15	2, 590 42 313, 427 53 1, 165, 129 25 50, 800 83 271, 949 46 375, 921 57 2, 858 27 2, 225 61 7, 563 52 28, 385 25 1, 431, 226 79 230, 983 16 85, 000 00 9, 630 38 6, 000 00 31, 924 53 781, 444 84 1, 346 87 95, 675 89 230, 700 00 6, 375 42 59 88 2, 974 64 20, 635 88 7, 875 97 2, 339 15 15, 345 11 191, 655 62 3, 644 23 77, 220 71 509 44 3, 342 79 897 75 167, 267 60 10, 305 13 2, 899 18 7, 225 56 2, 933 80 7, 294 73 12, 618 27 75, 454 45 328 43 9, 845 90 22, 555 32 3, 706 45 192, 450 94 4, 499 47 57, 175 28 7, 424 17	10, 194 54 90, 690 30 70, 586 91 19, 438 20 17, 375 52 53, 631 83 6, 194 05 43, 166 20 7, 300 87 26, 393 99 104, 052 15 39, 724 80 17, 724 24 3, 488 63 13, 988 24 71, 529 18 103, 333 34 45, 984 16 32, 878 37 29, 431 91 5, 360 23 63, 739 62 2, 977 60 5, 563 83 2, 048 14 42, 334 55 1, 292 30 12, 512 48 44, 057 91 11, 977 52 31, 030 17 12, 640 70 80, 958 06 1, 466 35 4, 045 28 25, 793 14 32, 749 25 1 05 22, 029 26 72, 850 14 47, 600 76 32, 690 92 4, 916 02 4, 214 81 70, 737 36	261, 172 88 895, 816 19 1, 316, 070 87 232, 062 79 441, 414 40 542, 656 64 98, 354 79 190, 327 97 299, 414 14 479, 401 15 1, 854, 002 64 513, 259 17 203, 186 88 157, 271 10 155, 079 09 379, 877 11 1, 172, 012 90 241, 669 77 256, 342 41 262, 077 63 50, 161 10 170, 820 22 137, 341 46 508, 350 25 234, 651 70 328, 839 16 626,

BENJ. ALVORD,
Paymaster-General U. S. A.

Statement of the account of the Pay Department with the several appropriations subject to its control during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Appropriations.	In account with the Treasury.					
	Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1877.	Amount of appropr- iations.	Surplus funds deposited by paymasters.	Collections deposited by paymasters.	Repayment in settle- ment of accounts.	Total.
Pay of two and three year volunteers.	.....	.....	.....	\$109 12	\$56,053 64	\$56,155 76
Bounty to volunteers' widows and legal heirs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,038 95	51,038 95
Subsistence of officers.	.....	.....	.....	43 40	491 52	533 92
Pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants.	.....	.....	.....	08	32 66	39 74
Traveling expenses, Michigan volunteers.	.....	.....	\$993 55	.....	.....	993 55
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada volunteers.	.....	.....	816 61	.....	.....	816 61
Pay in lieu of clothing, discharged soldiers.	.....	.....	.....	107 37	9,689 01	9,689 01
Bounty act, July 28, 1866.	.....	.....	.....	769 76	37,461 06	143,000 00
Pay of the Army, 1871.	.....	\$105,431 57	.....	1,050 52	.....	143,000 00
Pay of the Army, 1873.	.....	.....	.....	93 72	9 54	91,183 87
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1874.	.....	.....	.....	117 69	107 74	7,886 30
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1875.	.....	.....	.....	323 66	3,688 03	35,819 30
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1876.	\$71,186 83	.....	42,003 26	9,455 61	3,687 06	116,263 35
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1877.	366,323 49	.....	164,662 70	2,683 25	3,154 53	536,832 97
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1878.	534,423 92	.....	287,972 38	115,907 89	104 55	938,408 74
Pay of the Military Academy, 1876.	.....	11,300,000 00	741 55	160,720 69	74 08	11,461,103 36
Pay of the Military Academy, 1877.	11,065 56	.....	266 19	.....	.....	11,897 11
Pay of the Military Academy, 1878.	15,601 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,897 72
RE-APPROPRIATED.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of two and three year volunteers.	832,339 90	.....	.....	523 12	1,742 35	834,604 37
Bounty to volunteers' widows and legal heirs.	.....	.....	151,015 26	.....	5,351 49	156,366 75
Pay of Army, 1871.	10,267 54	.....	8,785 78	19 51	9,909 23	13,342 05
Pay of Army, 1872.	35,009 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,009 76
Pay of Army, 1873.	44,776 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,776 00
Total.	1,921,003 52	11,629,616 57	712,064 96	983,864 87	163,925 85	14,710,469 77
						11,706,388 00

Statement of the account of the Pay Department with the several appropriations subject to its control, &c.—Continued.

Appropriations.	In account with the Treasury.				Balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1878.	Total balance June 30, 1878.
	Amount drawn by requisition of War Department.	Amount covered into surplus fund, not June 30, 1874.	Total.	Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1874.		
Pay of two and three year volunteers		\$56,153 76	\$56,153 76			
Bounty to volunteers' widows and legal heirs		51,038 95	51,038 95			
Subsistence of officers		533 82	533 82			
Pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants		34 74	34 74			
Traveling expenses, Michigan volunteers		972 55	972 55			
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada volunteers		816 61	816 61			
Pay in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers		2,686 01	2,686 01			
Bounty act, July 28, 1866	\$3,000 00		143,000 00		\$22,324 10	\$125,324 10
Pay of the Army, 1871		1,830 86	1,830 86			
Pay of the Army, 1872		91,133 87	91,133 87			
Pay of the Army, 1873		7,898 30	7,898 30			
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1874		35,819 30	35,819 30			
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1875	6,547 87	108,715 46	115,263 33		600 00	600 00
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1876	9,537 96	529,285 71	538,823 67	\$743,709 09	15,301 84	750,004 08
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1877	32,906 65		196,493 97	257,738 91	1,460,885 60	1,748,564 51
Pay, &c., of the Army, 1878	75,438 45		11,173 34 45			
Pay of the Military Academy, 1876		11,807 11	11,807 11			
Pay of the Military Academy, 1877			1,000 00	14,967 73		14,967 73
Pay of the Military Academy, 1878			193,000 00	29,179 00	86,542 31	45,721 31
RE-APPROPRIATED.						
Pay of two and three year volunteers	19,451 11	719,153 90	834,604 37		3,765 76	3,765 76
Bounty to volunteers' widows and legal heirs		156,366 75	156,366 75			
Pay of Army, 1871	9,355 06		13,343 05			
Pay of Army, 1873	489 53	38,580 21	35,009 76			
Pay of Army, 1873	2,407 96	40,363 02	41,776 00			
Total	142,025 92	1,786,550 13	13,634,962 03	1,075,507 72	1,529,339 76	2,604,847 50

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 10, 1878.

BENJ. ALVORD, Paymaster U. S. A.

Statement, by appropriations, showing the amount in the hands of officers of the Pay Department and unaccounted for on July 1, 1877, the amount received by them from the Treasury and from all other sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; also the amount accounted for by vouchers of expenditures, by deposits, and replacement in the Treasury, and the balance in the hands of officers of the department June 30, 1878.

Appropriations.	Balance in the hands of paymasters July 1, 1877.	Received from the Treasury in the year ending June 30, 1878.	Soldiers' deposits during the year.	Army paymasters' collections.	Credit transfers.	Total to be accounted for.
Pay mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1878.	.....	\$11,097,886 00	\$346,183 94	.....	.....	\$11,444,069 94
Pay of the Military Academy, 1878.	.....	195,000 00	.....	.....	.....	195,000 00
Pay mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1877.	.....	156,500 00	60 00	.....	.....	1,413,567 85
Pay of the Military Academy, 1877.	\$1,250,767 81	.....	.....	.....	\$6,340 14	27,900 34
Pay traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1876.	96,671 89	1,000 00	.....	.....	98 73	185,074 63
Pay traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1875.	180,074 63	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	51,445 11
Pay traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1874.	50,445 11	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	34,345 90
Pay of the Army, 1873.	34,345 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,304 58
Pay of the Army, 1873 (reappropriated).	9,304 58	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00
Pay of the Army, 1872.	91,204 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,804 67
Pay of the Army, 1872 (reappropriated).	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs (reappropriated).	7,883 38	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	10,893 38
Bounty act July 28, 1868.	174,035 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,035 74
Pay two and three year volunteers (reappropriated).	14,500 94	140,000 00	.....	.....	.....	158,500 94
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada Volunteers.	16,763 89	103,000 00	.....	.....	.....	119,763 89
Traveling expenses, First Michigan Volunteers.	1,076 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076 25
Army paymasters' collections.	992 55	.....	.....	\$385,999 80	.....	992 55
Total.	1,792,317 57	11,706,386 00	346,243 94	385,999 80	6,368 96	14,247,215 87

Statement, by appropriations, showing the amount in the hands of officers of the Pay Department, &c.—Continued.

Appropriations.	Unexpended balances deposited in the Treasury.	Army paymasters' collections deposited in Treasury.	Debit transfers.	Disbursements.	Amount in hands of paymasters June 30, 1878.	Total accounted for.
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1878.....	\$4,651 69	.....	\$4,766 96	\$9,973 845 69	\$1,460,805 60	\$11,444,069 94
Pay of the Military Academy, 1878.....	.....	.....	.....	168,437 69	26,542 31	195,000 00
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1877.....	988,929 70	.....	.....	1,109,335 26	15,301 99	1,413,567 95
Pay of the Military Academy, 1877.....	866 19	.....	.....	27,634 35	.....	27,900 54
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1876.....	165,970 04	.....	987 24	17,517 35	*600 00	185,074 63
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1875.....	44,483 48	.....	307 57	6,594 06	.....	51,445 11
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1874.....	31,808 61	.....	11 93	2,565 36	.....	34,385 90
Pay of the Army, 1873.....	7,600 87	.....	47 56	1,656 15	.....	9,304 58
Pay of the Army, 1872 (reappropriated).....	975 68	.....	10 00	1,014 32	.....	2,000 00
Pay of the Army, 1872.....	21,090 61	.....	6 34	107 72	.....	21,204 67
Pay of the Army, 1872 (reappropriated).....	1,142 87	.....	.....	857 13	.....	2,000 00
Pay of the Army prior to July 1, 1871 (reappropriated).....	2,916 39	.....	71 26	7,905 73	.....	10,893 38
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs (reappropriated).....	160,615 26	.....	.....	13,420 48	.....	174,035 74
Bounty act July 28, 1866.....	.....	.....	.....	136,176 84	92,334 10	158,500 94
Pay two and three year volunteers (reappropriated).....	7,443 10	.....	.....	108,555 01	43,765 78	119,763 89
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada Volunteers.....	816 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076 25
Traveling expenses, First Michigan Volunteers.....	992 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	992 55
Army paymasters' collections.....	.....	\$395,999 80	.....	.....	.....	395,999 80
Total.....	739,703 65	395,999 80	6,208 86	11,575,903 78	1,529,339 18	14,247,215 87

*Amount reported by Maj. J. A. Brodhead as stolen from him April 27, 1876.

Amount retained by Maj. A. B. Carey to pay claims adjusted prior to June 30, 1878.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 10, 1878.

BENJ. ALYORD,
Paymaster-General U. S. A.

Statement, by appropriations, of approved and suspended disbursements in paymasters' accounts rendered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; showing, also, the balance of suspensions remaining June 30, 1877, amount removed during the year, and balance remaining June 30, 1878.

Appropriations.	Disbursements.			Suspensions.			
	Total.	Approved.	Suspended.	Amount of suspensions remaining on the books June 30, 1877.	Total suspensions.	Amount of suspensions removed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.	Amount of suspensions remaining on the books June 30, 1878.
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1878.....	\$9,973,845 69	\$9,956,725 53	\$17,130 16	.....	\$17,130 16	\$3,776 04	\$14,344 12
Pay of the Military Academy, 1878.....	168,457 69	168,447 19	10 50	.....	10 50	.....	10 50
Pay, mileage, and general expenses of the Army, 1877.....	1,109,336 26	1,108,672 95	663 31	.....	9,912 41	7,195 72	9,716 69
Pay of the Military Academy, 1877.....	27,634 35	27,634 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1876.....	17,517 35	17,502 62	14 73	.....	2,362 10	992 47	1,369 63
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1875.....	6,594 06	6,594 06	.....	.....	2,224 25	346 50	1,867 75
Pay, traveling, and general expenses of the Army, 1874.....	2,565 36	2,565 36	.....	.....	884 09	921 54	1,632 55
Pay of the Army, 1873.....	1,656 15	1,656 15	.....	.....	1,244 82	64 80	1,150 02
Pay of the Army, 1873 (reappropriated).....	1,014 32	1,014 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mileage, 1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 60	.....	3 60
General expenses, 1873.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 02	8 02	.....
Pay of the Army, 1872.....	107 72	107 72	.....	.....	597 95	67 93	530 02
Pay of the Army, 1872 (reappropriated).....	857 13	857 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General expenses, 1872.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pay of the Army prior to July, 1871.....	7,905 73	7,905 73	.....	.....	96 95	.....	96 95
Pay of the Army prior to July, 1871 (reappropriated).....	108,555 01	108,555 01	.....	.....	637 92	7 42	630 50
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs (reappropriated).....	13,480 48	13,480 48	.....	.....	130 86	130 86	.....
Bounty act of July 28, 1866.....	136,176 84	136,176 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada volunteers.....	259 64	259 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,573,903 76	11,558,095 08	17,808 70	17,434 93	35,243 63	11,841 30	23,402 33

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 10, 1878.

BENJ. ALYORD,
Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, JUNE, 1878.

SIR: The Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination of the United States Military Academy at West Point for the year 1878, having discharged that duty, herewith submit the following report:

The provisions of law requiring the annual appointment of a Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and specifying the duties which the members of such board virtually promise to perform by accepting an appointment on the same, are mainly embodied in sections 1327 and 1328 of Chapter 4, Title XIV, of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which sections read as follows:

SECTION 1327. There shall be appointed every year, in the following manner, a Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the Academy. Seven persons shall be appointed by the President, and two Senators and three Members of the House of Representatives shall be designated as visitors by the Vice-President or President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, at the session of Congress next preceding such examination.

SEC. 1328. It shall be the duty of the Board of Visitors to inquire into the actual state of discipline, instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the Academy. The visitors appointed by the President shall report thereon to the Secretary of War, *for the information of Congress*, at the commencement of the session next succeeding such examination, and the Senators and Representatives designated as visitors shall report to Congress, within twenty days after the meeting of the session next succeeding the time of their appointment, their action as such visitors, with their views and recommendations concerning the Academy.

The Board of Visitors appointed under the above provisions of law for the year 1878 were as follows:

Appointed by the President of the United States.

1. Prof. Charles S. Venable, of Virginia.
2. Hon. John C. Ropes, of Massachusetts.
3. Francis B. Wheeler, D. D., of New York.
4. Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut.
5. Capt. Samuel R. Franklin, of United States Navy.
6. Rev. James Lewis, of Michigan.
7. Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, of the United States Army.

Appointed by the President of the Senate.

8. Hon. J. Donald Cameron, member of the Senate from the State of Pennsylvania.
9. Hon. J. T. Morgan, member of the Senate from the State of Alabama.

Appointed by the House of Representatives.

10. Hon. G. L. Fort, a Representative from the State of Illinois.
11. Hon. Van H. Manning, a Representative from the State of Mississippi.

12. Hon. William P. Lynde, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

The board as thus constituted assembled at West Point on Saturday, June 1, 1878, and organized by the election of the following officers:

Hon. David A. Wells, *President*.

Capt. Samuel R. Franklin, U. S. N., *Vice-President*.

Prof. Charles S. Venable, *Secretary*.

The president, in compliance with a vote of the board, also subsequently appointed the following committees:

1. *On discipline and drill*: General Augur, Captain Franklin, and Representative Manning.

2. *On education*: Dr. Wheeler, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Wells, Senator Morgan, and Representative Lynde.

3. *On commissary and mess*: Mr. Lewis, Professor Venable, Dr. Wheeler, and Senator Cameron.

4. *On fiscal affairs*: Mr. Ropes, Mr. Wells, Senator Morgan, and Representative Fort.

5. *On police, water supply, and sewerage*: Professor Venable, Mr. Lewis, Representatives Fort and Lynde.

6. *On public buildings and grounds*: Captain Franklin, Professor Venable, Mr. Lewis, Senator Cameron, and Representative Manning.

7. *Committee to attend the examination of applicants for admission to the Academy*: Dr. Wheeler and Mr. Ropes.

All the members of the board were in attendance during the greater portion of the time devoted to the investigation, and most of the members during the entire time of the examination of the first or graduating class. It is almost unnecessary to say that the board was the recipient of every attention from the Superintendent and all other officers or instructors connected with the Academy; and if the conclusions of the board are in any way superficial and imperfect, it is not because every facility was not afforded for the prosecution of the most thorough examination of every department in the line of its investigation.

UTILITY OF A BOARD OF VISITORS.

By referring to the section of the Revised Statutes (1328) above given, which defines the duties of the Board of Visitors, it will be seen that they are required to report to the Secretary of War the results of their investigation into the condition and administration of the Academy "for information of Congress." But as Congress, judging from the experience of all former Boards, does not desire to draw information from such sources, and as there is no evidence that the recommendations of any previous Board have ever had the slightest influence on the enactment of any law by Congress affecting the administration, educational course, or disbursements of the Academy, reduction of expenditures possibly excepted, and as there is evidence that the mere nod or whim of a Secretary of War, or a general-in-chief, has more influence than the combined opinions of all the boards that have ever been appointed,* the question as to the utility of an annual Board of Visitors and the desirability of

* In 1860 sixteen cadets recommended for dismissal by the Academic Board were reinstated by order of the then Secretary of War. During the subsequent year (August, 1861), Congress, doubtless having the above transaction in view, enacted "that no cadet who is reported as deficient in either conduct or duties, and recommended to be discharged from the Academy, shall, unless upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, be returned or reappointed, or appointed to any place in the Army before his class shall have left the Academy and received their commissions."

its perpetuation as a part of a system naturally suggests itself. Of what avail is it to expend time and labor in the preparation of a report which, in common with most or all similar reports that have preceded it, is certain to be regarded by Congress and the public alike as of no account, but to which, nevertheless, by force of general statutes, the doubtful compliment of public printing is awarded? Or if, in respectful conformity to the obligation to report involved in the acceptance by the members of the Board of their several appointments for service, a formal document is to be submitted, why not merely state in the simplest phraseology, "that the Board assembled at the day designated, at a small and inconvenient, but well-managed hotel, where no intoxicating beverages whatever are sold; which hotel, indispensable to the comfort of most persons officially visiting West Point, Congress has graciously allowed to be built, in the main, from the proceeds of the sale of hoop-poles, cut in a long series of years from the government (mountain) lands adjacent; that the Board was received with marked courtesy by the Academic staff; that the examinations of the cadets were regularly attended; the public buildings and grounds, with the commissary and mess inspected; the discipline, course of instruction, and the practice and method of keeping accounts inquired into; that a particular investigation of the moral and religious condition of the cadets was especially intrusted to such members of the Board as have as their special mission the work of making men better; and that finding everything satisfactory, the Board, after some fourteen days' continuous attendance, adjourned, receiving in return from the public treasury, as compensation for their services, and for expenses of board and lodging, the sum of \$5 per diem, and eight cents per mile for traveling by the shortest mail-route from their respective homes to the Academy and return?"

Such a report is certainly technically allowable; and if compliance with form (as all previous experience suggests) is all that the Board of Visitors' report practically ever amounts to, such a summary of proceedings ought not to be objectionable to either Congress or the public. Wooden images standing in front of a shop, and directing attention to the business carried on within, are just as useful and a good deal cheaper than live men, employed in performing an equally mechanical and stereotyped duty.

The Board of Visitors at West Point for the year 1878, feel, however, that the sphere of service involved in the appointment of an annual Board is much larger and far more important than is embraced in the mere conformity to statute technicalities; and that the usefulness of such service is sufficiently great to fully justify its original institution by Congress (statute of 1848), and to also warrant its future continuance.

The United States Military Academy at West Point is a public institution, instituted and supported by the Federal Government for the instruction of young men intended to hold commissions in and direct the Army of the United States. No one familiar with the history of the country; no one capable of comprehending its entire circle of interests and contingencies; no friend of peace, however great may be his detestation of war, can reasonably doubt the wisdom of the motives that originally prompted to the foundation of the Academy, or of the policy which has ever since dictated its maintenance in a condition of high efficiency. The time may come when spears will be beaten into plowshares, and the nations will learn war no more; but that time has not yet come, and what is more, there are no present signs of its coming. The burden of all the speeches at the opening of the first great international industrial exhibition (the Crystal Palace) in London in 1851, was, that henceforth the doors of the

temple of Jans were to be closed for a lengthened or permanent period. But war since that epoch has been carried on almost continuously, and on a scale more gigantic and destructive than the world has ever before experienced.

It is well, also, to remember that although civilization has continually advanced, few great civil reforms have been effected in modern times in any country without the intervention of the soldier and the instrumentality of the sword; and when, in exceptional instances, the appeal has not been made to the sword, the fear that sooner or later it would be, has always proved a most potent agency in the hastening of such reforms. It is, furthermore, not to be disputed that in no department of human knowledge has recent change and progress been greater than in military science, and that a course of carefully arranged and protracted study is now more than ever necessary for the attainment of proficiency in such science.

In his exile at Chiselhurst, a few weeks before his death, the Emperor Napoleon III, commenting on the results of the late Franco-Prussian war remarked that the world was not well informed as to the causes of the disasters therein accruing to the French armies; that they were not because the French military forces were deficient in anything in respect to equipment or discipline, but because they fought under an old and previously accepted, but now to a great extent obsolete system of military tactics and precedents; while the German commanders, on the contrary, rightfully accepted modern war as a system rather of engineering, the ultimate end of which was to concentrate on territory previously studied with the utmost care topographically, all the resources of the railroad and the telegraph equally with those of the breech-loading rifles and improved ordnance. And even more recently, the conflicts before Plevna, in the Turco-Russian war, seem to lead to the conclusion that great battles by daylight, where one party occupies a defensive position, are to be hereafter of very rare occurrence.

The position will doubtless be taken by some, that a military education, in the sense of that imparted by schools, is not necessary to the production of good soldiers, and that some of the most efficient military commanders and leaders of armies, in foreign as well as in our own recent wars, have not been men who were educated, or even intended, for the profession of arms, but have attained leadership and success mainly by force of native ability, and that circumstances and emergencies always call such men to the front as they are needed. But such an assumption, though true, is an unsafe one for a nation, possibly contending for existence, to rely upon, inasmuch as the hour and the man may not prove coincident. And even if it were otherwise, the self-educated commander would be the first to confess that his right arm was shorn of no inconsiderable part of its native strength, had he not the power to call for the execution of his orders upon those to whom all the details of modern military science, fortifications, engineering, gunnery, telegraphy, signal service, transportation, and the like, were familiar. And in this connection it is important to ask the attention of the public to a fact which is little familiar, and that is, that the graduates of the Military Academy at West Point do not, as is popularly supposed, hold the largest proportion of commissions in the Army; out of the 2,163 commissioned officers of the Army in January, 1878, but 42.1 per cent. being West Point graduates; while the present number of annual graduates from the Academy is not sufficient to supply the annual vacancies occurring in the list of officers (as the Army is now organized) from deaths, casualties, and resignations. And the reason why the Academy is now apparently

furnishing a surplus of graduates, is not because there is not a sufficient annual demand for officers in the Army, but because vacancies occurring in commissions have been and are supplied by appointments, and by promotions from the ranks, rather than from the graduates of the Academy. And a comparison of the organization of the Army of the United States with the armies of the leading nations of Europe—of Great Britain and Germany especially—would, therefore, probably show that in respect to the number of regularly trained and educated officers, the forces of the former are comparatively inferior to those of the latter.

The idea of establishing a national military academy in the United States had its origin in the circumstances that during the war of the Revolution, and for a long period subsequent, the country was "dependent upon foreigners trained in the military schools and armies of Europe for the knowledge of the science and art of war, necessary in the conduct of our military operations, whether defensive or offensive." And it was remarked by General Washington that the difficulties of that war would have been diminished and its duration shortened if that knowledge had been diffused through the Army. The first step toward founding a national military academy, moreover, was in consequence of a recommendation by Washington, as President, in his message of December, 1793; and in his last message, December, 1796, he further declared "that the desirableness of this institution (a military academy) had constantly increased with every new view he had taken of the subject." And his further recommendations under this head, which are as pertinent to-day as when they were submitted to Congress, more than three-quarters of a century ago, read as follows:

"The institution of a military academy is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both hazard its safety and expose it to great evils, when war could not be avoided. Besides that, war might not often depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practicing the rules of military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, superficially received, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study, and the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care for every government; and for this purpose, an academy where a regular course of instruction is pursued, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have successfully employed.—*Message, 1796.*"

What of economy in a pecuniary sense the establishment of the West Point Academy has brought to the nation in a single particular, is shown in the following distinct and explicit testimony given by General Scott to a national commission in July, 1860. "I give it," he says, "as my fixed opinion that but for our graduated cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, within its first half more defeats than victories falling to our share, whereas in less than two campaigns we conquered a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish." The war with Mexico and the United States extended over a period of about two years, and cost the latter country in round numbers about 120 millions of dollars, or at the rate of 60 millions per annum. Assuming now the opinion of General Scott, as thus expressed, to have been warranted, and that the education and discipline of West Point really shortened the war with Mexico, even by so brief a period as two years, and saved our armies from a series of humiliating and costly defeats, *then*, considering the utility of the Military Academy from an exclusively

dollars and cents point of view, the institution is entitled to credit on the fiscal account between it and the nation by the sum of at least one hundred millions of dollars; as much so as if its graduates had earned the money and paid it directly into the National Treasury; or by a sum which, as near as can now be calculated, is more than eighty per cent. in excess of the aggregate cost of the academy proper, from the date of its foundation to the present time.*

Of course these facts and statements are not new, but they are of a nature that will bear and require repetition, especially when we consider that the United States for one-sixth part of their existence as a Federal nation have been in a state of war; and that for the future there is no good reason for supposing that the country is going to be any more exempt from the vicissitudes of nations than it has been in the past.

At the same time it is not to be denied that, by no inconsiderable portion of the people, West Point has been, and is now, regarded with something of a feeling akin to a suspicion and dislike. A part of this is undoubtedly due to the circumstance that the profession of arms in other countries has usually been antagonistic to civil liberty and the stability of free governments; and that the class of men educated exclusively with a view of following a military profession are, of necessity, by the nature of their training and the wearing of conspicuous insignia, made exclusive to a certain extent, and that thus an institution somewhat akin to an aristocracy seems to be established. General Scott, in 1860, speaks of the popular prejudice against the Academy as so widespread and general, "that it would certainly by this time have been abolished but for the admiration won by its graduates in the Mexican war"; adding, "that this generous and patriotic feeling is not likely to survive the present generation"; and that, "hence the necessity of finding some means of preventing or diminishing the annual growth of the popular prejudice in question." It should be noticed, however, that General Scott attributed the origin of this popular prejudice to the number of rejections of applicants for admission as cadets, and the still greater number of failures after admission "consequent upon inadequate preliminary training and bad habits contracted at home," "the result of defective family discipline so common throughout our country." But, be this as it may, the fact that West Point, because it is an exclusively military school, and for other reasons, is with many, an object of dislike and distrust, cannot be doubted. *And hence the importance, so long as the Academy is maintained, of sending to it annually, under the national authority, a board of visitors made up in the main of persons whose professions are not military or naval, and whose tastes, pursuits, and training are altogether civil, and antagonistic to the use of arms.* Such a board, made up of citizens living in widely diverse sections of the country, selected, it is to be presumed, because of their qualifications to judge and investigate, and invested with the largest powers to investigate and report, are thus annually educated in respect to every detail of this peculiar national institution, and are prepared to become centers for the correct education and intelligent direction of local public opinion. And the fact that an examination of the reports of successive boards of visitors for past years shows but little of importance in the way of recommendations, the material for reporting in one instance being so scanty that the question of cadet's whiskers and mustaches was discussed, is doubtless one reason why Congress has given so little attention to such reports. Had any striking abuses been detected the case would undoubtedly have been far different, and immediate and efficient action

*For the aggregate and present annual cost of the Academy, see section of this report entitled "Fiscal affairs."

on the part of the authorities would have resulted. To the majority of people who travel by the railroad express trains the monotonous and repeated tapping of the car-wheels at given intervals of distance seems almost an unnecessary ceremonial. But let the sound of the tapping be other than a monotone, and uncertain; let a flaw in the running machinery, even ever so small, be detected, and a mind must be indeed sluggish that does not appreciate the necessity for an immediate change in the conditions of that car for any further transportation.

GENERAL RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.

The result of the investigation by the Board of Visitors to the National Military Academy for the year 1878—and the investigation, both through special committees and the Board acting as a committee of the whole, is believed to have been in every respect thorough—has led to this general and, withal, remarkable conclusion, namely: *That there is at least one public institution in the United States of which it can be truly affirmed, that the more it is investigated the better it appears, and for the direct administration and control of which no person is believed to have been selected for any other reason than fitness to discharge the trust confided to him.* In face of no small part of the public and private record of the country for the last few years, such a conclusion ought to be to the nation in the highest degree gratifying, and as affording promise for the realization of such an ideal of efficiency and reform in other departments of the Federal Government as has heretofore appeared to many altogether ideal and visionary.

In saying this, however, the Board does not mean to be understood as entertaining or expressing the opinion that the West Point Military Academy is in all respects perfect; but they are of the opinion that but little of improvement remains to be effected by those immediately in control of, and responsible for, its administration; and that any changes looking to its betterment or increased future efficiency lie in the direction of an enlargement of the existing course of study, or are in the nature of mechanical accessories, the provisions for both of which are dependent upon Congressional legislation or money appropriation.

STANDARD OF ACADEMICAL ADMISSION.

Under the first head the Board are unanimously of the opinion that the efficiency of the Academy as a military educational instrumentality would be greatly enhanced by raising the standard of qualification at present required of candidates for admission. The evidence that has led to this conclusion may be thus briefly stated. At present the educational requirements for the fourth class (first year) of the Academy are exceedingly low—lower, in fact, than are requisite for the admission of freshmen to any of the leading universities or colleges of the country. These requirements are not in any degree within the control of the Academic Board, but are prescribed by statute, which statute (Title XIV, chap. 4, 1319) reads as follows:

Appointees shall be examined before they shall be admitted to the academy, and shall be required to be well versed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly that of the United States, and of the history of the United States.

A reference, furthermore, to the schedule of examining-questions (copies of which for the year 1878 are given in the appendix of this report, marked "A") will show that the examiners make the most of what

is permissive to them in the examination, and that the applicant is rigidly required to prove that he knows what the statute imperatively declares that he must know. But the result of the comparatively low educational requirements for admission, and more especially the failure to include in them a knowledge of elementary algebra and geometry, nevertheless is, that a large portion of the time of the cadet during the first year at West Point, and the superb machinery of instruction available there, which is equal or superior to anything of the kind elsewhere in existence, is necessarily devoted to acquiring and imparting a knowledge of what *can* be and is equally well taught at every respectable high school or academy in the country, leaving insufficient time during the succeeding three years' course for the prosecution of certain higher branches of study—civil and military engineering and tactics—to an extent which all authorities are agreed is most desirable, if not absolutely essential to a complete military education.

In further illustration, it may be noted that while in the examinations in military tactics the cadets were found proficient in the sphere of this special study, their knowledge at the same time seemed to be in a marked degree limited very closely to that sphere; or, in other words, that while they were conversant with the details of certain great military experiences—*i. e.* notable battles or campaigns—they were not well acquainted, or apparently unacquainted, with the military and civil antecedents and consequences of such experience. Now, while this additional knowledge, from a strict military point of view, is perhaps not indispensable, it is, nevertheless, evidently desirable; and the good and sufficient reason why it is not imparted at West Point is that the course of study already prescribed and deemed essential is sufficient to occupy all the available time of the cadet. History, civil or military, therefore, is not studied at the Academy,* although a fair knowledge of the history of the United States is a prerequisite for admission to it; and an officer of the Army of the United States, if he is ever to become conversant with history, must learn it independently during his intervals of study as a cadet (which are not great), or after his graduation.†

The defect here noted in the course of instruction at West Point is not a new matter, but, on the contrary, has long formed the subject of consideration and discussion. In 1854, with a view of providing a remedy, the length of the course was changed by Congress from four years to five. In 1858 it was changed back. In 1859 it was again made five years; and in 1861 once more fixed at four years; and this, too, notwithstanding a special commission, created by Congress in 1860,‡ after taking a large amount of testimony, reported "that, after a careful investigation, they had unanimously reached the conclusion that no reduction of time (from five to four years) could be made without injury to the best interests of the military service." At that time proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic were the sole educational conditions for the admission of applicants; and the commission were opposed to raising the standard by requiring, in addition, a knowledge of geography, grammar, and algebra; but the two first named branches were subsequently (1866) included in the requirements.

*At the French military school of St. Cyr, military history, military literature, and military geography constitute a very large part of the course of instruction.

†"I have never known, during my eight years of service, a single instance of any officer studying theoretically his profession (when away from West Point) after graduating. They are usually scattered by single companies, and if concentrated are in the field in pursuit of Indians, and in consequence cannot have recourse to books."

‡This commission was composed of Jefferson Davis and Solomon Foote, members of the United States Senate; Henry Winter Davis and John Cochrane, members of the House of Representatives; and Major Robert Anderson and Capt. A. A. Humphreys, of the United States Army. Lieut. C. Ives, U. S. A., was appointed secretary.

General Scott proposed to remedy the difficulty under consideration by establishing a "preparatory school in the Academy—a fifth class—with a lower standard of preparatory knowledge, together with admission at an earlier age."

The main objection to raising the educational standard of admission to the Academy seems to be that it would greatly limit the field of selection for cadets, and exclude from the institution and Army of the United States many sons of worthy but poor parents who have not been able to afford a good elementary education to their children, and so excite a popular prejudice against the Academy; the case of one officer (General McPherson), who made one of the most brilliant records of the late war, being especially cited as an instance in which a fine mind would have been lost to the public service had the standard of educational requirement at the time of his admission been higher than at present.

The answers to this and similar objections are: That the West Point Military Academy is in no sense a charitable or benevolent institution; that its object is especially to give education in a department of learning, which, save in very exceptional cases, will never be acquired without special teaching, and to put into and in control of the military forces of the country officers who in the time of emergency will not be found inferior in knowledge and experience to the officers of the armies of other nations, with whom they are liable to be brought into conflict and competition. It is an economic axiom, admitting of no exception, that the last thing a nation or individual can afford to do is to work with poor tools, and that in case of competition a nation or individual working in any art or profession with inferior tools will in the long run be obliged to succumb. With appointments made to West Point some ten or twelve months in advance of admission (as they now are), it seems unreasonable also to suppose that any young man of a really high order of natural talent, and a strong desire to enter the Academy, would allow so trifling an obstacle as an elementary knowledge of algebra and geometry to stand in the way of a realization of his aspirations and wishes.

The statute fixing the educational standard for admission to West Point was originally enacted as far back as 1812, and since that date it has been amended but once, namely, in 1866, and then to the extent merely of adding a knowledge of grammar and geography to the list of requirements; but during this time covered by these statutes the general standard of educational training in the country, especially of mathematical training, has been constantly, and of late years rapidly, advancing; so that, leaving 1812 entirely out of consideration, as an educational period comparatively in dark ages, it is without doubt the fact that the standard of training in the high schools and colleges of the country is now far higher, and the instruction far better at the present time, than it was even so recently as 1866, when the amendment to the statute of 1812 was enacted; so that while in former years candidates for admission to West Point in some sections of the country unquestionably did experience some difficulty in readily securing the services of teachers competent to do more than instruct them in reading, writing, and arithmetic and geography, such difficulties can hardly be said to exist at present, there being now, for example, in Virginia alone (a State in which, within little more than a decade, the very foundations of civil society may be said to have been broken up), some ten to fifteen high schools and academies preparatory for the University of Virginia, in which a course of mathematics is given which is in no degree inferior in thoroughness to that followed at West Point throughout its first year, or indeed up to the calculus, which enters into the academical course of the cadet in the

second year; and if such difficulties do at present exist in any State, or, in other words, if, in view of the educational land-grants made of late years by Congress, any State has not yet provided ample facilities for a good and *free* high school training of the children of any of her citizens who may desire to have it, the circumstance ought to be considered as a reproach, voluntarily assumed, to such State, and as working a disability in various spheres, and as if by natural law to her citizens; and this reproach and disability Congress ought not in any way, even indirectly, to countenance or encourage. Attention should also be called to the fact that the experience of the high schools and colleges of the country, and more recently and especially the experience of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, has demonstrated that candidates for admission to their courses have rapidly and readily adapted themselves to the increased requirements for admission so generally adopted in these institutions within a comparatively recent period. Probably not one in ten of the graduates of Yale or Harvard in 1860 could now pass with success the examination as at present instituted for determining admission to the freshman class of these universities; and the educational conditions for admission to the class of cadet-engineers at the United States Naval Academy not only embrace all that is required for admission to West Point, but, in addition thereto, algebra through equations of the first degree, plane geometry, rudimentary natural philosophy, and English composition. The term of the academic course at the Naval Academy for cadet-midshipmen was also increased by law, in 1873, from four to six years; and for cadet-engineers, in 1874, from two years to four.

Again, the claim that raising the standard for admission to West Point will work injustice to any class or any section of the country will, it is also believed, be found on examination to be far more superficial than real. As matters now are, real injustice is done to many applicants for admission to West Point, through the fact that many are admitted on the present entrance examination who subsequently find the mathematical studies of the first year beyond their mathematical capacity or preparation. The result is that such cadets are dropped at the middle or close of the first year, or later,* to the great mortification of themselves or their relatives, and at no small expense to the government; and the prejudice which accrues against the Academy in consequence of these dismissals is as great, and possibly more bitter, on the part of those interested, than what results from the primary rejections, and which latter, as before pointed out, General Scott thought might ultimately prove fatal to the institution. The prejudice in both cases, like many other against West Point, is obviously wholly unfounded and unreasonable; inasmuch as the sole object of the Academy is to turn out for the benefit of the nation men of large efficiency; and to effect such a result there must obviously be large and good material provided in the first instance for the instructors to work on. Grapes are not to be gathered from thorns, or figs from thistles, any more now than they were eighteen hundred years ago.† Inquiries under this head also

*About 35 per cent. of those who are appointed, and less than half of those who are admitted, finally graduate from the institution.

†My experience is that about one-half of each class are unable to understand the principles of mathematics to the course on mechanics, without some assistance from the instructor. The standard of the lowest sections is, in my opinion, quite below that of an engineer. I know of no remedy for this but to elevate the character of the material which we receive into the Academy. It is not possible to bring one-half, perhaps one-quarter, of those who now enter to the required degree of proficiency.—*Testimony of First Lieutenant* (afterward Major-General) *J. M. Schofield, Assistant Professor of Philosophy—Commission, 1860.*

revealed the fact that most of the cadets who pass successfully the examination of the first and subsequent years are men whose prior mathematical training in the schools has been carried far beyond the present requisitions for admission to the Academy. It is also pertinent to this discussion to state that the present requirements for admittance to the United States Military Academy are far below those for admission into the military and polytechnic schools of France, which embrace in the department of mathematics more than is studied in mathematics during the first year at West Point.*

For the above and other reasons the board unanimously voted to recommend to Congress that the standard of educational qualifications for admission to the United States Military Academy be raised at the earliest practicable moment, and they believe that the efficiency of the Academy and the usefulness of its graduates to the country will be greatly increased thereby. As such change will, however, necessarily involve a revision to a greater or less extent of the whole academic course of instruction, the proper step to be taken would seem to be for Congress to refer the whole subject to a commission to report amendments to the existing statutes and academic regulations.

WATER-SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, AND HOSPITAL.

In respect to the matter of water-supply, the board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board, after careful examination, is satisfied that the present water-supply of the post is wholly inadequate to the sanitary requirements of the cadets, officers, and men here stationed, or to furnish proper facilities for the protection of the public buildings and property in case of fire.

From a letter addressed to the board, at their request, by Capt. O. H. Ernst, of the Corps of Engineers (and which will be found in full in the appendix to this report, marked B), and from other sources of information, it appears that during the dry seasons the ordinary supply of water for the post not unfrequently fails entirely, while the quality is at all times indifferent. "During the summer of 1876, for several weeks, the use of bath-rooms and water-closets was prohibited, the water-backs of all ranges were removed at considerable cost for plumbing, and at the front gate of each house was to be seen a barrel which was filled daily from a cart. During this time there were no means of checking a fire had one broken out, the health of the inhabitants was in danger from the poisonous gases from sewers and waste-pipes, and much labor needed for other things was absorbed in providing the daily supply, such as it was." In 1877 the regular supply of water was again exhausted, and water had to be repumped into the main from a spring near the level of the Hudson River, which is about 150 feet below the level of the principal buildings. "This expedient presented the necessity of removing the water-backs and of hauling, but it furnished no protection against fire, and would not

* The following testimony of Captain (afterwards Major-General) William B. Franklin, before the commission of 1860, advocating the maintenance of a five rather than a four years' term of study, presents in part the economic side of the question. "The cadet," he says, "could in the fifth year receive instruction which will be of the greatest use to him hereafter. He could in that year gain detailed information in the various branches of his profession that he will never be able to procure afterwards; for it is a well-known fact that young officers are often, very soon after their graduation, placed in charge of works and surveys requiring a practical knowledge which, so far, it has been impossible for them to obtain beforehand. They get it by hard work in the field or in the office, but I believe it is the experience of every officer that much valuable time would have been saved had this knowledge been imparted to them by competent instructors before they had been placed upon the duty requiring it."

have answered the other purposes for any considerable length of time." A good and adequate supply of water for all the academical buildings and grounds can, however, readily be obtained from a small mountain lake or pond, situated about four miles from the post, and at an elevation above the post of about 715 feet. And this lake and the necessary lands adjoining can now be purchased by the government, and all the expenditures for conducting a supply of 400,000 gallons daily to the post be defrayed at a cost which will not be in excess of \$40,000. (For estimates of the detail of these expenditures, reference is again made to a letter of Captain Ernst in the appendix.)

Sewerage.—The sewerage of the Academy and grounds is imperfect and defective. Some years since a complete system of sewerage was commenced, but owing to inadequacy of appropriations the work was never completed; and the system to-day is not what it should be in respect to either recognized sanitary requirements or desirable convenience. Congress, however, since the session of the board, has taken action on the subject, and by making an appropriation adequate to remedy existing defects, has anticipated the recommendations which otherwise the board would have submitted. But the completion of this sewerage system increases the necessity for an adequate water-supply to the post, for without it the channels for the transmission of the sewage are liable to become mere traps for the retention of filth and the generation and transmission of poisonous gases.

Hospital.—Increased and better hospital accommodations being needed for the cadets, the construction of a new building for such purposes was authorized by Congress, and work on the same commenced in 1874. The original appropriation was not, however, sufficient to complete the building, and the structure has now remained some years unfinished, unsightly, and in a condition in which the work already done is continually deteriorating. At the last session of Congress an additional sum was appropriated, but considerably less than it is estimated will be required to complete the external walls and roof in the main building and one wing. Whether this new hospital construction is or is not, in respect to cost or design, all that it should be, are not questions which the board has considered; but they are of the opinion that it is obviously the part of wisdom and economy, now that Congress has passed on the question of its necessity, and now that the structure is nearly completed and the greater part of the expenditure pertaining thereto has been incurred, to go on and finish it at the earliest practicable moment. And they accordingly recommend to Congress that a further appropriation be made for the purpose; the estimate for the amount required being \$36,000, exclusive of gas-fixture, plumbing, and heating apparatus.

An early completion of the new hospital is also desirable from another point of view. The accommodations for officers, especially officers who have families, stationed at West Point, are at present insufficient and unworthy of a great government; two families in some instances being quartered in small frame buildings which any thriving artisan in any of our large towns and cities would not accept as comfortable for more than one. On the completion of the new hospital, the old one can be turned to good account for quarters, and thus to some extent relieve the crowding and lack of accommodations now experienced.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

Nothing about the United States Military Academy at West Point is more satisfactory than its fiscal system and management, the disburse-

ments and appropriations being under the charge of Capt. R. F. O'Beirne, and the specific accounts of the Academy and the cadets under Lieut. S. M. Mills; each cadet being credited with his pay of \$540 per annum and charged with the cost of his living, clothing, text-books, and other obligatory or permissive expenditures, down to the cost of the oath of office before a notary public, which he is required to take before receiving his warrant of appointment.

The report of the committee charged with the special examination of this department of the Academy, submitted to and accepted by the board, is as follows:

The committee on finance and accounts have acquainted themselves with the methods pursued by Lieut. S. M. Mills, treasurer of the Military Academy, and express their entire approval of them. They are gratified to find the clothing and other supplies furnished to the cadets are furnished at a very low cost, and they are satisfied that is due in great measure to the good judgment of that officer, and to the labor expended by him in this direction. They are also pleased and surprised to find that in the administration of this office it is possible always to inculcate, and to a great extent to enforce, habits of prudence and economy among the cadets. They feel themselves obliged to recur again to the subject of the general amount of work which the duties of this office as now performed involve, and they earnestly recommend that Congress provide employment of a clerk, whose duty it shall be to assist the treasurer, and whose compensation shall not exceed \$1,200 per annum. Such a clerk was formerly allowed when the work of this office was less than it is at present, but latterly the authorization and appropriation have been discontinued. The committee examined the accounts of Capt. R. F. O'Beirne, the disbursing officer of the post, and desire to express themselves fully satisfied with the carefulness and attention bestowed upon the laborious and complex work of this office by such officer.

It speaks volumes for the credit of the fiscal system of the post and for the fidelity and capacity of the officers intrusted with the disbursements that the expenses of the Academy are, as a rule, perhaps invariably less than the sums authorized by Congress to be expended; and that the ordinary and miscellaneous expenses for the fiscal year 1878 were \$24,084 less than was expended for similar purposes during the fiscal year 1876.

COST OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, IN THE AGGREGATE, AND PRESENT ANNUAL EXPENDITURES.

It is important to ask attention at this point to the aggregate cost, so far as it can be ascertained, of the United States Military Academy at West Point since its foundation, and also to the present annual expense to the nation of maintaining the institution—matters in respect to which the general public have little definite information.

Under the influence and in accordance with the recommendations of Washington, Congress, in 1798, created a regiment of artilleryists and engineers in addition to the then existing Army, and provided for the supplying of it with books, apparatus, and a corps of four instructors; the intent being to lay the foundations for a national military school. The scheme was not carried out with success, mainly by reason of a lack of competent instructors; and the necessity of a supply of educated officers for the Army becoming more and more apparent, Congress by a further act, in 1802, definitely established a national military academy, and fixed upon West Point as its location. As first instituted, the academic corps of officers and cadets was very limited (not exceeding twenty); until 1812, when the Academy was reorganized, and an increase of cadets to the number of 236 authorized. The annual expenditures must also, and of necessity, have been comparatively small; but how much in the aggregate and in detail cannot now probably be stated. Since 1815 the information under this head is, however,

more definite; and for the sixty-three years prior to and ending June 30, 1878, the total cost of the West Point Military Academy proper to the nation has been estimated at \$10,998,083, or an average of \$174,572.76 per annum. If we estimate the expenditures on account of the Academy for the first twelve years of its existence, or from 1803 to 1815, at \$50,000 per annum, an estimate probably above rather than below the actual disbursements, the total cost of the Academy proper, from the period of its foundation to the present year (1878), may be estimated at \$11,598,000. But of the total sum appropriated by Congress since 1815 for the support and maintenance of the Academy, \$1,210,200.38 has been on account of "buildings and grounds"; and the repairs and improvements have kept the buildings at all times in at least as valuable condition as when new. So that the present value of the buildings alone cannot fairly be estimated at a less sum than one million of dollars.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, the total expenditure on behalf of the Academy proper was \$250,126.43, comprising the following items:

For pay of cadets	\$140,224 50
Expenses, travel, &c., cadets discharged	1,642 50
Pay of professors	34,800 00
Pay of officers of the Army (acting as instructors) in addition to Army pay ..	6,200 00
Pay of other instructors and Military Academy band	11,579 00
Total from Military Academy appropriation	194,446 00
For current and ordinary expenses, fuel, apparatus, repairs, improvements, printing, stationery, postage, transportation of materials, clerk-hire, expenses several departments of instruction, &c.	40,893 89
For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, gas, oil, water supply, library, chapel furniture, renewals, hospital furniture, repairs, firemen, engineers, &c	13,278 94
For buildings and grounds	1,507 60
Total cost Academy proper	250,126 43

There was also expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, from the Army appropriations, on account of the officers and troops of the Army on duty and stationed at the Academy, including pay of officers and men, cost of subsistence of enlisted men, cost of cavalry horses for instruction of cadets, forage, staw, fuel, &c., the further sum of \$187,814.12. This, added to expenditures of the Academy proper, makes the total amount expended at the Academy for the fiscal year 1878 \$437,940.55.

Considered apart and without reference to the magnitude of the scale upon which the operations of a great government are necessarily conducted, such an aggregate of expenditure doubtless to many seems large, and as affording a field for the exercise of further measures of national retrenchment and economy. The circumstance, moreover, that these expenditures are singled out from other military and naval appropriations and made the subject of a special bill (Military Academy appropriation bill) at each session of Congress, also tends to bring them conspicuously each year before the public, and, speaking comparatively, to invest them with an undue and exaggerated importance. The institution of a few comparisons may be, therefore, both interesting and instructive.

Estimating the cost to the Federal Government of all the lands, buildings, apparatus, library, and other appurtenances for instruction at West Point at \$2,000,000, this sum does not represent more than 50 to 75 per cent. of the cost of a single one of the great iron-clad vessels which the various nations of Europe have been of late years, and are

now, constructing; it does not represent the cost of any one of the numerous first-class granite or brick forts which have been erected during the last half century at our harbor mouths, and which armored ships and rifled ordnance have of late years rendered comparatively worthless; it does not equal the expenditures which have been bestowed on any one of the principal navy-yards of the country, from Portsmouth to Pensacola, one-half of which, probably, could be profitably dispensed with.

Again, the annual cost of the maintenance of the United States Military Academy *proper* at West Point, as before shown, is at present about \$250,000. This is about one-fourth of the cost of a regiment of infantry, and about equal to the cost of keeping an old ship of the line, or a present first-class armored naval vessel in commission. As a part of the military system of this country, which no patriotic and intelligent citizen would at present for a moment think of discarding, the annual cost of maintaining the national Military Academy is therefore, as before claimed, comparatively insignificant.

To further assist to a correct judgment on this subject, attention is also here asked to the concurrent expenditures of Great Britain and of France on account of military education. Thus, the annual expenditures authorized by Parliament under the head of "military education" in Great Britain is at present about \$900,000; five exclusively military educational institutions or colleges being maintained, in addition to two asylums for the education of soldiers' children, viz, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, the Staff College at Sandhurst, the Department for the Instruction of Artillery Officers, and the National Military Medical School.

France, before the Franco-Prussian war, maintained eight military colleges or schools, which were subdivided into fifteen. The total cost of these schools was about 3,000,000 francs (or \$600,000) per annum, of which the Special Military School (or College), St. Cyr, absorbed 1,285,938 francs (\$259,189) per annum, or about the same as the West Point Academy *proper*; the Polytechnic School, 664,300 francs; the School for Artillery and Engineers, 99,500 francs; the Cavalry School, 236,425 francs; and the School for Musketry, 36,270 francs. The Polytechnic School has 51 professors and teachers, the Special Military School 47 attached commissioned officers of different arms of the service, 19 other instructors and 72 "administrators," and the School for Cavalry 240 instructors, and from 30 to 40 farriers. About 1,500 pupils holding positions analogous to the United States Military Academy cadets are under constant national military education, besides graduates and officers of the line detailed for special educational courses. In Germany, the system of national military education is understood to be even more extensive and thorough than it is in either Great Britain or France.

CONCLUSION.

Reviewing the above recommendations, it will be seen, as before stated, that with the exception of raising the educational standard for admission to the Academy, and the revision of the subsequent four years' course of instruction, which would be contingent upon and made necessary by such change, there is, in the opinion of the Board, but little present demand or large opportunity for improving the existing condition of affairs at the national military school at West Point, save through the granting of some additional appropriations by Congress. The Board fully recognize, however, that the financial condition of the

country and the present temper of the public alike demand the practice of the most rigid economy in respect to all national expenditures, and that therefore it would be inexpedient, if not useless, for them to ask for any material departure from such policy on the part of Congress in determining the next appropriation for the maintenance of the Academy. With the exception of the recommendation of the allowance of an extra clerk in aid of the fiscal offices of the post, which at the outside will not involve an increase of expenditure in excess of twelve hundred dollars, the Board have accordingly not recommended the increased appropriation of a single dollar for the Academy over and above the average amount usually granted, except with a view of promoting economy conjointly with efficiency. Thus, for example, there can be no profit in respect to either money, morals, or humanity, for the government to omit to provide West Point with a proper system of water-supply and sewerage, and thereby imperil the health and lives of the cadets and other occupants of the post. There can be no saving to the Treasury in refusing to anticipate the possible invasion of the Academy by infectious or contagious diseases by omitting to provide good and sufficient hospital accommodations in the event of such contingencies; especially when the bulk of all necessary expenditures has been already incurred. And, finally, it is financiering in opposition to all business experience and principles to expose two or more millions of public property to almost certain destruction by fire in order to save the expenditure of a few thousands in providing such a supply of water as in addition to its other benefits would render any extensive conflagration almost impossible. Economy that works in such a sphere is fitly characterized by the old and coarse proverbial expression, "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung." The nation may temporarily be feeling poor, but it is not so poor that it cannot afford to do well what it finds necessary or expedient to do at all.

A reform in the laws for the assessment and collection of the internal revenues on distilled spirits and tobacco, based on the combined experience of time and nations, and a prevention of the frauds and losses in the importation and entry of sugars, silks, gloves, and many other like articles of foreign production,* would in a single year give to the national Treasury funds, in addition to what it now receives, sufficient to defray all the expenses of West Point, and possibly of the Naval Academy, for the remainder of this century; and this, too, without imposing a single additional burden of taxation upon the people. And if the impediments to national production and exchange which now result from the acceptance of bad fiscal theories and the maintenance of bad laws could be removed, the people of this country would be too prosperous and wealthy, and too busy in promoting their own comfort and material abundance, to criticise their chosen representatives, if in providing for the work the government finds it is necessary to do, the inclination is to the side of liberality rather than to close-fisted and calculating parsimony.

Finally, in reviewing the reports of previous Boards of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, this notable and curious circumstance reveals itself, namely, that every board previously acting and made up of selections of citizens from all sections of the country, from all parties and religious denominations, and representing a great variety of professions,

* In a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, under date of the 5th June, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury states the belief to be well founded, "that under the present tariff the annual loss to the revenue upon importations of silks and gloves amounts to more than three millions of dollars."

business, or occupations, has gone away from its work unanimously recommending the Academy to the confidence and support of the people of the country. And the present Board, while cordially reaffirming this judgment of their predecessors, would further add, that they feel confident, if the people of the United States would but examine for themselves into the origin, development, and present working of the Academy, and the service of its graduates, and not allow themselves to be unduly influenced by those who speak without adequate information, or worse, by those whose mission it would seem to be to induce the people to believe lies,* then West Point, in place of being in any degree an object of popular prejudice and suspicion, would, on the contrary, be rather an object of pride to the whole nation, an institution of whose graduates it is no small compliment to say *that they neither steal nor tell lies.*†

Signed in accordance with the vote of the board, October, 1878.

DAVID A. WELLS,
President.

SAML. B. FRANKLIN,
U. S. N., Vice-President.

CHAS. S. VENABLE,
Secretary.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

* The following paragraph, forming part of a long communication on the cost of the Army of the United States, which was conspicuously published in one of the influential and widely read newspapers of New York, while this report was in course of preparation, September 13, 1878, offers a striking illustration of the lack of correct popular information respecting the West Point Military Academy, or, more probably, of how efforts seem to be deliberately made, from time to time, to excite unreasonable prejudices in the popular mind against this institution:

"If the staff of West Point were cut down to-morrow to six teachers, and the cadets in number to one from each State, chosen by public competition from the State schools, public and private, we would save three millions a year in salaries, and have a better Army than we have now."

Now, when it is remembered that the entire annual cost, direct and indirect, of the West Point Academy proper, and for pay and subsistence of the military forces stationed at that post, is less than *fifteen* per cent. of the amount which it is here claimed could be saved to the nation by a reduction in the number of cadets and instructors, the absurdity of the above statement becomes at once apparent. And yet this statement was published as truth, suffered to pass uncontradicted, and was probably accepted by no small number of readers as a matter about which there could be no contradiction.

† Whatever be the political sentiments of Frenchmen—Republicans, Legitimists, or Imperialists—there is a common feeling of pride and favor for the French national military school of St. Cyr and for the polytechnic school of France, and to have graduated creditably from either of these national educational institutions is an honor that adheres to a citizen of France for the remainder of his life.

APPENDIX.

A.—Schedule of questions used in the examination of applicants for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, June, 1878.

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allotted, two hours.

DIVISION I.

1. What is English grammar?
2. What is a verb? What are its properties?
3. Give the first person singular of all the tenses in the indicative mood of the verbs *Drive, Smite*.
4. State the difference between a transitive and an intransitive verb. Give an example of each.
5. What is a participle?
6. Construct a sentence (or sentences) illustrating the use of the participle as a part of a verb, as an adjective, and as a verbal noun.
7. Name the interrogative pronouns, and give the rule for their use in reference to persons and things.
8. How must pronouns agree with the nouns for which they stand?

DIVISION II.

Directions.—In parsing, rules are not to be given. Each word must be fully parsed, so as to show *what it is*, and its *relation* to other words in the sentence.

Parse the following sentence:

Young men entering military life should be actuated by the highest motives that govern humanity, and learn to fear dishonor more than death.

DIVISION III.

Correct all the errors in the following sentences:

1. Who should I trust if not he who I have lived with?
 2. Everybody ought to follow the dictates of their own conscience.
 3. By no means be not seen.
 4. Each have their own faults.
 5. He done it, for I seen him do it.
 6. He writes like I do.
 7. No one does it more easily than her.
 8. Neither he or I were in fault.
 9. Between you and I he acted very unwisely.
 10. Was it you or him that did it? It was me.
 11. Each of the States are represented.
 12. I was not there nor my sister neither.
 13. I ought to have told him to have gone and got it.
 14. Henry is older, but not so tall as James.
 15. England expects every man to do their duty.
 16. Every one of your arguments are absurd.
 17. A too great variety of studies weaken the mind.
 18. Every man should act suitable to his station in life.
 19. Henry learned me to skate.
 20. He did not act with that loyalty as was expected.
 21. I was once thinking to have written a poem.
 22. Lake Superior is the largest of any lake in the world.
 23. Which of your four brothers is the younger?
 24. The general with all the soldiers were taken.
- N. B.—The candidate will name the text-books on this subject which he has studied.

EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY.

Time allotted, two hours.

1. What river of the United States flows into the Gulf of California?
In what direction does it flow?

2. Name the five great lakes on or near the northern boundary of the United States—
What river carries their waters to the ocean?
In what direction does it flow?
Name its principal tributaries.
 3. Name the longest river of the United States.
What are its three principal tributaries?
 4. Where is Great Salt Lake?
Where is Lake George?
Where is Lake Champlain?
Lake Michigan?
 5. Bound Kentucky; name and locate its principal city; name also its political capital.
- [NOTE.—In bounding States—the 5th, 6th, and 7th questions—name the adjoining States, as well as the water-boundaries, rivers, &c.]
6. Bound South Carolina, and name its principal city, and name also its political capital.
 7. Bound Missouri, and name its principal city.
 8. What is the political capital of New York? Of Ohio? Of Illinois? Of Missouri? Of New Hampshire? Of Virginia? Of Louisiana?
 9. How many States in the Union?
Which is the largest State in area?
Which is the smallest State in area?
Which has the greatest number of inhabitants?
 10. Name the Pacific States.
Name the Gulf States in order, beginning on the east.
Name, in order, beginning at the north, the Atlantic States.
What States border on the British possessions or on the great lakes?
 11. How many Territories belong to our Union?
Which one touches the Pacific Ocean?
Which ones touch old Mexico?
 12. Name the principal mountain ranges of North America. Locate them.
 13. Going all the way by water (excluding canals) from Saint Paul, Minn., to West Point, N. Y., through what bodies of water would you pass?
And along what States would you pass?
What three large cities would you see?
 14. Locate the following bays:
Baffin's.
Hudson's.
Raritan.
Delaware.
Chesapeake.
 15. What gulf separates North from South America? What land connects them?
 16. What is the principal river of South America and into what does it flow? Give the latitude of its mouth, about.
 17. What and where is the principal mountain range of South America?
 18. Locate the following capes:
Cape St. Roque.
Cape St. Lucas.
Cape Farewell.
Cape North.
Cape Mendocino.
Cape Race.
 19. Name the three principal oceans of the world.
Which is the largest?
 20. How many continents or grand divisions on the globe?
Which is the largest?
Which the most civilized?
Which the least civilized?
 21. Name the five principal powers of Europe and five of the lesser powers.
 22. What are the principal mountains of Europe and where are they?
 23. Into what does the Danube flow?
 24. Into what does the Rhine flow?
 25. What water separates Ireland from England?
And what separates England from the Continent?
 26. Where is the Black Sea?
Where is the Baltic?
The Adriatic Sea?
 27. What sea is between Africa and Asia?
What isthmus connects Africa and Asia?
 28. What high mountain range in the northern part of India?
 29. What large islands in the Indian Ocean are crossed by the equator?

30. In going all the way by water, and by the Suez Canal, from Calcutta to St. Petersburg, along what waters will you pass?

The candidate will state the text-book, or books, that he has studied upon this subject.

EXAMINATION IN ARITHMETIC.

Time allotted, three hours.

DIVISION I.

1. Find the number of times $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cubic yard contains 1377.57 cubic inches.

2. Reduce $\frac{9\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}}{63 + 1\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{-3\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$ to a simple fraction.

3. Reduce $5\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{0.5} - 0.725$ to an equivalent decimal.

4. 5 cubic feet of gold weigh 98.20 times and 2 cubic feet of copper weigh 18 times as much as a cubic foot of distilled water, how many cubic inches of copper will weigh as much as $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cubic inch of gold?

5. If a person travels $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles a day, and receives 2.76 shillings for each 19,360 feet passed over, how many gallons of wine, at 132.8 farthings a pint, could he buy with the money received, after traveling 7 days, 10 hours, 4 minutes, and 48 seconds?

DIVISION II.

1. Define the least common multiple of two or more numbers, and give the rule for obtaining it.

2. Define the greatest common divisor of two or more numbers, and give the rule for obtaining it in the case of two small numbers.

3. Define a fraction, and explain the difference between a common fraction and a decimal fraction.

4. Explain why multiplying the denominator of any fraction is equivalent to dividing the fraction by the multiplier.

5. Give the rule for obtaining the value of a denominate fraction in integers of lower denominations.

6. Give an example of each of the following, and in the same order as indicated: an improper fraction, a simple fraction, a compound fraction, a complex fraction, and a mixed number.

7. Give the rule for reducing a common fraction to an equivalent decimal, and explain why the resulting decimal will be equal to the common fraction from which it is obtained.

8. Explain how to change any fraction to an equivalent fraction having a given fractional unit. Illustrate by finding how many 17ths there are in $\frac{1}{4}$.

9. State when four numbers are in proportion, and give an example.

10. Give the rule for reducing a compound denominate number to a decimal of a given denomination.

(The candidate will state the text-books in this subject that he has studied, and write his number in a legible hand.)

EXAMINATION IN HISTORY.

Time allotted, two hours.

1. Give the names of four of the principal Spanish discoverers and explorers in America, and the countries visited by them, together with the dates of their explorations.

2. Give the same facts of three English explorers prior to 1620.

3. Who explored and named the Gulf and River of Saint Lawrence and for whom did he claim the country?

4. Give dates and important facts connected with the settlement of the following-named colonies, stating the different settlements therein, by whom made, the motive of immigration, and under whose auspices established:

1. Virginia.

2. Massachusetts.

3. New York.

4. Maryland.

5. How many colonial wars between France and England and by what names are they severally known?

6. Where and when was the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States signed after the war of Revolution, and what were the geographical limits assigned by its provisions?

7. When did slavery exist in the New England States?

8. When were the Articles of Confederation between the colonies agreed to by Con-

gress and when ratified? When did the Constitutional Convention meet, who was its presiding officer, and how long before the Constitution was fully ratified by all of the States?

9. What were the causes of the war of 1812 and its results?

10. When was the city of Washington taken by the British and what were the circumstances of its capture?

11. State the limiting dates of the following administrations and the principal events occurring therein:

1. Jackson. 2. Polk.

12. What was the political condition of the country at the beginning of the civil war; what great questions were at issue, and what parties brought forward candidates for the Presidency? Who were these candidates?

13. What States adopted ordinances of secession?

14. What men composed the Cabinet of President Lincoln during his first administration and what office did each hold?

15. When was the emancipation proclamation issued?

16. What movement of the Confederate forces resulted in the battle of Gettysburg; when was it fought, and what its effect?

17. What campaign preceded the surrender of Lee; what was the last important battle of the war, and when did Lee surrender?

Name the text-books you have studied upon this subject.

B.—Estimates of cost for an additional water-supply for the United States Military Academy at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10, 1878.

HON. DAVID A. WELLS,

President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.:

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following remarks upon the necessity, estimated cost, and adequacy of the proposed additional water supply for this post.

This proposed supply is to be obtained from "Round Pond," a small mountain lake, situated about four miles west of the post.

1.—NECESSITY.

In the summer of 1876, for several weeks, the use of bath-rooms and water-closets was prohibited, the water-backs of all ranges were removed, at considerable cost for plumbing, and at the front gate of each house was to be seen a barrel, which was filled daily from a cart. During this time there was no means of checking a fire, had one broken out; the health of the inhabitants was in danger from the poisonous gases of sewers and gas-pipes, and much labor needed for other things was absorbed in providing the daily supply, such as it was. This state of affairs is liable to occur every summer. In 1877 the regular supply was again exhausted, and water had to be pumped into the main from a spring near the level of the river, which is about 160 feet below the level of the principal buildings. This expedient prevented the necessity of removing water-backs and hauling, but it furnished no protection against fire, and would not have answered the other purpose for any considerable length of time.

2.—ESTIMATED COST.

For purchase of lake	\$3,000 00
For purchase of adjoining lands, 41 acres, at \$40	1,640 00
For right of way to post	350 00
For syphon and appendages	2,053 00
For 328 tons of 6-inch water-pipe, at \$33	10,824 00
For laying 20,698 feet of same, at \$1	20,698 00
For contingencies	1,435 00

Total 40,000 00

3.—ADEQUACY.

The present consumption of water at this post is less than 100,000 gallons daily. The area of Round Pond at the surface is 11.43 acres; its depth near the middle is 29 feet; the quantity of water available, placing the outlet 23 feet below the surface, is forty-eight million gallons. It will therefore furnish 400,000 gallons daily—four times the present consumption—for four months, which more than covers the dry season. Its depth can be increased to 10 feet by a short embankment and at a small cost, should that be desired in the future.

The water has been analysed under the direction of the post surgeon, and pronounced of good quality.

The height of the lake above the reservoir at the post is 715 feet.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. ERNST, U. S. A.,
Captain of Engineers.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
THE SOLDIERS' HOME.**

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE
SOLDIERS' HOME, ROOM 13 WINDER BUILDING,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of Article I, of the "regulations for the general and internal direction of the Soldiers' Home," which directs that the board of commissioners, "at their meeting in October, will make an annual report of their proceedings to the Secretary of War for the information of Congress," I have the honor to report for the year ending September 30, 1878, that all the duties devolving upon the board in the management and direction of the affairs of the Home have been regularly discharged. The meetings of the board have been held monthly and all the members have been present at each meeting. The accounts of the treasurer have been audited at each meeting during the past as well as in previous years, and all matters requiring the disbursement of funds have been carefully considered upon estimates submitted by the officers of the Home, and none have been undertaken without the authority of the board.

The internal direction of the affairs of the Home has been capably managed by its officers, who have been constant and zealous in the discharge of their duties. The standard of discipline necessary to the management of a large and constantly increasing number of inmates of all ages, conditions, and dispositions has been sustained, but no unnecessary restrictions have been imposed upon their movements. Members of the Home become inmates voluntarily, so far as the regulations of the institution are concerned, and are permitted to withdraw upon signifying such desire, though the number of readmissions in any one case may be limited according to circumstances. Their temporal wants have been abundantly supplied and every reasonable and proper desire gratified, so far as could be consistently done. Religious services, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, have been regularly held in the Home chapel, and since the last annual report, at the request of a number of German inmates, provision has been made for service once every two weeks for preaching in the German language. The provision for the care and treatment of the sick has been as complete as science and the advantages of the experience of the Army Medical Department could make it, and the small percentage of deaths among a number of men, a great proportion of whom have been broken down by disease or exposure incident to the service or disabled by wounds, attest the care and skill bestowed in this department of the home.

The items of general improvement to be reported are few. The Home farm which was added to the grounds on the east side two years ago has been put in complete order, and the work of bringing it to a high state of cultivation satisfactorily begun. The new library building has been completed and the library removed from the main building to it,

and the rooms thus afforded are now being put in order as additional sleeping-rooms for the inmates. The building known as the "Riggs Mansion," which was upon the grounds when they were purchased for the Home, and which was put in thorough repair inside last year, has been remodeled outwardly by the removal of the old dilapidated porches and the construction of new ones. The usual repairs to buildings and fences have been made as required. The most important work of the year has been the erection of a new engine-house at a point west of the hospital where the water-supply could best be controlled, and placing therein two new steam-pumps of sufficient power to force, through pipes running to the several buildings, not only the water required for all purposes of daily use, but for such extraordinary supply as might be required in case of fire.

A new lodge has also been erected at the northwest entrance, known as "Scott Gate."

In the month of February of this year, on request from the executive committee of an association of enlisted men of the Army, permission was granted for the erection in the Home grounds, with funds contributed specially for the purpose by enlisted men, of a monument to the memory of Henry Wilson, late Vice President of the United States. The plan proposed was for a granite sarcophagus four feet three inches by seven feet six inches at the base, and five feet one inch high, with the following inscriptions in raised letters: On one side, "Henry Wilson, the Soldiers' Friend." On one end, "Died Vice President of the United States, November 22, 1875." On the other side, "Erected by the enlisted men of the Army." A site was selected near the Home chapel, and the work has been completed.

The roster of officers of the Home, in which there have been no changes during the year, is as follows:

Col. J. H. Potter, Twenty-fourth Infantry, governor.

Maj. Milton Cogswell, U. S. A. (retired), deputy governor.

Maj. J. H. Whittlesey, U. S. A. (retired), secretary and treasurer.

Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. A., attending surgeon.

The record of inmates shows the following changes:

Number receiving the benefits September 30, 1877	512
Number admitted during the year (regular)	137
Number admitted during the year (temporary)	35
Readmitted	90
	774
Dropped by withdrawal, absence without leave, &c. (regular)	135
Dropped by withdrawal (temporary)	33
Dismissed	8
Died	31
	207
Number receiving the benefits September 30, 1878	567

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. K. BARNES,

Surgeon General U. S. A., President Board of Commissioners.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT ON THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY
DEPARTMENT BUILDING.**

REPORT

ON THE

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in the construction of the building for State, War, and Navy Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

CONDITION AT CLOSE OF LAST FISCAL YEAR.

By reference to my last annual report it will be seen that at the close of the last fiscal year, during which operations had been confined solely to the east wing, the brick and stone masonry of this wing had been essentially completed, as was also the iron framework and part of the fire-proof concrete covering and slating of the roofs of the two long curtains. The last stone was subsequently set on July 14, 1877. A contract was in force, and considerable progress made by the contractor, for the construction of the iron-work of the remainder of the roof of this wing; that of the center and small pavilions, and most of the interior work of the whole wing, then awaited the protection from weather to be afforded by a fully-completed roof. At this time nothing existed inside the wing other than bare brick walls with openings for doors and windows, cast iron columns and pilasters, and bare fire-proof flooring of wrought iron beams and brick arches, while outside only the front area walls had been built, but no excavation or grading required for the approaches had been commenced.

EAST WING, OR NEW NAVY DEPARTMENT.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROOF.

On July 9, the first load of iron-work arrived for the small pavilion roofs, and their construction was commenced on August 2. The iron-work for the center pavilion roof began to arrive on September 10, and its erection commenced immediately. On the 27th of the same month the two main roof-trusses were in place, and on the 19th of October the framework and iron purlins of the center pavilion roof, and the entire wrought and cast iron work of the small curtains and pavilions, were finished.

Shortly after this the iron chimneys were built, and on the 20th of November all of the iron-work of the roofs was finished.

During the month of August and early in September the concrete covering and plastering over a corrugated iron arching on the more gentle slopes

and a concrete backing of mansard slating were placed upon the long curtains, and similar work for the center pavilion was done in November. In conjunction with the roof-plastering, galvanized sheet-iron standing-ribs were embedded and secured to the iron rafters for the attachment of a copper roof-covering. Considerable delay was experienced in obtaining slates for the center and small pavilion roofs, owing to the necessity of using a quality and color that would match those of the completed south wing, and to accidents at the works of the manufacturer. Slating was, however, begun on the 20th of September, and continued, with numerous interruptions, until it was finally completed, January 7.

On the 1st of October the roof-covering of 14-ounce sheet-copper was commenced, following the construction of the roof until the coppering was completed, about the 15th of January. The iron-work of the roof was painted as rapidly as the weather would permit during the winter and finished on March 1, while all the skylights were glazed with heavy, rough plate-glass in the latter part of December and finished on the 27th of that month.

FRONT AREA WALLS.

A change in the height of the front area walls, built with the main walls of the building, was required to preserve uniformity with corresponding walls and a like change previously made on the south front. This work, which consisted in the removal of the two upper courses of ashler and resetting the coping, was accomplished during the fall. The stones removed will be used in the area walls of the court-yard. At the same time the front areas were paved with brick.

CAST-IRON WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES, TRIMMINGS, &C.

In the autumn of last year the roof was so far completed that the setting of the interior cast-iron door and window frames and trimmings might have been commenced but for the low state of funds. A contract could not be made to cover more than two-thirds of the work. In the hope of an appropriation from the extra session of Congress, expected to begin October 15, a clause was inserted in the specification furnished to bidders for a part of this iron work, reserving the right to include the whole building pro rata in the contract. A timely appropriation enabled such a complete contract to be made, and under it the work of supplying and erecting in place some 500 tons of this ornamental cast-iron work has been in steady progress ever since. The first load of iron arrived December 24, and its erection began January 19. At the close of the fiscal year this work is nearly completed in the attics, fourth and second stories, well advanced in the third and first stories, and begun on the court-yard side of the basement story. Some skirting for the attics has arrived ready to go into place.

STONE STAIRWAYS.

Before the close of the last fiscal year a contract was awarded for furnishing the cut granite for the two grand stairways, of six flights each, in the center pavilion, leading from the sub-basement to the attic, or fifth floor. Owing to a misapprehension on the part of the contractor as to the extent and difficulty of such a piece of work, in which no two steps of a flight could be precisely alike, besides differences between several of the flights themselves, a tedious and unexpected delay attended the whole work. Immediately upon the arrival of the stone

for the north stairway the setting of that stairway was commenced December 18 and completed March 30.

Each step of the geometrical flights was let into the wall 14 to 16 inches and firmly wedged, becoming virtually a cantilever.

Stone for the south stairway did not arrive until May 27. The setting of this was begun at the sub-basement floor on June 10, and has now advanced to include a part of the first story and the platform stones of all the landings.

It should be stated that all fitting of platform stones around columns and over beams and girders had to be performed at the building. It was a slow and delicate work.

HEATING APPARATUS.

On July 18 it was decided that the required extensive heating apparatus for this wing should be upon the hot-water system, similar to that used in the south wing, and that it should be constructed by day labor, employed directly by the government, the materials, boilers, fittings, &c., to be purchased by contract. The work included the steam boilers and pumps needed for the hot and cold water supply, and to furnish power for the elevators.

In November the study and drawings were finished for the whole apparatus, including the co-ordinate subject of ventilation adapted to the existing arrangement of flues.

Specifications and schedules of four separate classes of work, namely, boilers, flange-pipe, coils and fittings, and wrought-iron pipe, were at once prepared and published. Contracts were awarded and materials procured in season to begin work in the sub-basement on January 3, and to continue it vigorously without serious interruption to the present time.

On the 21st of May all the lower system of pipes, coils, boilers, &c., was in place, and the running of the suspended system commenced. At this date the work in the sub-basement is essentially completed, except placing and connecting the steam-boilers.

Most of the coils in the first story and many in the basement are set, and most of the flues for heating and ventilation have been provided with hoods and made ready for registers.

IRON-LATHED PARTITIONS AND OTHER IRON-LATHING.

On June 21, 1877, an arrangement of partitions and rooms suiting the requirements of the Navy Department was determined upon and adopted. It thus became necessary to subdivide nearly all the curtain rooms, of 90 feet 8 inches to 131 feet 9 inches in length, by means of light, fire-proof partitions. This was accomplished with 4-inch studs of braced 1½-inch angle-irons, and corrugated iron lathing laid in 3-inch perforated strips. These partitions, when plastered, are about 6½ inches in thickness. They were erected under contract by the superficial foot, and are 73 in number, with an aggregate area on one side of 23,863 square feet. Their erection was commenced January 24, and completed, in connection with iron lathing below described, on May 6. All furring and lathing, wherever used in the building, is of iron of the same description as that of the partitions. It has been used to form grounds for some small attic cornices under mansard roofs, cornices in the two large center pavilion rooms of the third story, and in all cases for boxing girders, to form heavy architraves in the same room, and about the main stairways in

all the stories. With these exceptions little or no lathing is used in the building, plastering being rendered directly on the brick walls, and the cornices gauged on to corbel courses of brick.

WATER AND GAS SERVICE.

On the 30th of November the work of cleaning up the cellar or sub-basement and other preparatory operations were commenced for the laying therein of the mains for the supply of water and gas. Connections between this system and the mains in Pennsylvania avenue were made by the United States for water, but by the Washington Gas-Light Company, as usual, for gas.

On December 8 the laying of a 12-inch water main was commenced from the 12-inch main in the avenue, down Executive avenue, 4 feet below grade, to the southeast corner of the approaches of the building, thence a 6-inch main westward, connecting with a 6-inch main in Seventeenth street. Four 8-inch fire-plugs were set on Executive avenue, an 8-inch outlet left opposite the center pavilion of the east wing, with which it was connected by an 8-inch pipe, and a like outlet left opposite the site of the east end pavilion of the north wing. These mains were completed and the water turned on December 24.

On December 27 the gas company began laying its main, and afterward deferred its full completion until the building materials piled in the avenue could be removed. The water and gas mains were laid together in the main trench of the cellar, the former stopping there and being subsequently continued in connection with the heating apparatus, while the latter was extended in rising mains at each extremity of the wing, branching to each story. The gas piping of the building was completed and proved by the latter part of April, and the meter set on or about April 12.

DOORS AND WINDOW-SASH.

These are being made by hand on the ground in the most perfect manner of mahogany, excepting the doors of the lower part of the attic-story and of the sub-basement, which are of pine. The mahogany lumber arrived on February 4, immediately after which the manufacture was commenced with a greatly increased force, and has so continued to the present time. Work on the mahogany stair-rails was commenced on June 3, and will require some months for full completion.

FLOORING.

Throughout the building, all corridor and water-closet floors are to be tiled with marble; those of the low attic rooms will consist of concrete surfaced with Portland cement mortar, those of the cellar paved with brick, the floor of the library tiled, while all floors of rooms elsewhere will consist of 1½-inch Southern pine boards laid directly upon concrete and nailed to 2 by 3 inch wooden sleepers imbedded in the concrete. Wrought-iron beams and brick arches leveled up with brick or concrete constitute the body of the flooring and render it fire-proof throughout the building. The laying of sleepers imbedded in concrete was commenced March 19, and has since been completed, save a few rooms in the basement required for workshops.

PLASTERING AND CORNICES.

The 50,503 square yards (plasterers' measurement) of plastering, 19,170 linear feet of ornamental cornice, and 16,400 linear feet of beam-molding in this wing is a work requiring for its proper execution about eight months' time. It will consume some 5,000 barrels of lime and plaster. The work was commenced on the 4th of April, and on the 1st of May

was well under way, since which time the force employed upon it has been rapidly increased to a total at present of 272 men. The first plastering was applied in the attic and fourth stories, and is being continued downward through the lower stories as rapidly as the cast-iron door and window work will admit. Sticking of ornaments on cornices was begun on June 3. The condition of the work at the present date is as follows: The roof of center pavilion is second-coated; attic story is finished, except white-coating walls; fourth story nearly completed, except white-coating walls; second coat of second story is complete and cornices commenced; third and basement stories not yet begun.

IRON STAIRCASES IN ATTIC.

These are two in number, placed in rooms, one on either side of the center pavilion. Their construction, begun in February by the contractor, suffered much delay in his hands, and is not yet entirely finished. Their erection in the building was begun on April 12.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE THREE FRONT PEDIMENTS OF MANSARD ROOFS OF PAVILIONS.

Designs and models of these ornaments were made between August 15 and December 17, and a contract entered into for their construction in cast iron. At this date they are all practically completed and ready for their positions, in which they will shortly be placed.

ELEVATORS.

This wing will contain two elevators, one on either side of the center pavilion, and landing at every floor from the cellar to the attic inclusive. Designs for cars and apparatus for both have been determined upon, and a contract for their construction during the coming fall is ready for signature.

LOWERING DERRICKS.

Two of the four heavy boom-derricks employed in the erection of this wing were lowered from the roof to the ground early in August, and the remaining pair the last of October.

APPROACHES.

In the latter part of April all the surplus earth was removed and necessary excavations made for foundations of walls and establishment of grades for the approaches. About the same time all the curb-stone was cut and dressed, while a contractor was, and is still, actively preparing the stone required for walls, posts, and main entrance buttresses and steps. A partial shipment of this stone was lately received, and a number of stones upon the southerly sections have been set. Further operations await the balance of the stone from the contractor. It is expected to arrive in a few weeks.

LIBRARY.

On the 17th of July last the Secretary of the Navy decided that the large room comprising the fourth and attic stories of the center pavilion front should be used as a library, and desired that it be appropriately furnished as such. Designs and drawings for the work in iron are well advanced and parts of the modeling done.

COURT-YARD, AREA-WALLS, AND COAL-VAULTS.

The appropriations made at the close of the last session of Congress have enabled the necessary steps to be taken for the preparation of cut stone for the area-walls of the court-yards north and south. Plans are

already complete for the arrangement of these yards, including ample subterranean vaults for the storage of fuel for the several wings of the building. This naturally includes the area-wall and vaults for the south wing, which will be constructed by this office at the expense of appropriations available for that purpose.

AUCTION SALES OF STONE-CUTTING PROPERTY.

Under the previous system of fifteen per cent. contracts there had accumulated, by purchase, fabrication, &c., a large amount of property for the use of the contractor in cutting stone for the front walls of the superstructure of the building at Manchester, near Richmond, Va. This property consisted of shops, sheds, tools, patterns, gauges, &c., in short everything for the outfit and accommodation of three hundred stone-cutters. Modifications in the contract for work done at this place, referred to in my last annual report, rendered this property of no further use to the United States, and it became advisable to dispose of the same according to law. It was, therefore, sold at public auction on the premises, after due advertisement, on July 25, 1877. The net proceeds of the sale, amounting to \$4,753.56, was turned into the Treasury.

IN GENERAL.

It will be noted that the only wood or combustible material entering into the construction of this building is in the surfacing of Georgia pine, laid air-tight and closely matched upon the office floors only; in the doors, partly of white pine, but mainly of mahogany; in the interior casing and finish of water-closets and bath-rooms, chiefly with black walnut; and in the window-sash, of solid mahogany. All else consists of stone, brick, concrete, plaster, iron, copper, and glass.

The following table shows the contracts entered into and in force during the year for the east wing:

Date of contract.	Subject.	Name of contractor.	Amount.	Remarks.
1877.				
May 29	Iron-work for roof	Samuel J. Creswell	\$19,328 91	Completed.
July 6	Granite stairs	Jos. Wescott & Son	15,970 00	Do.
Nov. 1	Cast-iron window and door frames and trimmings.	Jos. Hall & Co.	Depend't on weights.	In force.
Dec. 27 1878.	Fittings, heating apparatus.	Bartlett, Robbins & Co.	\$9,248 00	Completed.
Jan. 8	Flange-pipe, &c., heating apparatus.	do	16,848 00	Nearly complete.
8	Boilers, &c., heating apparatus.	do	12,248 00	Do.
30	Mahogany	Austin P. Brown	{ 17½ cents per foot. = \$5,858 53 { 50 cts. and 84 cts. per square foot. = \$12,176 75	{ Completed.
Feb. 1	Iron-lathed partitions.	George Dwight, jr., & Co..	3,000 00	In force.
8	Cast-iron ornaments for pediments.	Bartlett, Robbins & Co.	1,096 96	Nearly complete.
15	Iron stairs, attic	C. A. Schneider & Sons		In force.
Mar. 25	Lime	Mary E. Gody	\$1.08 per barrel of 240 pounds.	Do.
May 15	Plaster of Paris	J. G. & J. M. Waters	\$1.24 per barrel of 260 pounds.	Do.
June 1	Iron-work for dome of stairway.	Poulson & Eger	\$9,825 00	Do.
1	{ Cast-iron skirtings, } bases, and door- saddles	Jos. Hall & Co. { Skirtings. Bases Saddles ..	55 cts., 60 cts., and 90 cts. per linear foot. \$477 00 295 00	{ Do.
1	Georgia pine flooring ..	C. B. Church & Sons	{ \$33.80 per M., \$3,042 00	{ Do.
21	Blue-stone flagging ...	John Maxwell	42 cents per foot	Do.

Table showing the strength of working force upon this wing, throughout the year, by the number of men directly in the employ of the United States, on the first of each month, in the several departments of construction.

Kind of work.	July 1.	August 1.	September 1.	October 1.	November 1.	December 1.	January 1.	February 1.	March 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	June 30.
Stone-work	15	14	14	14	14	10	14	13	13	13	13	18	18
Brick-work	25	25	19	21	23	28	16	25	26	26	25	25	32
Iron-work	10	10	11	11	10	10	12	14	15	12	12	14	17
Carpentry	12	12	8	8	8	8	8	17	28	39	40	46	57
Slating	1	1	1	1	1	2	2						
Water and gas piping	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	9	9	7	3	2	2
Heating apparatus								10	10	10	18	25	35
Sheet-metal work	1	1	1	3	5	6	6	6	3	3	3	4	2
Plastering											42	139	272
Painting	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6
Modeling			1	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	6	8
Rigging and moving materials	24	24	18	18	18	18	17	17	15	17	17	17	17
General laborers	14	15	14	14	12	14	13	18	18	20	52	37	35
Contingent	27	28	28	27	26	27	28	28	24	25	25	24	24
Totals	133	133	118	122	122	134	132	165	173	182	260	363	525

These figures are exclusive of all men employed by contractors from time to time in the building, and numbering from ten to twenty throughout the year.

During the year the best city wages have been paid, and as far as possible only the more capable workmen employed, the class of workmanship demanded by this building admitting of no other course.

STATISTICS.

	Feet.	in.
Length of the east wing	341	3½
Depth at curtains	62	3½
Height from sidewalk to top of center pavilion ventilator	134	7
Number of rooms:		
Office and store-rooms	135	
Cellar	21	
Water-closets, &c	17	
		173
	Square feet.	
Floor-space for offices	59,400	
Floor-space for store-rooms	9,000	
Floor-space for corridors, water-closets, &c	25,509	
Number of doors	350	
Number of windows	412	
Number of sash-doors	21	
Number of skylights	23	

PROBABLE OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1878-'79.

An appropriation of \$325,000, made at the last session of Congress toward the completion of this wing, for which the estimate amounted to \$350,000, will enable the work to be advanced during the coming fiscal year as follows:

Taking the unfinished departments of the work in the foregoing order, it is expected that they will be completed as follows, namely: All the cast-iron door and window trimmings, together with the cast-iron wash-boards, &c., recently contracted for, by October 15 next; the stone stairways, in about three weeks; the heating apparatus, save a few trifling coils, fittings, and the steam-boiler connections, by August 15 next;

the balance of the furring and lathing immediately, except a small amount for elevator hatchways to be done later in the fall; and all the doors, windows, flooring, plastering, and stucco finish, by February 1.

It is also expected to carry on simultaneously the painting, tile-laying, plumbing, and all minor operations tending to a full completion of the building, together with the exterior approaches and court-yard work pertaining thereto, by the 1st of March, 1878.

This must, however, exclude the main library in the center pavilion, which, being finished and ceiled entirely in iron, will require a somewhat longer time; but all the wrought-iron frame-work will be got into place by the beginning of the winter.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS—EAST WING.

Balance on hand this date	\$432, 099 75
Amount estimated necessary to complete the work	457, 099 75
New appropriation necessary to complete the work.....	25, 000 00

NORTH WING, OR NEW WAR DEPARTMENT.

Excavations and foundations for this wing, which will necessarily be a counterpart of the south or State Department wing of the building, cannot be commenced until the old War Department building, occupying the same site, can be vacated and removed; and as the present plan contemplates the accommodation of both Navy and War Departments together in the east wing during the construction of the north wing, operations upon the site of the latter must therefore be postponed until next spring. As, however, the preparation and delivery of granite for the exterior walls necessarily consumes much time, appropriations for the purpose have been very advantageously expended.

For the past fiscal year two such appropriations were made, aggregating \$300,000, with which the cut granite for the sub-basement, three courses of the basement front, and the greater part of the first story front, but all exclusive of the center pavilion, has been procured. An appropriation of \$250,000 just made for the coming fiscal year will complete the delivery of cut granite for the front walls, including the center pavilion, to the top of the first story, and the front and court-yard area walls. Orders for this stone are already being drawn up.

A modification of the original fifteen per cent. contract with the Bodwell Granite Company, of Rockland, Me., like that effected in the similar contract with Albert Ordway, for furnishing and cutting granite for this building, and referred to in my last annual report, was formally executed October 8, 1877. Under its provisions, as well as under the like provisions of the Ordway modified contract of June 1, 1878, orders have been executed with these contractors from time to time, as funds became available, and to the extent only of the appropriation. The stone is delivered at the building, by the cargo, as fast as it is cut, and the greater part of that covered by the previous appropriations has been already received.

On the 13th of April last an arrangement of rooms necessary for the accommodation of that portion of the War Department which will occupy this wing was approved by the Secretary of War, and the preparation of plans based thereon was begun. These plans, now nearly completed, will be further perfected by the study of the heating and ventilation of the wing, and thus made ready for use in actual construction.

Table of contracts in force during the year for the north wing.

Date of contract.	Subject.	Name of contractor.	Amount.	Remarks.
1877.				
June 1	Granite for first story	Albert Ordway	\$100,000 00	Completed.
Oct. 8	Granite for sub-basement and area walls.	Bodwell Granite Co.	50,000 00	In force.
1878.				
Jan. 15	Granite for first story	Albert Ordway	50,000 00	Completed.
Mar. 28	Granite for basement	Bodwell Granite Co.	100,000 00	In force.

Detailed estimate of cost of north wing, based on existing prices.

Foundations	\$38,350 00
Stone-work	1,166,899 05
Brick-work	82,600 00
Iron-work	217,740 00
Iron furring, lathing, and partitions	6,900 00
Slating and coppering roof	20,140 00
Plumbing, gas-fitting, and down pipes	29,000 00
Plastering and stucco	66,500 00
Glazing and skylights	8,000 00
Heating apparatus	40,000 00
Mantels, grates, &c.	6,000 00
Elevator	10,000 00
Bronze balusters	9,000 00
Electrical apparatus	3,000 00
Concreting roof and floors	13,370 00
Carpenter and joiner work	52,040 00
Tiling and flagging	13,064 95
Court-yard, coal-vaults, and area wall	10,500 00
Approaches, about	200,000 00
Add contingencies, 10 per cent.	199,310 40
	2,192,414 40

Statement of funds, north wing.

Balance on hand this date	\$361,192 87
Amount estimated necessary to complete the work	2,003,607 27
Amount desired for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880	600,000 00

THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

Hon. GEO. W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

REPORTS
UPON THE
IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOUTH PASS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Boston, Mass., September 18, 1878.

Hon. G. W. McCrary,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:
(Through Lieut. Col. H. G. Wright, Acting Chief of Engineers.)

SIR: In compliance with instructions received July 5, I have the honor to submit herein an annual report for the year ending June 30, 1878, presenting briefly the progress made in construction for the amelioration of the channel from the Mississippi River, through South Pass, to the Gulf of Mexico, undertaken by James B. Eads and associates, by authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1875. The main results of these constructions in improving the channel will be noticed also.

My last periodical report, numbered the ninth, was the third presented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. It exhibited the condition of the various jetties, dikes, &c., April 15, and showed the condition of the lower bar May 9, 1878. The eighth report advanced the history of all the works to November 10, 1877, and of their effects to December 15, 1877. The seventh report gave an account of the progress made up to July 16, 1877. As these reports present in considerable detail such information as I have gathered concerning the progress of the works and the improvement of the channel, it will hardly be necessary to repeat in this paper the same minutia of data, and the many tables and facts already once printed officially; I shall therefore simply advance the history of each portion of the works to July 1, 1878, and present, as briefly as I am able, some of the most important facts more fully stated in the three reports above referred to.

AT THE HEAD OF SOUTH PASS.

No noteworthy changes have been made in any of the dikes or dams at this place during the year. On the 15th of June, 1877, a channel 23 feet deep in its shoalest part was found. On the 24th of October, a practicable channel 22½ feet deep existed, and the 22-foot channel was 295 feet wide; March 18, 1878, a minimum depth of about 21 feet was found; April 12, 1878, there was a practicable channel 22.9 feet deep, with the 22-foot channel 255 feet wide; July 13, 1878, a practicable channel 21.7 feet deep existed. These depths refer to the standard plane, average flood-tide of a low stage of the river. During high stages of the river, from 1 foot to 2 feet is added to the nominal depths.

Excepting over the shoal area, which lies in the vicinity of a line joining the upper ends of the east and west T heads, there has, on the whole, been an average deepening over the remainder of the space, between the T heads and in the channel. In some places, within certain periods, shoaling has occurred. This has been mostly on the shoal west of the east T head; although a portion of this shoal underlies more water than was found a year ago. But on the whole, excepting, as above noted, the northern portion of the channel through the shoal at head of South Pass,

the remainder possesses somewhat greater depths than it did a year or more since. The increase, however, is mostly in localities where the greater depths are not needed; while, as is shown above, over the shoalest portion of the channel there has been a diminution in depth, in the year, of over one foot, with fluctuations at times of about one foot on either side of a depth of 22.0 feet. Mr. John Grant made a contract with the South Pass Jetty Company for deepening the shoalest portion of the channel, by using a large scow having a movable apron attached which was let down to the bottom, broadside to the stream. The obstruction thus presented would, it was hoped, cause a scour of the bottom near the apron. The scow was held in place by a tug placed below it.

Some temporary deepening was obtained, although much time was lost from breakages. But the work being suspended for some days, the shoaling tendency obliterated all that had been accomplished and the attempt to use the device was abandoned.

Several lines of soundings have been taken in Southwest Pass and Pass à l'Outre, otherwise called Northeast Pass, at each general survey, in order to ascertain whether or not these passes were undergoing changes of cross-sections, due to the presence of the various works including the mattress-aprons across the two greater passes near their heads. Until a year since there was an apparent gradual deepening of cross-sections near the mattress-aprons, but within the last year this has ceased, and the mean depths in both passes at and near the mattress-aprons are about half a foot less than they were a year since.

On sheet No. 3 will be found a sketch giving the hydrography of the shoalest portion of the channel, at head of passes, July 13, 1878. The same sketch exhibits the condition of the mattress-work of the various structures, at the same date, and substantially as it has been during the year. The mattress-aprons across Southwest Pass and Northeast Pass are not delineated, however. They appear in the drawings accompanying the eighth and ninth reports.

BAYOU GRANDE.

The following is an excerpt from the eighth report:

The best attainable data with reference to the proportionate amounts of water discharged by Lower South Pass and Grande Bayou, in 1875, is to be gathered from the results of the official survey of each by a Coast Survey party, working under orders to execute a section of the act of March 3, 1875, granting the concession to Mr. Eads and associates.

The bayou was said to discharge, then, about 27 per cent. of the whole volume of South Pass above it. The dam built in Grande Bayou by the Jetty Company in 1876 is located about 4,200 feet below the junction of the pass and the bayou.

In 1876 a dam at the junction of the two streams was commenced, but difficulties caused by eddies and a swift current and by drift-wood, caused the upper location to be discarded, except that a slight wing was built from the west shore of South Pass, at the head of the bayou, to catch drift.

It is understood that the intention to build a dam at the upper location was not permanently and definitely abandoned, but in any case a lower dam would be almost necessary to check the current and modify the eddies before building the upper dam.

After the lower dam had been made quite efficient for the time, by a strong system of horizontal mattresses, superposed each on the lower, for the greater portion of the water's depth, and a strong system of piles in support and inclined mattresses as a finish for the upper portion, so little water was wasted that the current above the dam nearly ceased, and the leakage was insignificant. But gradually the dam has deteriorated, principally by the fall of the inclined mattresses to a horizontal position, but compression, and perhaps some sinking, has contributed to the deterioration.

On the 1st of August, I found 7 per cent. of the whole volume of South Pass escaping over and through the dam; but soon after a much greater current was discovered in the bayou; and on the 6th of October, by a gauging of both streams, when the moon was on or near the celestial equator, and the rise and fall of the tide nothing, or nearly that,

it was found that the bayou wasted about 15 per cent. of the whole volume of South Pass. November 30 I gauged South Pass at Falconer's above, and also at Cory's base, below Grande Bayou, the moon having its zero declination nearly, and the tide absent. It was found that 21 per cent. of the volume of South Pass was then escaping by way of Grande Bayou, and through a small canal for skiffs called "Picayune Bayou," itself dammed by mattresses.

The tests of the jetty engineers at different dates agree well with these ratios, and they are not very far from correct, and 15 per cent. may be accepted as the approximate mean loss of South Pass, by way of Grande Bayou, for the last four months or more.

From the fourth report on the South Pass improvement, the condition of the dam on August 2, 1876, may be understood. A cross-section is shown on sheet No. 1.

On sheet No. 3 of the present survey a longitudinal section through the dam, which is a cross-section of the bayou at the dam, is shown. A comparison of these sections gives an idea of the decadence of the dam; apparently the mattresses have become compressed or have sunken or are lost, so that the water is averaging at least 9 feet deeper than in August, 1876.

It is understood that an effort will be made to recapture securely the diverted volume by the establishment of a dam at the location earliest contemplated for its site, so as to nearly continue the western bank of the pass across the gap. December 18, work is now being prosecuted to rebuild the old dam.

From the ninth report are extracted the following passages:

In my last report I stated that the renewal of this dam across the bayou was in progress December 18. Since November this dam has been substantially rebuilt. A cross-section is shown on sheet No. 5.

The new work was finished on the last days of December, having been initiated about a month previously. Twenty-seven mattresses have been added in the eight tiers just above the upper of the three earlier rows of piles. The widths of the tiers, beginning at the lowest, are respectively 53 feet, 33 feet, 33 feet, 28 feet, 27 to 28 feet, 21 to 28 feet, 15 to 25 feet, and 15 feet, and the thicknesses vary from 1.5 to 4 feet, some of the mattresses having irregular thicknesses to allow accommodation with irregularities in their beds. Not all of these layers are as long as the dam. The water flowed deepest over the middle portion of the old dam, hence the upper tiers are longest. The greatest depth of water over the old work was 23 feet, while on the flanks only 3 or 4 feet water was above the mattresses.

Stone was used to sink the lower tiers of mattresses. The upper layer is covered with stone to an average depth of about 1.5 feet. This stone extends over the 25 or 30 feet of shore adjoining the dam at both extremities.

The middle 100 feet or more of the dam is slightly below the present mean water surface, so that a thin sheet of water constantly escapes over it. The depth of this overflow, as well as its fall, varies, of course, with the stage of the river, as well as with tidal conditions. April 15, with the tide about 0.4 foot below average flood stage and falling, and the river surface marking 9.60 on the Carrollton gauge, the difference in the water level immediately above and just below the dam was very nearly 1 foot. The deepest water over the dam itself was about 9 inches.

The dam is now quite stable, apparently, although it is of course subject to settlement.

On the 5th of March, 1878, the river above Grande Bayou and the bayou itself were gauged, and the result showed a loss through Grande Bayou of 2.85 per cent. of the whole discharge of South Pass above the bayou. On the 15th of April another gauging, similarly conducted, indicated a loss of 4 per cent. through Grande Bayou. The bayou has shoaled greatly above the dam since the first structure was placed here. Previously, a depth of 30 feet or more was found 500 feet above it, where maximum soundings of only 11.5 feet are now obtained.

On the 25th of April an inspection of the dam revealed an increased flow over its crest. The extreme depth of water over the middle portion was 4.7 feet, and an average depth of about 3 feet was found, excluding about 25 feet at each end, these portions being above the water surface.

Early in June, 1878, so much water was escaping over this dam that it was again repaired. A row of piles 20 feet above, and parallel to the upper of the three older rows, was driven through the mattresses. A waling piece was bolted to each pile, and each alternate one was braced to a pile of the next lower row.

Above and contiguous to the new piles, two layers of loose willows were sunken, each layer from 22 to 25 feet in width. Stone to a depth of about 1 foot covers the lower tier, and the upper tier is ballasted with about half that quantity of stone. The upstream side of the new work is from 2 to 3 feet lower than the downstream side, and the axial line of the top surface July 9, Carrollton gauge, indicating 9.60 feet,

and the gauge at South Pass light-house average flood tide, the mean elevation of the highest longitudinal section of the dam was 0.13 foot above the water surface. Its greatest depression below that surface was 2.48 feet, and its greatest elevation above was 1.92 feet.

It is seen that the dam at Grande Bayou has been repaired three times within the year. On the last occasion 782 cords of willows and 380 cubic yards of stone were used. The good condition of this dam is plainly an important factor in the maintenance of a deep channel over the bar at the ends of the jetties.

SOUTH PASS JETTIES.

Summary of work done from April 15 to June 30, 1878.

In the ninth report notice is taken of a break in the west jetty that occurred March 24, 1878. It resulted from the continuance of the high-river scour, which created the deep hole near the upper end of the west jetty, and which continued until in one place a sounding of 114 feet was obtained. The break was repaired by the insertion of mattresses, loose willows and stone, until by April 15 about 1,000 cords of willows and 400 cubic yards of stone had been used. Since that date about 240 additional cords of willows have been placed here, and 181 cubic yards of stone.

Since April 15, 7,252 cubic yards of stone have been put permanently on the jetties exclusive of large amounts temporarily stored on these structures for convenience. The location of the stone permanently placed is as follows:

	Cubic yards.
East jetty, from 11,150 to 11,700 feet from east point.....	2,282
West jetty, from 430 to 1,160 feet from pile No. 1.....	919
West jetty, from 1,160 to 1,600 feet from pile No. 1.....	776
West jetty, from 2,170 to 2,390 feet from pile No. 1.....	205
West jetty, from 2,805 to 3,090 feet from pile No. 1.....	412
West jetty, from 3,100 to 4,005 feet from pile No. 1.....	939
West jetty, from 5,930 to 6,270 feet from pile No. 1.....	443
West jetty, from 6,330 to 6,575 feet from pile No. 1.....	1,276

This is the Ohio River limestone, having some calcspar among it, and a proportion of siliceous grains.

On the west jetty, from 430 to 1,160 feet below pile No. 1, this upper layer of stone varies in thickness from 1 foot to 1½ feet.

Along the edges, the scattering stones have been collected and placed near the middle, and the top surface has been made evenly level. Here the stone is about 17 feet wide and its upper surface is more than a foot above average flood tide. Elsewhere the stone has been placed more at haphazard thus far, and it does not therefore present a regular appearance. The layer varies in width from 5 to 22 feet, and in depth from one-half foot to 2 or 3 feet, its middle line being from one-half foot to 2 feet above average flood tide; near the outer end of the jetties the stone is from 4 to 6 feet thick, and even thicker in places.

THE NEW WHARF.

From a point on the east jetty, 11,090 feet below East Point, a wharf has been built, extending toward the channel. The shoalness of the water between the wing-dams has made this a necessity, in order that the stone may be easily placed on the jetty. It extends 189 feet from the directrix of the east jetty. The width of the bridge portion is about

8 feet. The T head is 71 feet long and 14 feet wide. This wharf is founded on 64 piles.

Changes in the east and west jetties, Kipp Dam and the wing-dams, in the year ending June 30, 1878.

Tables are given next following which show all changes which have been made in these structures within the year. On the east jetty about 4,000 cords of willows and 12,500 cubic yards of stone have been used. On the west jetty about 1,400 cords of willows and 5,500 cubic yards of stone, and on wing-dams about 1,200 cords of willows and 200 cubic yards of stone, 900 linear feet of mattresses, and 4,000 linear feet of loose willows in layers have been added to the east jetty, 490 linear feet of loose willow layers to the west jetty, and 2,200 linear feet of mattresses to wing-dams. At Grande Bayou, about 1,600 cords of willows and 700 cubic yards of stone were used, and 1,460 linear feet of mattresses, and 520 linear feet of loose willows have been placed. These tables also show the present condition of the three works, and in addition on sheet No. 1 there is a developed plan which shows graphically the state of the mattress and willow work of the jetties, June 30, 1878. All additions to and changes in the jetties and wing-dams have been explained in detail in the proper report, and these tables are therefore only necessary as a recapitulation. The wing-dams are now 33 in number, four having been added during the year. These are designated as follows, viz: A. 6,525. Δ E. J. 6,525, W. J., and J. and K. Several have been repaired, five to a considerable extent, and others with the expenditure of a less amount of labor and material. Two new wing-dams, J. and K., have been carried away; the latter *en masse* and the former by piecemeal.

EAST JETTY.

A tabulated statement of its condition on July 1, 1878, and of the progress made in building it from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878.

Distance from East Point, in feet.	Length of section considered, in feet.	Number of tiers in place July 1, 1878	Number of tiers broken since July 1, 1877.	Number of tiers built from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878.	Average width of tiers built since July 1, 1877, in feet.	Average thickness of tiers built since July 1, 1877, in feet.	Number of linear feet built since July 1, 1877.	Number of cords of willows placed since July 1, 1877.	Average elevation, in feet, of upper surface of stone through middle of jetties with reference to the plane of average flood tide.	Average thickness of stone on axial line of jetties, in feet.
00-160	100	2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0
160-350	190	4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0
350-400	50	3 + willows	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5
400-470	70	4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0
470-570	100	3.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5
570-640	70	4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5
640-960	320	4 + willows	.....	1 of loose willows.	23	2½	330	144	.....	2.0
960-1,080	120	2 to 3, and 2 willows	.....	do	23	2½	190	54	.....	3.0
1,080-1,180	100	3 + willows	.....	do	23	2½	100	45	.....	4.0
1,180-1,225	45	3 + 2 of willows	.....	do	23	2½	45	20	.....	5.0
1,225-1,620	395	2 to 3 + willows	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0
1,620-1,700	80	3.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0
1,700-2,100	400	3 + willows	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0
2,100-2,630	530	3 to 4 + 1 of willows.	.....	1 of willows.	20	2.0	330	103	.....	0.5
2,630-2,800	170	3 to 5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
2,800-3,040	240	3 to 5 + 1 of willows.	.....	1 of willows	20	1.0	140	22	.....	0.5
3,040-3,300	260	3.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.
3,300-5,635	2,335	3 to 4 + 1 of willows.	.....	1 of willows	22	2.0	2,335	802	.....	1.0
5,635-6,200	565	4 + 1 of willows.	.....	do	20	2.0	565	177	.....	1½
6,200-6,400	200	4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0
6,400-8,600	2,200	4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0
8,600-8,720	120	5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0
8,720-8,930	210	6.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0
8,930-8,990	60	5 + 1 of willows	.....	1 of willows.	20	2.0	60	19	.....	1.5
8,990-9,400	410	6.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0
9,400-9,700	300	5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½
9,700-9,740	40	6.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½
9,740-10,090	350	5.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½
10,090-10,960	870	6.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½
10,960-11,160	200	7.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½
11,160-11,300	140	6 to 9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½
11,300-11,400	100	8 to 9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.0
11,400-11,550	150	7 to 8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.0
11,550-11,575	25	8 to 9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½
11,575-11,670	105	7 to 8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.0
11,670-11,770	100	8.	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(II)
(II)										
11,300-11,430	130	2.	.....	2.	20 to 40	2½	260	137	- 6.0	0.5
11,430-11,750	320	3.	.....	2.	20 to 40	2½	640	337	- 6.0	0.5
11,750-11,830	80	1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	- 17.0	0.5

* Including one of loose willows.

† A layer of willows 30 feet long, making an angle of 70° with upper prolongation of jetty.

‡ Nothing done since March 16, 1877.

§ Top of jetty covered with a foot or more of river sediment.

|| Exact thickness of stone cannot be determined; probably about 1 foot thick.

¶ Mattresses sunken along sea side of jetty piling, making a second wall. Shown on plan sheet No. 1.

WEST JETTY.

A tabulated statement of its condition on July 1, 1878, and of the progress made in building it from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878.

Distance from Pile 1, west jetty, in feet.	Length of section considered, in feet.	Number of tiers in place July 1, 1878.	Number of tiers built from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878.	Average width of tiers built from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878, in feet.	Average thickness of same, in feet.	Number of linear feet placed from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878.	Number of cords of willows used from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878.	Average elevation of upper surface of stone, excluding large ones, in feet.	Average thickness of stone on upper tier, excluding large ones, in feet.
10 to 25 above..	15	11						+0.9	1½
0 to 10 above..	10	8						-1.0	1½
0 to 330 below	330	7						+0.3	1½
330 to 430 below	100	5						+1.2	1½
430 to 540 below	110	5 to 6+ loose willows.	*Willows				1,240	+1.1	2
540 to 800 below	260	6+ loose willows						+1.1	2
800 to 1,000 below	200	5						+1.4	2½
1,000 to 1,140 below	140	5+ loose willows	1†	20	2	140	44	+1.2	2
1,140 to 1,210 below	70	7						+1.0	2½
1,210 to 1,455 below	245	5+1 loose willows	1†	20	2	245	76	+0.9	2½
1,455 to 1,495 below	40	5	1†	20	2	110	34	+0.8	2
1,495 to 1,600 below	110	4+1 loose willows						+0.9	2
1,600 to 1,850 below	250	4						+0.5	1
1,850 to 1,950 below	100	5						-0.2	1
1,950 to 4,070 below	2,120	4 to 5						+0.5	½ to 3
4,070 to 4,300 below	230	5						-0.8	1½
4,300 to 6,380 below	2,080	5						6.0	1½
6,380 to 7,200 below	820	5						-1.0	2
7,200 to 7,380 below	180	6						-2.9	1, about

* Willows used for filling a break in the jetty that occurred March 24, 1878.

† Tier of loose willows.

‡ Top tier of willows broken by storms.

KIPP DAM.

A tabulated statement of its condition on July 1, 1878, and of the progress made in building it from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1878.

Distance from pile No. 1, at the corner of west jetty and Kipp Dam, in feet.	Length of division under consideration, in feet.	Number of tiers in place July 1, 1878.	Number of tiers built from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878.	Average elevation of upper surface of stone, excluding large ones, in feet.	Average thickness of stone on upper tier, in feet.
200 shoreward	200	6	.....	+0.9	2 deep and 18 wide.
200-300	100	6	.....	1.1	Less than 2 deep and 18 wide.
300-420	120	5	.....	0.5	Do.
420-580	160	*1	.....	1.0	Do.
580-620	40	1	.....	.....	

* Constructed over loose willows.

† The last division, 40 feet, extends over the land, and is covered with a thin, narrow layer of stone.

The following table gives a comparison of the quantities of water in 21 subdivisions of an area containing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, immediately seaward of the ends of South Pass jetties, based on the charts of surveys, made respectively about June 20, 1876, June 22, 1877, and July 19, 1878, by Capt. M. R. Brown, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.:

Number of subdivi- sion.	Area of subdivi- sion, in square feet.	Mean depth of subdivision, in feet.			Quantity of water overlying subdivision, in cubic yards.			Excess in subdivision, in cubic yards, in favor of—			Number of soundings in subdivision on chart of—		
		1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876 as com- pared with 1877.	1877 as com- pared with 1878.	1878 as com- pared with 1877.	1876.	1877.	1878.
1	3,359,464	98.0	86.3	94.13	19,193,680	10,737,893	11,719,156	1,455,787	.....	974,263	6	8	38
2	1,951,904	73.0	76.43	78.19	5,977,360	5,925,390	5,647,511	.....	947,960	193,191	15	90	10
3	3,903,900	72.594	73.458	78.38	8,606,900	8,716,399	8,568,690	.....	110,192	187,572	42	31	94
4	1,771,511	67.455	67.877	66.40	4,493,860	4,453,514	4,356,630	.....	27,634	94,864	33	45	92
5	3,195,900	75.342	73.319	77.60	8,917,940	8,678,498	9,145,253	239,492	.....	506,765	38	37	27
6	1,951,904	76.794	73.319	75.34	5,546,570	5,855,700	5,446,535	.....	309,130	408,165	39	7	18
7	3,146,568	63.63	62.45	66.38	7,415,403	7,377,486	7,735,899	137,517	.....	458,013	19	96	37
8	1,177,865	58.40	59.50	59.74	2,547,903	2,595,989	2,606,356	.....	47,977	10,478	15	31	16
9	1,911,590	53.7926	53.898	56.30	3,807,800	3,815,013	3,986,015	.....	7,212	171,003	46	65	40
10	1,804,880	47.9136	48.845	51.83	3,203,170	3,364,076	3,463,548	.....	60,906	109,478	59	67	37
11	1,910,800	52.4892	54.075	56.38	3,714,389	3,827,029	3,990,942	.....	112,633	163,830	56	56	37
12	1,177,865	50.5925	52.144	49.87	2,305,950	2,374,950	2,180,110	.....	69,000	14,840	40	9	30
13	2,664,385	36.803	38.438	39.57	3,631,752	3,793,086	3,904,805	.....	161,344	111,709	66	69	74
14	354,931	31.464	37.02	35.00	413,612	446,650	460,095	.....	73,039	36,555	14	15	19
15	196,900	35.90	36.295	40.01	258,699	264,803	291,766	.....	8,104	96,963	15	12	12
16	395,310	33.377	36.471	35.92	468,689	533,908	525,992	.....	45,819	7,966	53	94	19
17	1,658,310	29.2405	33.256	32.90	1,798,376	2,043,546	1,977,680	.....	944,170	64,857	971	77	98
18	390,660	31.444	32.905	34.00	454,959	476,003	491,942	.....	21,044	15,939	36	19	19
19	195,900	37.0233	35.1	39.43	269,090	254,585	296,086	.....	14,509	31,498	12	9	11
20	354,831	35.6534	36.85	37.90	468,690	464,415	480,016	.....	15,725	15,725	96	10	15
21	1,942,765	35.019	31.793	36.50	2,519,268	2,292,661	2,626,357	.....	.....	343,676	85	39	57
*34,717,993		1,065,1537	1,107,378	1,134.40	78,163,492	77,640,825	79,932,753	2,063,905	1,561,308	2,313,050	.....	.....	.....

* Square miles, 1.2453.

NOTE.—The quantity having the — sign in column headed "1878 as compared with 1877" is in favor of 1877.

79,932,753 cubic yards. = 62.18 feet mean depth in 1878.

34,717,993 square feet.

77,640,825 cubic yards. = 60.38 feet mean depth in 1877.

34,717,993 square feet.

Mean curve over whole area = 1.80 feet.

WING-DAMS OR

A tabulated statement of their condition July 1, 1878, and of the

Designation of spur.	Distance from east point or pile No. 1, of point on main jetty, whence spur projects, in feet.	Order.*	Length from piles of main jetty to outer end of spur at bottom tier, in feet.	Number of piles in spur.	Number of tiers horizontal.	Tiers of horizontal mattresses.
						Length of tiers in order from below, upward, in feet.
A	11,770, east point	1	195 + 30-foot apron	19 piles in 3 rows.	4 & 5	160, 160, 78, 161, 150.....
¹ A	11,770, east point	1	200.....		4	160, 160, 160, 160.....
² a	7,440, pile 1.....	1			6	149, 165, 67, 116, 166, 168
³ a	7,440, pile 1.....	1	199 + 30-foot apron	13.....	3	170, 170, 160.....
B	11,500, east point.	3	About 70.....	7.....		
b	7,220, pile 1.....	3	About 150.....	8.....		
C	11,200, east point.	1	203 + 53-foot apron.	16.....	3	162, 171, 73.....
c	6,900, pile 1.....	1	205.....	15.....	2	166, 166.....
D	10,600, east point.	3	175.....	11.....		
d	6,300, pile 1.....	3	140.....	9.....		
E	10,000, east point.	1	210 + 54-foot apron, and piles.	21.....	3	180, 160, 91.....
e	5,780, pile 1.....	3	120.....	14.....		
F	9,410, east point.	3	175.....	16.....		
f	5,400, pile 1.....	3	135.....	16.....		
G	8,920, east point.	3	239.....	24.....		
g	4,770, pile 1.....	2	169.....	19.....	1	30.....
h	8,000, east point.	2	231.....	31.....	3	234, 198, 100.....
h	4,065, pile 1.....	2	203.....	14.....	1	123.....
i	7,110, east point.	2	202.....	23 in 2 rows.....	4	177, 89, 164, 170.....
i	3,105, pile 1.....	2	193.....	19.....	5	160, 160, 160, 150, 100.....
6425△ E. jetty	6,525, east point.	2	210.....	27 in 3 rows.....	1	184.....
△6525 W. jetty	2,475, pile 1.....	2	240.....	25 in 3 rows.....	1	210.....
J	5,180, east point.	3	251.....	27.....		
j	1,150, pile 1.....	2		2 undermined & washed away since July 1, 77.		
K	4,520, east point.	3	175.....	13.....		
k	433, pile 1.....	2		Undermined and washed away March 24, 1878.		
L	3,800, east point.	3	205.....	17.....		
l	200, above pile 1	3	650.....	33.....		
M	3,500, east point.	3	220.....	20.....		
m	500, above pile 1	3	540 from shore.....	19.....		
N	3,000, east point.	3	187.....	13.....		
n	980, above pile 1	3	360 from shore.....	36.....		
O	2,600, east point.	3	165.....	11.....		
o	1,500, above pile 1	3	335 from shore.....	26.....		
p	2,160, above pile 1	1	326 from shore.....	24.....	4	326, 300, 256, 244.....

*For explanation of classification, see page 13, Seventh Report.

¹Second wall.

²First wall.

³Second wall.

⁴Excluding apron and projecting piles from consideration.

⁵52 feet of outer end has undermined and broken away since July 1, 1877.

SPURS OF THE JETTIES.

progress made in building them from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878.

Tiers of horizontal mattresses.		Length of inclined mattresses, in feet.	Spur, new or old, i. e., built since July 1, 1877, or not.	Number of linear feet horizontal mattresses built since July 1, 1877.	Number of linear feet inclined mattresses built since July 1, 1877.	Total number of linear feet of mattresses built since July 1, 1877.	Number of cords of willow used in mattresses built since July 1, 1877.	Clear space between two opposite spurs.		
Width, in same order, in feet.	Thickness, in same order, in feet.							At water surface, in feet.	At middle depth, in feet.	At bottom, between mattresses, in feet.
78, 63, 43, 23, 20	2, 2, 2, 2, 2		Old							
100, 75, 60, 40	2, 2, 2, 2		New	786		786	677		610	610
80, 63, 43, 42, 23, 20	2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2		Old						610	610
35, 30, 25	2, 2, 2		Old							
			Old							
			Old							
25, 24, 23	2, 2, 2		Old						613	613
22, 23	2, 2		Old						613	613
20, 20, 20	2, 2, 2		Old							711
		90	Old							711
		60 effective	Old							
		None	Old							740
		None	Old					647	647	647
25	1	71 effective	Old					647	647	647
20, 20, 20	2, 2, 2	135	Old					620	620	620
25	1	63	Old					620	620	620
20, 20, 20, 20	2, 2, 2, 2	142	Old					592	592	592
20, 20, 20, 20, 15	2, 2, 2, 2, 2	160	Old					592	592	592
20, 30, and 60 ⁷	2	146	New	184	146	330	106	606	606	550
30 and 60 ⁸	2	178	New	210	178	388	185	606	606	10550
		220	80 feet old, 140 new.		140	140	16	790	790	790
			Old					790	790	790
			Old					850	850	850
			Old					850	850	850
		About 25 effective	Old					760	760	760
		None of much use	Old					760	760	760
		100, outer end effective.	Old					740	740	740
			Old					740	740	740
		150	Old					750	750	750
		360	Old					750	750	750
		40	Old					760	760	760
		None of use	Old					760	760	760
17, 12, 12, 12	2, 1, 1, 1		Old					800	800	800

⁶ 40 feet of outer end has undermined and broken away since July 1, 1877.

⁷ This tier varies in width: 74 feet is 20 feet wide; 80 feet is 30 feet wide, and 30 feet of outer end is 50 feet wide.

⁸ This tier varies in width: 180 feet is 30 feet wide, and 30 feet of outer end is 60 feet wide.

⁹ Apron mattresses included.

¹⁰ This tier varies in width: 140 feet is 30 feet wide, and 30 feet of outer end is 60 feet wide.

LOWER SOUTH PASS BAR AND THE SPACE BEYOND TO ABOUT 100 FEET IN DEPTH—A COMPARISON OF ITS CONDITION JUNE 20 AND 22, 1877, WITH ITS CONDITION JULY 19, 1878.

As I was not informed that the honorable Secretary of War desired an annual report until July 5, and as it was then too late to begin a complete and general survey, finishing it and the report at a sufficiently early day, even if my party had been able to endure so long in the field the intense and prostrating heat of the sun, somewhat exceptional this summer even for this locality, I determined to neglect the greater portion of the area between the jetties, and to confine the work to the survey of the bar at the sea-ends of the jetties and of that at the head of South Pass, and to the spaces just above and below these shoal areas.

Fortunately a survey of the area a mile or more in front of the jetties had been made May 25 to June 1, 1878; but lest the difference of conditions as to the amount and kind of sediment coming down the pass should render the survey inapplicable in a comparison with survey made in June and July of previous years, several test-lines were run and it was ascertained that, excepting in division 1 of this large area, and in the space just in front of the jetties' ends, the soundings made in May agreed as well with those taken July 19 as any two sets taken a week or two apart could be expected to agree here. A long 14-pound lead sometimes sinks from 1 to 4 feet farther into the muddy bottom in making soundings beyond 80 feet depth than a 1-foot disk of boiler-iron, and it may be suspected then that soundings taken when medium-sized sand has long been depositing in front of the jetties, will give a smaller mean than soundings taken in the same places when, for a considerable period, only clay, with small quantities of very fine sand, has been brought to the gulf by the water of the pass. Whether this is true or not, or whether or not side-currents may have made a considerable difference, it is a fact that the soundings made in division 1, May 25, gave a mean depth 2.42 feet greater than soundings made July 19, and 0.32 foot greater than soundings made March 14. In March, 31 soundings were taken in division 1; in May, 16; and in July, 38 soundings.

The space immediately in front of the jetties had apparently plainly shoaled from May to July, and to have the whole chart correspond with the July conditions, this space is covered with soundings made July 15. Soundings taken in July are distinguished from those taken in May by a small cross which supplies the place of the decimal point within the numbers denoting the earlier soundings. There has been no considerable period during this season when such large quantities of coarse and medium-sized sand have been transported to the Gulf through South Pass as were carried in suspension in several equal periods last year and the year previous; and any comparison of July's sounding in the outer tiers beyond a depth of 80 feet, with soundings made in former seasons, must be made bearing in mind the exceptional nature of this season's water-flow. As to side-currents, they were absent July 19 and 20, 1878, within the range of our soundings, and, therefore, this condition was exceptionally favorable.

The table given below shows the mean depth in each of the 21 divisions, forming together a fan-shaped area in its general outline, June 20, 1876; June 20 to 22, 1877; and July 19 and 20, 1878.

Great care has been taken to insure, as nearly as is practicable, a uniform distribution of soundings over each of the 21 subdivisions. Occasionally interpolations between deep soundings, on the charts, have been

necessary, but the instances are very rare. More frequently soundings on the chart are not included in the computations. This is the case wherever the soundings, in any division of the space under consideration, are grouped more thickly in one or more parts of the division than they are over its greater portions.

The chart of July, 1878, was plotted with a view to a uniform distribution of soundings in the divisions which include the deepest water, and some soundings were taken which were purposely omitted from the chart in order to obtain the desired uniformity. An inspection of the table shows that from June 22, 1877, to July 19 and 20, 1878, 14 divisions gained in mean depth, and 7 divisions lost. Considering the whole area subdivided on the chart, the mean depth has increased 1.8 feet from June, 1877, to July, 1878.

If a portion of this increase is not due to greater softness of the bottom in July, 1878, than in June, 1877, a decided present tendency towards scour is an inevitable inference.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CURVES FROM 40 FEET TO 100 FEET DEPTH.

The deepening indicated by comparing the mean depths of the 21 subdivisions in June, 1877, and July, 1878, is corroborated by an examination of the various curves of equal depth in deep water.

Movement of curves from June, 1877, to July, 1878.

Designation of curve.	40 feet.	50 feet.	60 feet.	70 feet.	80 feet.	90 feet.	100 feet.
Advanced, in feet				46			
Receded, in feet	117	228	190		65	71	183

A COMPARISON OF MINIMUM CHANNEL DEPTHS, JULY 28, 1877, AND JULY 2 AND 15, 1878.

July 28, 1877, there was an available depth over the bar of 20.3 feet, and the least width of the 20-foot channel was 150 feet.

July 2 and 15, 1878, there was a practicable channel of 21.9 feet and 22.3 feet respectively, and the least width of the 21.9-foot channel in the first case, and the 22-foot channel in the second case, was 150 feet.

July 28, 1877, the distance between 22 feet in depth, inside the shoalest cross-section, and the same depth outside, was 150 feet. July 15, 1878, the distance between the two corresponding 24-foot curves was 160 feet. The partial chart of July 15, 1878, is published in preference to that of July 2, because the former is based on a survey made after it was known that an annual report was required, and is therefore more complete, covering a larger area.

A table follows, taken from the ninth report, through which may be learned the navigable depths that have been found at various epochs, through each section of 2,000 feet between the jetties, beginning at East Point station, and extending to a clear channel in the Gulf deeper than the greatest depth found in the shoalest cross-section nearer the jetties.

The following table gives the depth of water, in feet and tenths of a foot, that could be carried through each 2,000 feet below East Point, at different dates:

Date.	Distances, in feet, from East Point.					
	0-2,000.	2,000-4,000.	4,000-6,000.	6,000-8,000.	8,000-10,000.	10,000-12,000.
June, 1875.	22.5	18.7	16.7	10.2	9.7	9.2
May, 1876.	23.3	20.3	22.0	21.0	17.1	15.0
August, 1876.	23.5	19.6	21.0	23.5	23.0	19.8
November, 1876.	22.0	20.3	21.1	21.2	21.1	20.3
March 16, 1877.	24.1	21.1	23.2	22.0	21.2	20.5
April 2, 1877.						21.3
April 22, 1877.						20.5
May 10, 1877.				22.1	21.4	19.5
May 24, 1877.						17.8
June 28, 1877.						18.0
July 3, 1877.	24.9	24.0			23.5	
July 7, 1877.				23.8		
July 8, 1877.			26.0			
July 28, 1877.						20.3
August 30, 1877.						20.8
September 28, 1877.						20.7
October 25, 1877.		24.4				
October 31, 1877.						21.0
November 3, 1877.	26.3		28.5			
November 13, 1877.				24.2		
December 1, 1877.						21.3
December 7, 1877.					23.0	
December 14, 1877.						23.7
January 1, 1878.						23.0
February 2, 1878.						22.8
March 4, 1878.						23.2
March 13, 1878.						20.5
March 24, 1878.	26.0	25.9				
March 25, 1878.			35.5			
March 26, 1878.				25.4		
March 27, 1878.					24.3	
April 3, 1878.						23.0
May 9, 1878.						23.2
May 23, 1878.						23.3
June 3, 1878.						22.2
June 19, 1878.						22.0
July 2, 1878.						21.9

MOVEMENTS OF THE 20 AND 30 FOOT CURVES.

A table is next given, partly taken from former reports, but extended to embrace the most recent surveys, showing the mean ordinate at various times of that middle part of the 20-foot curve included between the jetties or their prolongations. From which it seems that on July 15 this portion of the 20-foot curve had extended 165 feet since July 2, 1878, 299 feet since June 3, 1878, and 30 feet since June 22, 1877; but that it was, July 19, 1878, 257 feet behind its mean position of July 28, 1877.

If we take into consideration 3,350 feet of the 20-foot curve, or rather that curve whose chord, parallel to the line of origin (which is a cross-section of the jetties prolonged), is 3,350 feet in length, I find that on July 15, 1878, it had advanced 100 feet from its mean position December 15, 1877, and 25 feet beyond its mean position June 22, 1877.

The middle part of the 30-foot curve was on July 15, 1878, 44 feet less advanced than on June 22, 1877, and 85 feet in advance of its mean position June 22, 1876, while the mean position of the entire 30-foot curve, having a chord of 3,350 feet, as above described, had receded 104 feet from June 22, 1877, to July 19, 1878, and advanced 6 feet from June 22, 1876, to July 19, 1878. Tables giving this information and other data relating to the mean position of the 30-foot curve and its middle

portion follow the table relating to the mean position of the middle part of the 20-foot curve.

Table showing at various dates the mean position of that middle portion of the 20-foot curve (1,050 feet wide) nearly included between the lines of the South Pass jetties, at their ends, or between their prolongations.

[The line from which the lengths of rectangular ordinates are measured passes through pile 1062 east jetty, 11,551 feet from East Point, and forms a right angle with the line joining pile 304 west jetty, and the old end of the west jetty.]

Date of soundings determining 20-foot curve.	Length of mean ordinate, in feet.	Mean advance of 20-foot curve since previous date, given in feet.	Total advance since June, 1875, in feet.	Mean recession of 20-foot curve since previous date, given in feet.	Total recession since June, 1875, in feet.	Authority for sounding which determine 20 foot curve.	Reading of Carrollton gauge.	Mean ratio of sediment to water for one week before date of sounding.	Ratio of sand to water for one week.
June, 1875	492	.....	.....	.....	.....	Asst. Marindin, U. S. Coast Survey.	10.60	.....	.....
June 22-24, 1876	686	264	264	.....	.....	Capt. M. R. Brown, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.	10.90	.....	.....
June 22, 1877	492	.....	70	194	.....	do	10.77	.0008487	.0001104
July 28, 1877	779	287	357	.....	.....	do	8.94	.0010717	.0009313
Aug. 30, 1877	653	.....	236	121	.....	do	1.15	.0002068	.0000137
Sept. 21, 1877	497	.....	75	161	.....	do	1.67	.0002860	.0001409
Sept. 28, 1877	425	.....	3	72	.....	do	0.82	.0002098	.0000482
Oct. 31, 1877	249	.....	.....	176	173	do	1.24	.0002358	.0000015
Dec. 1, 1877	273	24	.....	149	.....	do	2.29	.0004394	.0000450
Dec. 15, 1877	261	.....	.....	12	161	do	5.66	.0008167	.0001226
Jan. 1, 1878	246	11	.....	150	.....	do	4.37	.0004429	.0000487
Feb. 2, 1878	272	.....	26	176	.....	do	8.02	.0005951	.0000920
Mar. 4, 1878	352	106	.....	70	.....	do	9.95	.0007822	.0002211
Apr. 3, 1878	331	.....	21	91	.....	do	11.14	.0010073	.0003101
May 1, 1878	353	22	.....	69	.....	do	8.82	.0005212	.0000978
May 14, 1878	341	28	.....	41	.....	do	10.75	.0008419	.0002232
May 23, 1878	318	.....	63	104	.....	do	10.95	.0009064	.0002484
June 13, 1878	223	.....	95	199	.....	do	10.62	.0010064	.0001304
June 19, 1878	330	107	.....	92	.....	do	10.64	.0010404	.0000535
July 2, 1878	357	27	.....	65	.....	do	10.10	.....	.....
July 15, 1878	522	165	100	.....	.....	do	9.76	.....	.....

Table showing at given epochs the mean position of the main 30-foot curve in the Gulf of Mexico, just seaward of the South Pass jetties, embracing the width of 1,050 feet, which is the subject of the data in the following table, and also the portions of the curves included within a width of about 1,150 feet to the eastward and westward, respectively, of this middle portion.

Date of soundings determining 30-foot curve.	Length of mean ordinates, in feet.	Advance of 30-foot curve since previous date, given in feet.	Total advance since June, 1875, in feet.	Recession of 30-foot curve since previous date, given in feet.	Total recession of 30-foot curve since June, 1875, in feet.
June, 1875	656	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 22 to 24, 1876	628	.....	.....	28	28
August 14 to 17, 1876	708	20	52	.....	.....
February 20, 1877	718	10	62	.....	.....
June 22, 1877	738	20	82	.....	.....
December 15, 1877	602	.....	.....	136	54
July 19, 1878	634	32	.....	.....	22

Table showing at given epochs the mean position of that middle portion of the main 30-foot curve, 1,050 feet wide, included between the prolongations of the South Pass jetties.

Ordinates measured as stated in caption of the first table relating to the 20-foot curve.

Date of soundings determining 30-foot curve.	Length of mean ordinates, in feet.	Advance of 30-foot curve since previous date, given in feet.	Total advance since June, 1875.	Recession of 30-foot curve since previous date, given in feet.	Total recession of 30-foot curve since June, 1875, in feet.
June, 1875	770				
June 22 to 24, 1876	825	55	55		
June 22, 1877	954	129	184		
July 28, 1877	1,012	58	242		
August 30, 1877	905		135	107	
September 21, 1877	910	5	140		
September 28, 1877	895		125	15	
October 31, 1877	869		99	26	
December 15, 1877	878	9	108		
March 4, 1878	609			269	161
April 3, 1878	605			4	165
May 1, 1878	714	109			56
June 3, 1878	835	131	85		
June 19, 1878	830		60	5	
July 2, 1878	868	38	98		
July 15, 1878	910	42	140		

REFERENCE OF MEAN UPPER SURFACE OF MATTRESSES.

On the upper mattress, delineated in the plan on sheet No. 1, will be found figures having a plus or minus sign prefixed. The plus sign signifies that the mean upper axial surface of each section, of about 100 feet referred to, is the given number of feet above average flood tide, and the minus sign indicates that this mean surface is the given number of feet below the same standard plane. So far as the line of the jetties is given in the partial plan on sheet No. 1, the reference of this same mean surface, obtained in the same manner, by leveling, is given along the indicated jetty lines.

DEPRESSION OF THE JETTIES.

In the three tables following will be found a column giving the mean subsidence of the upper surface of each jetty, after allowing properly for new work added and old mattresses dismantled by storms and carried away. It is seen that the east jetty has sunken a mean amount of 1.58 feet, the west jetty 1.69 feet, and Kipp dam 1.57 feet in one year, from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878. As heretofore explained, how much of this is due to subsidence as a mass, how much to normal compression, and how much to compression combined with such disintegration as the worms effect at low-water stages of the river near the ends of the jetties, it is almost if not quite impracticable to ascertain.

Comparative references of successive sections of 1,000 feet of the upper surface of the east jetty July 1, 1877, and July 1, 1878, respectively, showing changes due to storms, new work, and subsidence of the jetty, including compression.

Distance from East Point Station, in feet.	Mean reference July 1, 1877, to the plane of average flood tide, in feet.	Mean reference July 1, 1878, to the plane of average flood tide, in feet.	Excess in favor of—		Addition to the mean reference due to new work added since July 1, 1877, in feet.	Diminution of mean references due storms and wave-action since July 1, 1877, in feet.	Mean depression of each section obtained by eliminating results of new work and damage from storms in changing elevations.
			July 1, 1877, in feet.	July 1, 1878, in feet.			
0 to 1,000	0.83 above	0.36 above	0.47				0.47
1,000 to 2,000	2.02 above	0.85 above	1.17			0.65	0.52
2,000 to 3,000	0.17 below	0.11 above		0.25	0.96		0.68
3,000 to 4,000	1.14 below	0.12 below		1.02	2.00		0.98
4,000 to 5,000	0.03 above	0.22 below	0.25		1.50	0.60	1.15
5,000 to 6,000	0.01 above	0.79 above		0.78	2.00		1.22
6,000 to 7,000	1.87 above	0.41 above	1.46				1.46
7,000 to 8,000	1.92 above	0.12 above	1.80				1.60
8,000 to 9,000	2.30 above	0.41 above	1.89				1.89
9,000 to 10,000	2.36 above	0.24 below	2.60				2.60
10,000 to 11,000	2.65 above	0.27 below	2.92				2.92
11,000 to 11,770	2.00 above	1.86 below	3.86		5.50	6.00	3.36

N. B.—Mean subsidence of east jetty, obtained by eliminating results of new work and damage from storms from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878 = 1.58 feet.

Comparative references of successive sections of 1,000 feet of the upper surface of the west jetty, July 1, 1877, and July 1, 1878, respectively, showing subsidence of the jetty, including compression.

Distance from pile No. 1, in feet.	Mean reference to the plane of average flood tide July 1, 1877, in feet.	Mean reference to the plane of average flood tide July 1, 1878, in feet.	Excess in favor of—		Addition to the mean reference due to new work added since July 1, 1877, in feet.	Diminution of mean reference due to storms and wave- action since July 1, 1877, in feet.	Mean depression of each section obtained by eliminating results of new work and damage from storms in changing elevation.
			July 1, 1877, in feet.	July 1, 1878, in feet.			
0 to 1,000	2.00 above	1.06 above	0.94				0.94
1,000 to 2,000	1.48 above	0.66 above	0.82		0.44		1.26
2,000 to 3,000	1.09 above	0.31 above	0.78		0.50		1.28
3,000 to 4,000	0.12 above	0.60 above		0.48	1.50		1.02
4,000 to 5,000	1.80 above	0.07 below	1.87				1.87
5,000 to 6,000	1.97 above	0.03 below	2.00		0.10		2.01
6,000 to 7,000	1.19 above	0.41 below	1.60		1.75	1.20	2.15
7,000 to 7,385	1.40 above	3.60 below	5.00			2.00	3.00

NOTE.—Mean subsidence of west jetty, obtained by eliminating results of new work and damage from storms from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878 = 1.69 feet.

KIPP DAM.

Mean elevation July 1, 1877, 2.24 feet above; mean elevation July 1, 1878, 0.67 foot above; mean subsidence, 1.57 feet.

CROSS-SECTIONS AT FALCONER'S, NEAR THE HEAD OF THE PASSES.

On sheet No. 3 are given representations of the various cross-sections taken at Falconer's, at my velocity base.

It seems that from July 3, 1876, to June 8, 1878, the area of the mean cross-section at this place diminished 3,168 square feet; numerous fluctuations at several dates are made evident by a study of these sections.

Below will be found a table giving the mean area of two cross-sections, 200 feet apart, at various epochs.

Date.	Area of cross-sections at average flood tide in square feet.
July 3, 1876	23,884.0
May 21, 1877	20,808.0
Sept. 9, 1877	20,624.0
Nov. 24, 1877	20,774.0
Feb. 6, 1878	21,232.6
March 5, 1878	21,255.1
April 15, 1878	20,243.1
June 8, 1878	20,716.0

DISCHARGE-OBSERVATIONS.

The weather and necessary work of importance have interfered of late with the taking of discharge-observations even in the pass itself.

On the 8th of June a set of observations were simultaneously made in Southwest Pass, Northeast Pass, and South Pass; but, as the wind changed and blew upstream over Southwest Pass at a rate of 18 miles per hour, not much reliance is placed on them. The wind diminished the flow of Southwest Pass, had little effect on South Pass, and increased the flow of Northeast Pass. The data are given below.

There is a strong surmise that days when there is little or no tide are mostly synchronous with the absence of strong side currents beyond the jetties' ends. Such days have therefore been taken lately for work in the area seaward of the jetties, and hence discharge-observations, which are valuable only when there is little or no tide, have necessarily been very few.

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS FOR DISCHARGE JUNE 18, 1878.

	Cubic feet per second.
Discharge of Southwest Pass.....	245,501.2
Discharge of Northeast Pass.....	264,822.8
Discharge of South Pass.....	61,561.6

All observations previous to June 8, 1878, are noted in previous reports.

ANALYSIS FOR SEDIMENT OF SAMPLES OF WATER.

The procuring and analysis of samples of water, in order to ascertain the nature and amount of sediment in suspension, have been continued, all samples coming from the same cross-section and from three fixed localities in that cross-section at several depths. The process of obtaining the specimens and of ascertaining the ratio of sediment and of sand to water has been explained in former reports.

Tables follow which give the data ascertained, in addition to those heretofore reported, up to July 1, 1878.

It is thought that the only hope of obtaining clear explanation of the causes which create such remarkable changes in the condition of the bar and in the depth of water in the channel through it as have occurred during the last two years lies in the direction of a close study of the data derived from examinations of the sediment obtained from samples procured regularly and frequently; and it is a cause of regret to me that the appropriation for the surveys is insufficient to warrant such an

increase of my party as I deem necessary to the carrying out of plans to make more frequent and more searching sediment-observations combined with velocity-determinations.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE EIGHTH AND NINTH REPORTS, NOT PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT.

The history of substantially all the work done by the South Pass Jetty Company, and that done in pursuance of my own duties of inspection, from July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878, is given in the eighth and ninth reports and in this report. Most of the subjects treated of in the eighth and ninth reports are taken up in the present paper, the dates being advanced from those given in the ninth report to July 1, 1878. Such details as are not presented thus will be briefly mentioned in the following *résumé* of certain portions of the eighth and ninth reports.

THE NEW DREDGE G. W. R. BAYLEY.

A description of this steam dredge-boat is given in the eighth report, together with an account of her performance on certain days, showing that she was capable of removing from 800 to 3,000 cubic yards from the bottom by ten hours' work. The amount of useful work that can be done by her agency depends greatly on the material in which she is working. If in soft mud, which does not choke up her suction or discharge pipe, she can accomplish the maximum amount; probably next in order sand, having about one-third of mud intermixed, is probably most easily moved. Pure sand of a fine grain comes next; then bar-sand, and last of all in order of facility of removal is clayey mud, having large hard lumps, which tend to prevent the free working of the apparatus for suction and discharge.

When the bottom is merely pumped up to be discharged alongside, of course a large amount can be moved each day; but for an ordinary day's work, when the tanks are used, 3,000 cubic yards is the extreme performance, and 800 yards is a minimum amount for removal in ten hours. The ninth report explains certain changes in the machinery and apparatus of the boat, and gives further details of its work.

The boat has been very useful in *trimming* off the outlying corners and points which would otherwise interfere with easy navigation and the attainment of a desired width, when nothing interferes with these but limited projections at a few points where the minimum width, scarcely less than that required, exists; also, in deepening over limited areas, where only a few inches additional depth is needed. In such cases an ordinary dredge must consume time and money in digging unnecessarily deep, or in dredging beyond the needed longitudinal limit, while it is also apt to leave furrows, which are troublesome when the object is to obtain a clear channel corresponding with a fixed description.

At times an ordinary bucket-dredge has been usefully employed in widening and deepening the channel within the jetties, mostly in still water, at some distance above the ends of the jetties. Ordinarily such a dredge can accomplish little on the bar itself, because of the prevalence of rough water.

THE ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT THROUGH SOUTH PASS IN ONE YEAR.

In the eighth report the approximate amount of sediment discharged by South Pass and Grande Bayou in 250 days is given.

In the ninth report it is shown that the discharge of sediment through that portion of South Pass above Grande Bayou for the year ending March 25, 1878, was 27,584,000 cubic yards approximately; that the approximate amount of sediment delivered to South Pass during the same year by the Mississippi River was 28,500,000 cubic yards. Of this amount, about 2,000,000 cubic yards was ultimately discharged by Grande Bayou, and perhaps 1,000,000 contributed to the fill of South Pass, principally of its upper half.

These amounts result from neglecting to consider any possible excess of sediment scoured out from between the jetties in excess of that deposited between the wing-dams.

The ninth report shows that South Pass discharges about 10 per cent. of the whole volume of the Mississippi River, and that Northeast and Southwest Passes discharge each about 45 per cent. of the whole volume.

From this it follows that the three passes discharged into the Gulf of Mexico in the year ending March 25, 1878, about 285,000,000 cubic yards of sediment, sufficient to constitute a prism one mile square and 276 feet deep or high.

DETERMINATION OF "AVERAGE FLOOD TIDE."

The ninth report contains, on pages 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, information relative to the establishment at Port Eads and head of South Pass of the important standard planes which determine what is described in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, as "average flood tide." It is there shown that the provisional standard planes, to which soundings were referred, that is, those planes indicated by the surface of smooth water when it marks 2.76 feet on the gauge at the South Pass light-house, and 1.8 feet on the gauge at the light-house at head of passes, closely coincide with the determination of "average flood tide" resulting from an investigation of automatically registered tidal readings for 4 lunations and 2 half-lunations at head of passes, and 14 lunations at South Pass. As the "average flood tide" at head of passes was decided to be that of "low river," the data is necessarily confined to that relating to a small number of lunations.

The discussion in the ninth report, relative to "average flood tide," shows that a slight violation of equity, resulting from the situation of Port Eads, 3 miles above the ends of the jetties, sometimes in favor of the United States and sometimes benefiting the jetty company, is inevitable, but that it is small in amount.

SURVEY OF THE MAIN BODY OF SOUTH PASS.

Under this heading the ninth report gives the history of a survey of about 10 miles of South Pass from the cross section near its head, close to the one which usually marks the southern limit of my survey at the head of South Pass to the light-house at Port Eads. A comparison made in the same report of the results of this survey with the results of the survey of Assistant Marindin, of the United States Coast Survey, in May and June, 1875, shows that throughout the 10 miles there had been in about three years a fill of a little over 3,000,000 cubic yards in excess of all scour, making a mean diminution of depth of 2.379 feet. The mean net fill for the section of about 5 miles from Grand Bayou up to tide gauge station was about 4.3 feet, and the mean net fill for the lower 5 miles was about 0.55 foot.

Two tables in the ninth report give the details as to fill and scour, the pass being divided for the purpose into sections each 1,000 feet long.

Two charts, appended to the ninth report, give the details of the hydrography of the pass and the topography in outline. Chart No. 2 exhibits graphically the mean fill and scour, respectively, in the several sections each 1,000 feet in length; and the lines of deepest water in May and June, 1875, and January, 1878, respectively, are represented also.

June, 1875, the minimum depth, along the line of deepest water in these 10 miles of South Pass was 31.8 feet, nearly; January, 1878, it was 29.2 feet; June, 1875, the 30-foot channel was about 180 feet wide at its narrowest point; January, 1878, the 28-foot channel was approximately 150 feet wide at its narrowest point.

SALT-WATER CURRENTS IN SOUTH PASS AND CROSS-CURRENTS IN THE GULF.

Under this caption the ninth report shows at what stages of low river salt water may be confidently anticipated at the ends of the jetties, and also in the body of the pass itself, and between the jetties. It also explains the difficulties involved in an investigation of the existence of cross-currents beyond the jetties, stating that they are seldom absent at some distance below the surface in deep water, and relating that all tests for their existence near the ends of the jetties have failed to find any, save one made March 13, 1878. The remark is made, however, that these cross-currents are most likely to obtain when the bar is too rough for their investigation.

A current to the westward on the surface and to the eastward at greater depth has often been found in water deeper than 80 feet, and occasionally a surface current to the eastward, with the deeper current to the westward.

Several tables are given noting the results of investigations to determine questions relating to the existence of salt water at different localities, the currents, &c.

DEPREDACTIONS OF THE WOOD-EATING WORMS, THE "TEREDO."

The eighth report discusses this subject, and shows that even the smaller willow twigs are subject to the ravages of the *teredo*. The worms and their effects in the jetties were first observed in December, 1876, the specimens of pine attacked having been in the jetties about eight months. In the month of January, 1877, a willow sappling, badly eaten by worms at its larger end, was taken from the jetties, presumably 9 feet below the surface. Since then many investigations into the conditions of the mattresses at the lower ends of the jetties have been made, and the invariable result has been to find that willows of the mattresses in the lower tiers of the outer ends of the jetties are badly affected, sometimes to partial disintegration.

No traces of worms have been found in the jetties above a point 10,000 feet below East Point or 1,770 feet above the lower end of the east jetty, and none have been observed nearer than $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the surface of water at any point.

ESCAPE OF WATER OVER AND THROUGH THE JETTIES.

The surface of the water inside or between the jetties is, at most stages of the river and tides, considerably higher than the outside surface of the water, and there is therefore a loss of water considerable in amount by percolation through the jetties and by overflow where the jetties are low-

est. This escape averages about 20 per cent. of the discharge past the ends of the jetties.

SUSPENSION OF WORK ON THE JETTIES.

Since I began to write this report the yellow fever in violent epidemic form has visited Port Eads, and on the 6th of August all work was suspended by the jetty company; nearly all who were well, and were not thoroughly acclimated, have left the place, including most of my own party. Unfortunately, the epidemic revealed its extreme virulence so suddenly that there was no time for all to leave who should have done so, and one of my assistants, Mr. O. D. Parmely, who considered himself and who was considered acclimated through a long residence in Louisiana, died of yellow fever August 9. Four of my party who have had the yellow fever remain at Port Eads in charge of the United States property and to help the sick.

I refer to the subject in this place to explain the absence of reports as to the progress of the jetties and the condition of the channel. A hard frost will be needed at Port Eads before the resumption of work will be safe, and thus a considerable period may elapse before there is anything further of importance to record relative to the jetties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BROWN,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

I subjoin here copies of statements forwarded to the following papers of New Orleans, under their respective dates, in pursuance of instructions from the honorable Secretary of War that information of an exact character as to the important facts regarding the depth of channel, &c., shall be published promptly after its ascertainment.

Statements were forwarded to the New Orleans Times, Picayune, Democrat, and Price Current. Each statement was certified to as follows:

I certify that the above is a correct statement taken from the results of my latest surveys.

M. R. BROWN,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.

Official. Furnished by order of the honorable Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Port Eads, La., June 29, 1877.

On the 28th day of June, 1877, there was a practicable, but narrow, channel 60 feet in width and of 18 feet depth at average flood tide through the bar at South Pass. At high-water of the day $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet was found; at low-water of the day 17.2 feet.

At the date of my last survey at the head of passes, June 15, 23 feet at average flood tide was found to be the least depth through the channel at the head of South Pass. At the present stage of the river this depth is increased at the high water of a moderate tide to $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet. On the 30th day of June another survey of the bar at South Pass revealed the same depth in the channel as was found on the 28th. On South Pass Bar, for a vessel drawing 20 feet, the interruption to navigation is about 200 feet in length.

Above the South Pass Bar, between the jetties, nearly throughout their whole length, a very great scour has been progressing for two months or more; more than 80 feet of water has been found at a late date in one place.

JULY 28, 1877.

On the 28th day of July there was a 20-foot channel at average flood tide through the bar at South Pass, and entirely through the pass and between the jetties. Its least

width was 145 feet. A very narrow channel of 20.6 feet could be traced through. The interruption to navigation for a vessel drawing 22 feet was 145 feet in length. With the exception of one small lump the 22-foot channel was 200 feet wide until a point was reached 1,270 feet from the present end of the east jetty; until a position is reached 170 feet northerly from the end of the east jetty the least width of the 22-foot channel was 120 feet.

AUGUST 30, 1877.

On the 30th day of August there was a 20-foot channel at average flood tide, which is the same as high tide of August 30, through the bar at South Pass and throughout the pass and between the jetties. Its least width was 192 feet. A practicable channel of 20.8 feet was found; the interruption to navigation for a vessel drawing 22 feet was 114 feet in length.

Wherever found, that is with the exception of the interruption above noted, the 22-foot channel was at least 130 feet wide. The space lacking a 22-foot channel of the full width of 200 feet is about 900 feet in length. At low tide of August 30 these depths were lessened 1.1 feet. On August 29 a wide channel, 22.2 feet deep in its shallowest place, was found at the head of South Pass.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

On the 28th of September there was a 20-foot channel at average flood tide through the bar at South Pass, and throughout the pass and between the jetties. Its least width was 230 feet. A practicable channel of 20.7 feet was found. The interruption to navigation for a vessel drawing 22 feet was 85 feet in length.

Wherever found, that is with the exception above noted, the 22-foot channel was at least 110 feet wide. The space lacking a 22-foot channel of the full width of 200 feet is about 1,300 feet in length. At low tide of September 28 these depths were lessened 1.5 feet, and at high tide 0.7 feet. On September 25 a wide channel of 22.3 feet depth was found at the head of the pass.

NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

On the 31st day of October there was a 20-foot channel at average flood tide through the bar at South Pass, and throughout the pass and between the jetties. Its least width was 210 feet. A practicable channel of 21 feet was found. The interruption to navigation for a vessel drawing 22 feet was 430 feet in length.

Wherever found, that is with the exception of the interruption above noted, the 22-foot channel was at least 160 feet wide. The space lacking a 22-foot channel of the full width of 200 feet is about 850 feet in length. At low tide of October 31 these depths were lessened 0.8 foot, and at high tide 0.5 foot.

On October 24 a wide channel of 22.5 feet depth was found at the head of South Pass.

DECEMBER 2, 1877.

On December 1 there was a practicable channel 21.3 feet deep in its shallowest part throughout South Pass to the deep water of the Gulf at average flood tide. A line 22.4 feet in depth could be traced through the bar to deep water.

The 20-foot channel was 212 feet wide and the 21-foot channel 120 feet wide at the narrowest contraction of each. The interruption to a practicable channel between 22 feet inside and the same depth outside was 90 feet in length.

At low water of the day these depths were lessened 1.6 feet and at high water 0.4 foot.

JANUARY 2, 1878.

On January 1 there was a channel 22 feet deep for a width of 200 feet at its narrowest point at average flood tide from the main Mississippi River through the jettied prolongation of South Pass to deeper water in the Gulf of Mexico. At the head of the pass the 22-foot channel was at least 264 feet wide. A practicable channel 22.4 feet deep exists from the main river to the Gulf. High tide of the day was nearly the same at average flood tide. At low tide of the day these depths were lessened about 1.7 feet.

FEBRUARY 4, 1878.

February 2 there was a channel 22 feet deep at average flood tide from the main Mississippi River through South Pass jetties to deeper water in the Gulf of Mexico. Its least width was 190 feet.

A practicable channel at least 22.7 feet deep existed from the main river to the Gulf. At high tide of the day these depths were lessened 0.4 foot and at low tide 1.9 feet.

MARCH 4, 1878.

March 4, 1878, there was a practicable channel 22.7 feet deep over South Pass bar, and from the main Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico at average flood tide. The tide remained on a stand, giving a depth of just 22 feet throughout the day.

The 22-foot channel at average flood tide was at least 110 feet wide, lacking the full width of 200 feet for a length of 270 feet so far as is known or within the limit of survey, which covered all areas where a narrow channel is suspected.

APRIL 3, 1878.

April 3 there was a channel 22 feet deep at average flood tide between South Pass jetties to deeper water in the Gulf of Mexico. Its least width was 70 feet, lacking a width of 200 feet for a length of 150 feet. A practicable channel with a least depth of about 23 feet existed throughout the main pass and between the jetties. At high tide of the day these depths were increased 0.5 foot and at low tide lessened 0.8 foot.

At the head of passes a least depth of 21 feet at average flood tide was found on the 18th of March. At the present stage of the river about 22 feet can be carried through the head of passes at high tide.

MAY 10, 1878.

May 9 at average flood tide there was a practicable channel between the South Pass jetties, and over the bar near their sea end, 23.2 feet deep. The 22-foot channel was 210 feet wide. At high-water of the day the depths were three-tenths greater and at low-water seven-tenths less than at average flood tide. A channel 24 feet deep, 250 feet in width, might be obtained by the immediate removal of 6,000 cubic yards of the bottom, provided that no deposition of sediment should be made simultaneously. Between a depth of 24 feet inside of the bar and the same depth outside the distance is 180 feet.

The length of channel lacking a depth of 24 feet for a width of 250 feet is 1,650 feet, including the 180 feet referred to just above.

At the head of South Pass the same date at average flood tide, there was a practicable channel 22.9 feet in depth. The 22-foot channel had a least width of over 260 feet. At high tide of the day these depths were increased about 1.7 feet. The reading for low-water of the day is not known. Rough water on the bar has prevented an earlier statement this month.

MAY 25, 1878.

May 23 there was a practicable channel over South Pass bar at the ends of the jetties with a minimum depth of 22.3 feet, if the pilot can avoid a small lump west of the deeper channel having on it 21.5 feet.

The deepest line of water along a curve had a minimum depth of 23.2 feet.

JUNE 4, 1878.

June 3, at average flood tide, there was a practicable channel 22.2 feet deep throughout South Pass and between the jetties to deeper water of the Gulf.

The least width of the 22-foot channel was 100 feet.

At high tide of the day these depths were increased 1.0 foot and at low tide 0.8 foot.

Between 24 feet depth inside of the bar and the same depth outside the distance was 110 feet. The length of channel lacking a depth of 24 feet for a width of 250 feet was 1,100 feet.

By the immediate removal of 4,400 cubic yards from the bottom, a channel 24 feet deep, 250 feet in width might be obtained.

June 3 a practicable channel 22.9 feet deep was found at the head of passes at average flood tide. At high tide of the day this depth was increased 1.6 feet and at low tide 0.5 foot.

JUNE 20, 1878.

June 19 there was a 22-foot channel at average flood tide throughout South Pass and between the jetties to deeper water in the Gulf. Its least width was 160 feet. At high tide of the day this depth was increased 0.4 foot and at low tide lessened 0.6 foot.

Between 24 feet depth inside and the same depth outside the least distance was 180 feet.

The length of channel lacking a depth of 24 feet for a width of 250 feet was 870 feet.

JULY 4, 1878.

July 2, at average flood tide, there was a channel over South Pass bar 21.9 feet deep, having a least width of 150 feet. At high tide of the day depths were increased 1 foot, and at low tide lessened one-half a foot. Two small lumps, or one larger, if they connect, prevented the existence of a channel 23 feet deep at average flood tide.

FINANCIAL.

Amount available from appropriation for "Examinations and surveys at South Pass of the Mississippi River," July 1, 1877	\$1, 830 27
Amount allotted from appropriation for "Examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors," during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878	9, 400 00
Amount expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1878	11, 230 27
Amount available July 1, 1878	15, 000 00
Amount required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880	24, 000 00

Estimate of funds required for examinations and surveys at South Pass of the Mississippi River for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Pay of eight first-class seamen and two steam-engineers, and provisions ..	\$9, 875 00
Three assistant engineers	5, 400 00
Purchase of a second small steam-launch, to be used in checking cost of constructions, under act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, and for other purposes	2, 050 00
Repairs to old steam-launch	1, 530 00
Renewal and repair of row boats, cost of surveying apparatus, &c	1, 130 00
Traveling expenses, light chemical apparatus, and chemicals	1, 000 00
Materials for running launch and conducting surveys—oil, rope, buoys, bunting, lumber, spikes, &c	720 00
Coal for launches and office	1, 230 00
Stationery and supplies for drafting, tide-gauge paper, &c	580 00
Photolithographing	450 00
Freight, telegrams, and express charges	300 00
Office rent	300 00
Two water-level observers	240 00
Total for 1879-'80	24, 805 00

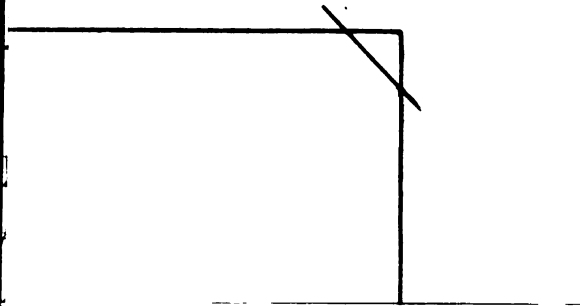
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BROWN,

Captain Engineers, U. S. A.

ACTING CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.,

Washington, D. C.



**REPORTS CONCERNING FORT LEAVENWORTH
MILITARY PRISON.**

REPORTS

OF THE

OPERATIONS, ETC., OF THE MILITARY PRISON, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 15, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith annual reports of the quartermaster, medical officer, and chaplain connected with this prison for the year ending June 30, 1878.

A tabular statement of prisoners received, transferred, &c., and labor performed during the year, is also inclosed.

Special attention is invited to the medical officer's report as showing an unusual healthy condition of the prisoners. This is in a great measure due to the skill and scrupulous personal attention which that officer has given to his duties. He has also had to exercise a rigid scrutiny to prevent malingering, the tendency to which being much greater than in an ordinary garrison. The many conveniences afforded by the new hospital have also removed embarrassments heretofore existing in the care and treatment of the sick at this place.

I regret to have to call attention to that part of the chaplain's report wherein he complains of the want of suitable chapel and school room. As there is no doubt that any extension to his field of usefulness will have a marked influence on the discipline of this place, as well as a moral and religious improvement, the construction of the prison chapel is most desirable; but that work is contingent on having the building now occupied as a store-house by the chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Missouri, transferred to the prison, which has long been contemplated.

I am pleased to state that, during the year, I have seldom had to resort to severe disciplinary measures, for, with few exceptions, the tendency of the prisoners has been to comply with the prison rules without coercion. On January 19, of this year, a party of 11 prisoners were received here from Alcatraz Island. Immediately upon their arrival they were refractory, and acted like a party flushed with some recent success. For a time (since their advent) a mania seemed to possess the other prisoners to write directly to people in authority for clemency. This offense has been met with punishment, such as loss of good time, loss of class, &c. It is now mostly abated, but is undoubtedly traceable to the bad influence of that party.

During the year 15 prisoners escaped, but 8 were recaptured, making loss by escape of 7 against 21 last year.

The warm encouragement and hearty approval of the department commander, in all my administration of affairs calls for my sincerest thanks.

Work has been continued on the prison wall, the commencement of which was noted in my report for last year. There is now completed 911 feet, varying from 14 to 22 feet high, owing to the conformation of the ground.

All the industries carried on in the workshops have been successful, the prisoners, as a rule, evincing much interest and skill in the work assigned them. Out of the 10,900 chairs ordered made for the use of enlisted men 2,500 are completed, and about 40 per day are now being made, in connection with a great deal of other work done in the carpenter-shop.

During the year 39,880 pairs of shoes were manufactured here for the Army, and very gratifying reports concerning them have been received from officers whose companies they have been issued to.

We have this year under cultivation, as a prison farm, about 40 acres; 25 acres are planted with potatoes, 4 with corn, and the remainder with cabbage, tomatoes, onions, &c. With the exception of a small part of this ground, which has been overflowed, the crops look well and promise a large yield, and, except something unforeseen occurs, we hope to raise from 3,500 to 4,000 bushels of potatoes alone.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in again bringing to the favorable notice of the War Department the exemplary conduct of the following-named officers, whose hearty co-operation and strict attention to their duties have very materially aided me in my administration of affairs, and call for my warmest commendation, viz:

Granville Lewis, first lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, A. A. Q. M.; W. H. H. Crowell, first lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, provost marshal, and John J. Clague, first lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, adjutant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. BLUNT,

Brevet Colonel, U. S. A., Governor.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

(Through Headquarters Department of the Missouri.)

ALTERATIONS.

Date.	Aggregate.	Gain.			Lost.					Memoranda, change in sentences, &c.		Remarks.	
		By transfer.	From escape.	Aggregate.	Discharged.	Transferred.		Died.	Escaped.	Aggregate.	Remitted.		Mitigated.
						To Kansas penitentiary.	To insane asy.						
July 31, 1877.....	412	47	...	47	26	...	1	1	...	28	1	5	RECAPITULATION. In prison June 30, 1877..... 388 Received since..... 297 Total..... 685 Discharged..... 279 Transferred..... 10 Died..... 3 Escaped..... 15 Total..... 307 Remaining in prison June 30, 1877..... 388
August 31, 1877.....	394	11	2	13	24	4	...	2	...	31	1	2	
September 30, 1877.....	385	23	1	24	30	...	...	...	3	33	...	68	
October 31, 1877.....	385	27	2	29	25	1	...	...	3	29	1	2	
November 30, 1877.....	385	6	...	6	19	...	...	...	...	19	4	6	
December 31, 1877.....	371	29	1	30	31	...	...	...	...	31	2	7	
January 31, 1878.....	372	26	...	26	27	...	...	...	1	28	6	8	
February 28, 1878.....	369	24	...	24	27	3	1	...	...	31	5	10	
March 31, 1878.....	362	39	...	39	20	...	...	...	1	21	1	6	
April 30, 1878.....	380	14	...	14	20	...	...	...	2	22	1	15	
May 31, 1878.....	372	32	1	33	12	...	...	...	2	14	2	6	
June 30, 1878.....	391	11	1	12	18	...	...	...	2	20	4	6	
Total during year.....	...	289	8	297	279	8	2	3	15	307	27	137	

Annual report of alterations in prisoners and prison labor performed at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Continued.

PRISON LABOR PERFORMED.

Date.	For depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		Inside prison-yard.		In prison shoe-shop.		Outside prison-yard.		Total number of days' labor.	Total number of days' labor.	Aggregate number of days' labor performed during the month.	Remarks.
	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	In prison-quarry.	On prison-wall, &c.				
	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Mechanics.	Laborers.				
July 31, 1877.....		1,492	1,001	2,357	921			3,836	1,922	7,586	9,517	Average number employed daily throughout the year, 307 work- ing days; mechanics, 82; labor- ers, 280.
August 31, 1877.....	31	1,843	983	2,413	1,130	59	.....	3,823	2,303	8,079	10,282	
September 30, 1877.....	100	1,618	859	2,420	1,026	48	.....	3,050	2,033	7,088	9,121	
October 31, 1877.....	183	1,470	902	2,923	1,097	8	.....	2,716	1,767	7,109	9,304	
November 30, 1877.....	142	1,518	885	2,548	878	32	.....	3,122	1,937	7,188	9,125	
December 31, 1877.....	11	1,238	770	2,617	881	.....	.....	3,802	1,648	7,657	9,305	
January 31, 1878.....	15	1,471	874	2,548	905	.....	6	3,208	1,800	7,227	9,027	
February 28, 1878.....	2	1,152	772	2,206	994	.....	.....	2,711	1,768	6,159	7,927	
March 31, 1878.....	.....	1,215	880	2,582	1,069	.....	.....	8,535	1,959	7,345	9,304	
April 30, 1878.....	.....	880	969	2,615	1,116	.....	.....	3,310	2,045	6,914	8,909	
May 31, 1878.....	.....	1,091	1,259	2,639	1,316	.....	357	3,094	2,872	6,824	9,756	
June 30, 1878.....	.....	1,295	1,071	2,601	1,301	181	.....	3,028	2,553	6,884	9,447	
Total during year.....	494	16,263	11,241	39,569	12,614	686	.....	39,244	25,053	86,076	111,111	

Average number employed daily throughout the year, 307 work-
ing days: mechanics, 82; labor-
ers, 290.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., July 1, 1878.

A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. A., Governor.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. Q. M., U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 10, 1878.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments under my charge at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

During the entire fiscal year I have performed the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, having been assigned to duty by virtue of Special Orders No. 81, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., April 25, 1877. In addition, I have performed the duty of officer of the day every third day during this time.

As acting commissary of subsistence, I have received by purchases, made monthly from the post commissary of subsistence, all the articles of food, consisting of the Army rations, for the use of military convicts confined at this prison.

The average number of prisoners fed per day during the year was 382.

The lard-oil and wicking for illuminating purposes was also furnished from the Subsistence Department.

I find this method the most satisfactory both in regard to the quality of the stores furnished and economical for the interests of the government. In making contracts for the small quantity required, it has been found that no advantage is gained or the prison benefited in any way, when the same stores can be obtained at the contract price (with the cost of transportation added) from the Subsistence Department, where large quantities are contracted for and every article rigidly inspected.

During a portion of the year the garden attached to the prison yields an abundance of vegetables of the most useful kind, which keep the tables well supplied with healthy food. In the autumn nearly enough potatoes, onions, parsnips, &c., are stored to supply the mess until the next year's crop is available.

During the fiscal year, as acting assistant quartermaster, I have disbursed \$80,082.76.

The following is a list of disbursements made from the appropriation for the support of military prison for the fiscal year 1877-78:

Amount of appropriation	\$40,000 00
Amount of deficiency	4,277 64
Received for sale of hides	108 53
Total	44,386 17
For subsistence	\$23,507 26
For clothing (citizens)	875 17
For hay (bedding)	131 89
For wood	5,288 68
For oil and wicking	954 43
For miscellaneous purchases	4,973 44
For donations at discharge	1,370 00
For pay of foremen, &c	7,050 00
For apprehension of escaped prisoners	180 00
Expended by Quartermaster-General for tools in shoe-shop	55 30
Total	44,386 17

For other expenditures see lists appended, marked "A" and "B."

The fuel is obtained under contract, \$6.90 per cord.

The hay for bedding under contract, \$5 per ton.

The material for citizens' clothes under contract.

The oil for machinery under contract.

Other regular supplies for current use are purchased in open market as their want occurs.

In the shoe-shop attached to the prison 39,880 pairs of brass cable-screw shoes have been made for the use of the Army. The material for this work was invoiced to me by Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, United States Army, at Philadelphia, Pa., except the standard brass wire, which was furnished by Capt. A. G. Robinson, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, at Boston, Mass. The shoes manufactured were taken up on my returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and transferred to Capt. A. G. Hull, military storekeeper, United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. The work on the shoes was performed by prison labor, with three citizen foremen as overseers at a rate of pay of \$80 per month. Thirty cents per day is allowed for the labor of each prisoner.

A donation of \$5 per man has been paid to 274 prisoners discharged from confinement, and a suit of citizen clothing to each one; also transportation to the place of their enlistment, or to their homes (they so desiring), provided the cost did not exceed the amount charged to the place of their enlistment.

On account of the very limited amount of the appropriation for the support of the prison for the fiscal year, very little work of any kind could be performed on any of the shops, buildings, or quarters attached to the prison. The only purchases made of miscellaneous stores, tools, heating apparatus, or building material were such as was absolutely necessary and indispensable.

The clothing furnished me by the Quartermaster's Department for the use of the prisoners is mostly of very inferior quality, badly damaged, and moth-eaten; some of it so bad as to be totally worthless. Also many of the boots and shoes, old pegged ones, furnished the government during the late war, originally of very poor stock and workmanship, now, after about thirteen years' storage, nearly worthless; the soles coming off in some cases within one week after issue, and they are so hard and moldy that they have to be greased and rubbed before any use can be made of them.

A board of survey, called to examine and assess a price upon some of this clothing, fixed the value of shoes at 25 cents; boots, 50 cents; trousers, 50 cents blouses, 50 cents; great-coats, \$2.

I also performed the duties of treasurer of the prison-mess fund, receiving the funds accruing from the economical use of the rations and disbursing the same for necessary articles.

Respectfully submitted.

GRANVILLE LEWIS,

First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of funds expended in the service of the Quartermaster's Department at Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by First Lieut. G. Lewis, Fifth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, on account of appropriation for fiscal years 1876-77.

	On hand June 30, 1876.	Received since.	Expended.	Transferred to United States Treasury.	Balance on hand June 30, 1878.
Barracks and quarters	\$12,688 00	.....	\$12,686 00	.....	.....
Incidental expenses	143 33	.....	.....	\$143 33	.....
Army transportation .....	.....	\$60 00	60 00	.....	.....
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	130 20	48 00	167 30	10 90	.....
Hospital	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Military prison	2 59	3,193 32	3,195 91	.....	.....
Total	14,962 12	3,301 32	18,109 21	154 23	.....

Respectfully submitted,

GRANVILLE LEWIS,

First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

B.—Statement of funds expended in the service of the Quartermaster's Department at Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by First Lieut. G. Lewis, Fifth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, on account of appropriation for that year.

	On hand and received.	Transferred &c.	Retained and to receive for disbursement.	Expended by Quartermaster-General.	Expended and incurred.	Balance on hand June 30, 1878.
Military prison	\$40,053 23	.....	\$4,285 94	\$55 30	\$44,330 87	\$8 36
Incidental expenses	2,940 00	.....	.....	.....	2,940 00	.....
Barracks and quarters	1,066 40	\$1 11	.....	.....	1,065 29	.....
Army transportation	1,983 50	43 50	.....	.....	1,940 00	.....
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	9,498 90	.....	.....	.....	9,498 55	35
Hospital	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Total	57,542 03	44 61	4,285 94	55 30	61,774 71	8 65

Respectfully submitted.

GRANVILLE LEWIS,

First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.

U. S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF ATTENDING SURGEON, U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 8, 1878.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a tabular statement of the diseases, accidents, and injuries reported on the monthly reports of sick and wounded during the year ending June 30, 1878. On this tabular list the members of the provost-guard, the white prisoners, and the colored prisoners are reported separately.

During the year, sixteen prisoners have been discharged on surgeon's certificates of disability; cases generally of superannuated men, broken in health, or such as were afflicted with an incurable complaint, or such as required change of scene and climate to insure amelioration or recovery; all of these prisoners claimed to have a home and friends to care for them.

Three deaths of prisoners have occurred during the year; two of them were white prisoners, and the diseases which proved fatal in each case was typhoid fever. The third was a colored man, and the cause of death consumption (phthisis pulmonalis).

An examination of the accompanying tabular statement will show that the total number of cases taken on sick-report during the year has been one thousand and seventy-one. This is almost five hundred less than reported the preceding year. This remarkable decrease is attributable partly to the substitution of the dormitory for the cell system, whereby a less imperfect system of ventilation is attainable, and partly to an unusually mild winter, whereby a greater immunity has been enjoyed from diseases of the respiratory organs (coughs and colds) than hitherto.

The diseases most prevalent among the prisoners during the year, in the order of frequency, are as follows: Quotidian intermittent fever, acute diarrhea, and acute rheumatism.

Prisoners are given a full allowance of food; that is to say, all they want. They are comfortably clad, and in all respects well cared for.

The general sanitary arrangements are the best attainable under present circumstances, although not by any means as perfect as desirable.

On the 13th of August, 1877, a new regulation hospital, the construction of which was commenced May 1, 1877, was so far completed as to admit of occupancy. Although the hospital is not yet entirely finished as designed, greater facilities for the care and comfort of the sick have been afforded, and I am glad to be able to report the medical and hospital department of the prison now on a satisfactory basis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. WRIGHT,
Surgeon, United States Army.

The GOVERNOR,
United States Military Prison.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON

Tabular list of diseases, &c., for

Month and year.	Designations to which cases belonged.	Class 1.—Zymotic diseases.														
		Order 1.—Miasmatic diseases.					Order 2.—Enthetic diseases.					Order 3.—Dietetic disease.				
		Typhoid fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhea.	Chronic diarrhea.	Erysipelas.	Mumps.	Tonsillitis.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Gonorrheal orchitis.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrhoeal.)	Inebriation.
July, 1877	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.					1					1					
	White military prisoners		17			10	2	1			1					
	Colored military prisoners			1												
Aug., 1877	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.			2	2	5										
	White military prisoners	1		25	5	28					2					
	Colored military prisoners															
Sept., 1877	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.			3		1	1			2						
	White military prisoners		23		14	1			1		1					
	Colored military prisoners		1													
Oct., 1877	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		1							2	1					
	White military prisoners	1		9		5				2						
	Colored military prisoners		1						1							
Nov., 1877	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.					1										1
	White military prisoners		5			5			3		1					
	Colored military prisoners									1						
Dec., 1877	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		2						2							1
	White military prisoners	18				4	1	1	9							
	Colored military prisoners	2														
Jan., 1878	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.					3				1						1
	White military prisoners	5				14	2		6					1		
	Colored military prisoners	2														
Feb., 1878	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		2													
	White military prisoners	11				3				3						
	Colored military prisoners															
Mar., 1878	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		4			1				2						
	White military prisoners	11				9	1		5		2			1		
	Colored military prisoners					1										
Apr., 1878	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		2							1						1
	White military prisoners	10				15			5							
	Colored military prisoners															
May, 1878	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.					1										
	White military prisoners		9			8				5						
	Colored military prisoners															
June, 1878	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		1			3						1	1			1
	White military prisoners		16	1		23				2				2		
	Colored military prisoners					2										
Total		1	1 182	8 159	4	5	1 51	4	8	1	2	4				5

Tabular list of diseases,

Month and year.	Designations to which cases belonged.	Class IV.—Local diseases.													
		Order 5.—Diseases of the respiratory organs.						Order 6.—Diseases of the digestive organs.							
		Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Epistaxis.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Colic.	Constipation.	Dyspepsia.	Piles.	Inguinal hernia.	Inflammation of glands of inguinal region.	Jaundice.	
July, 1877..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.	1	2					17	4					
	{	White military prisoners		18											
	{	Colored military prisoners		4					2						
Aug., 1877..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.					1								
	{	White military prisoners		11				1	9	1	1	1			
	{	Colored military prisoners		3											
Sept., 1877..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		1				1							
	{	White military prisoners		1					1	8		2			
	{	Colored military prisoners													
Oct., 1877..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.													
	{	White military prisoners		4		1		1	2		1				
	{	Colored military prisoners													
Nov., 1877..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.											1		
	{	White military prisoners		5					4	1				1	
	{	Colored military prisoners	1												
Dec., 1877..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.													
	{	White military prisoners							1	5					
	{	Colored military prisoners							1						
Jan., 1878..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		1			1								
	{	White military prisoners	1	8				1	9						
	{	Colored military prisoners													
Feb., 1878..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.							1						
	{	White military prisoners		4					1	9					
	{	Colored military prisoners													
Mar., 1878..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		2											
	{	White military prisoners		7	3				5	1					
	{	Colored military prisoners													
Apr., 1878..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		1											
	{	White military prisoners		3			1		10						
	{	Colored military prisoners		1					1						
May, 1878..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.						1							
	{	White military prisoners							11		1				
	{	Colored military prisoners													
June, 1878..	{	Provost guard, general service U. S. A.		1					1						
	{	White military prisoners		1					8		1				
	{	Colored military prisoners													
Total			3	76	3	1	2	5	4	103	7	6	1	1	1

fc.—Continued.

Class IV.—Local diseases.													Class V.—Violent diseases and deaths.							
Order 7.—Diseases of urinary and genital organs.			Order 8.—Diseases of bones and joints.		Order 9.—Diseases of the integumentary system.								Order 1.—Wounds, injuries, and accidents.							
Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Varicocele.	Necrosis.	Anchylolosis.	Abscess.	Boil.	Ulcer.	Herpes.	Eczema.	Chapped hands.	Urticaria.	Adenitis.	Burns and scalds.	Contusion.	Sprain.	Dislocation.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoned by Ivy.
		1			1	8			2					1	8		1			
			1		1	1								2	2		1			1
2						7			2											3
1	2				1	4								1	1			1		
						2								3						1
						5		1						1			1			
						1	1	2						1		1				
						2								1	3	2	1		1	
					1	2				1				1						1
1	1				2	1					1			3						
	1					1	1		1	1		1		1	1		2			
	2		1		1	2			1	1				2	1					
						4			2			1		5			2			2
						2						1	1							
												1	1	3			2			
4	6	1	1	1	7	50	3	3	8	2	1	3	2	31	10	1	10	1	1	8

RECAPITULATION.

Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability during the year ending June 30, 1878.

Designations.	July. 1877.	August. 1877.	September. 1877.	October. 1877.	November. 1877.	December. 1877.	January. 1878.	February. 1878.	March. 1878.	April. 1878.	May. 1878.	June. 1878.	Total. 1877-78.
Provost guard, general service United States Army.									1	1			2
White military prisoners.		2	2			1	1	1	1	3	2	2	15
Colored military prisoners.				1									1
Aggregate		2	2	1		1	1	1	2	4	2	2	18

Taken sick or wounded during the year, as shown by monthly returns.

Month and year.	Provost guard.	White prisoners.	Colored prisoners.	Total.
July, 1877	8	112	14	134
August, 1877	13	129	11	153
September, 1877	15	79	8	97
October, 1877	6	41	4	51
November, 1877	5	49	2	56
December, 1877	11	74	4	89
January, 1878	12	71	4	87
February, 1878	3	54	8	65
March, 1878	10	74	3	87
April, 1878	9	72	4	85
May, 1878	6	67	2	75
June, 1878	9	80	3	92
Total	107	902	62	1,071
Cases as per last report.				1,621
Cases as per present report.				1,071
Decrease				550

Transferred to Government Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C.

Name.	Designation.	When transferred.	Remarks.
John Geary	Provost guard, general service, United States military prison.	Dec. 10, 1877	Disease developed since enlistment.
Henry Carson, military prisoner.	Late private Company F, Third Cavalry.	Feb. 21, 1878	Disease developed since admission to prison.

Deaths which occurred during the year ending June 30, 1878.

No.	Name.	Designation.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
1	William Kirts, military prisoner.	Late private Company H, Eighth Cavalry.	July 7, 1877	Typhoid malarial fever.	
2	Johann Meler, military prisoner.	Private Company K, Fifth Artillery.	Aug. 16, 1877	Typhoid fever	Was to be restored to duty.
3	Amos Wilson, military prisoner.	Late private Company D, Ninth Cavalry.	Aug. 20, 1877	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Colored.

Respectfully submitted.

MILITARY PRISON, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., July 8, 1878.

J. P. WRIGHT,
Surgeon, United States Army.

U. S. MILITARY PRISON, *July 1, 1878.*

SIR: In presenting my second annual report I have the honor to state that, with the exception of a few weeks of absence in the months of July and August of last year, I have continued uninterruptedly to perform the duties of my office. During my absence my place was very acceptably and efficiently supplied by the Rev. Mr. Woart, the chaplain of the post.

The attendance upon religious services, and the interest in them upon the part of the prisoners, have been encouraging, and there is reason to hope that in some instances, at least, the seed of divine truth has "fallen into good ground." Besides the Sabbath services, as opportunity offers, I converse with the men individually, seeking to learn their characters and to gain their confidence, and at the same time to impart such counsel as may be adapted to their particular cases. I have sought by kindness and sympathy to win them to a better life, and by pointing them to Him who is their righteousness and strength, to show them the way to its attainment. Especially have I availed myself of the opportunity afforded in my visits to the hospital to gather from the inmates such facts pertaining to their education, their religious training, their habits, and the influences to which they have been subjected, as would qualify me the better to act as their spiritual instructor and guide.

The want of a suitable chapel and school-room has been a great hinderance to the successful prosecution of my labors. The room used as a chapel, besides being entirely too small to accommodate even one-half the prisoners, is unattractive and poorly adapted to such a purpose. With the proper facilities for carrying on the work we might reasonably hope for a largely increased attendance upon our services and much greater results.

In concluding this report, permit me to congratulate you upon the good order that has prevailed in the institution during the past year, and the comparative rareness of the occasions in which it has been found necessary to resort to severe discipline; also, to thank you for your kindness and readiness to co-operate with me in all that pertains to the interest of my department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. MITCHELL,
Chaplain.

To the GOVERNOR.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., July 16, 1878.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

I have nothing to add to the report of the governor of the prison except that the great want of the institution is work for its inmates, and that work can only be supplied by assigning to the prison the making of articles needed by the Army.

Boots, harness, and kindred supplies can be made here cheaply and well.

I beg to again invite the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject, as it is not possible that the prison can be to any considerable extent self-supporting unless the government utilizes the labor in the fabrication of articles needed by the Army.

JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 8, 1878.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War with copy. The want of suitable rooms for chapel and school-room, mentioned in the report of the prison chaplain, is a serious one, but it is not seen how it can be supplied without an appropriation of funds for the purpose by Congress. The clothing issued to prisoners, the quality of which is described in the report of the prison quartermaster, is of the old stock and pattern on hand in the Quartermaster's Department.

Attention is invited to the indorsement (1st) hereon of the commanding general Department of the Missouri.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 22, 1878.

In General Pope's opinion the great want of the military prison is work for its inmates, and that work can only be supplied by assigning to the prison the making of articles needed by the Army. Boots, harness, and kindred supplies can be made here cheaply and well. He invites the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject as it is not possible that the prison can be to any considerable extent self-supporting unless the government utilizes the labor in the fabrication of articles needed by the Army.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

**REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE FREEDMEN'S
BRANCH, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

REPORT

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BRANCH, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information relative to the operations of the Freedmen's Branch, Adjutant-General's Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and from that date to October 1, 1878.

On July 1, 1877, there were on hand for payment 2,374 claims, aggregating \$264,932.11, and there were received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, 543 claims, amounting to \$61,356.99.

During the fiscal year there were paid 1,308 claims, aggregating \$175,560.78 (including those in which the funds were returned to the Treasury), leaving on hand July 1, 1878, 1,609 unpaid claims, amounting to \$150,728.32.

The number of claims paid from July 1 to September 30, 1878 (including those in which funds were returned to the Treasury), are 421, amounting to \$60,540.48, leaving on hand October 1, 1878, 1,188 claims, amounting to \$139,979.25.

Taking the operations of the office for the three months ending September 30, 1878, as a basis, it is estimated that there will be paid and deposited during the months of October, November, and December, 1878, 233 claims, aggregating \$34,751, which will leave on hand January 1, 1879, 955 claims, amounting to \$105,228, exclusive, of course, of the number and amount of the claims that shall be received from the accounting officers of the Treasury during the same period.

The amounts appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of collection and payment of bounties, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are as follows:

By act of March 3, 1877	\$15,000 00	
By act of December 15, 1877	20,000 00	
		\$35,000 00
Amount disbursed during fiscal year		30,243 93
Leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1878, of		4,756 07
Add amount appropriated by act of June 20, 1878.....		16,000 00
Leaves available July 1, 1878.....		20,756 07
Amount disbursed from July 1 to September 30, 1878.....	\$5,146 84	
Estimated disbursements from October 1 to December 31, 1878.	5,069 00	
		10,215 84
Unexpended balance on hand January 1, 1879 (estimated).....		10,540 23

The tabular statement herewith, submitted by Maj. G. G. Hunt, First Cavalry, disbursing officer (the only one remaining on duty as such), exhibits, in detail, the financial operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

There will be a sufficient amount of current appropriations remaining over January 1, 1879, to conduct the work until June 30 of the same year. By that time it is believed a more satisfactory closing up of the unpaid claims could be made if Congress would authorize it, and I presume they would do so, if asked, in view of the hindrances to this business made by the present prevailing epidemic of yellow fever. Had it not been for that, a much larger number of these claims would be paid by 1st of January next than can be under existing circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Approved, and respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
United States Army.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Date.	Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers or their heirs.		Pay, bounty, prize-money, &c., due colored sailors and marines, or their heirs.		Commutation of rations due colored soldiers.	
	Amount received.	Amount disbursed.	Amount received.	Amount disbursed.	Amount received.	Amount disbursed.
		Jas. McMillan, major, Second Artillery, Washington, D. C.	G. G. Hunt, major, First Cavalry, chief disbursing officer, Washington, D. C.	A. K. Arnold, major, Sixth Cavalry, New Orleans, La.	H. S. Hawkins, captain, Sixth Infantry, Louisville, Ky.	Total.
Balance July 1, 1877	\$256,888 84	\$850 59	\$5,195 50	\$1,565 45	\$243 46	\$7,955 00
July, 1877	8,670 33		34,684 45			34,684 45
August, 1877	1,632 59		5,705 75			5,707 71
September, 1877	1,941 87		1,479 13			1,479 26
October, 1877	2,888 55		1,988 71			5,268 03
November, 1877	7,515 26		58,258 65			64,200 85
December, 1877	15,552 40		4,182 35			16 18
January, 1878	3,138 16		3,047 80			20 86
February, 1878	3,729 37		2,772 27			20 98
March, 1878	6,682 80		3,438 54			20 98
April, 1878	6,372 31		2,821 90			3 58
May, 1878	1,855 08		1,092 41			5 00
June, 1878			1,092 41			60 88
			594 82			
			712 05			
			7,667 34			
			15 39			
			7,682 73			
On hand July 1, 1878		\$60 59	124,777 46	\$1,405 97	74 32	780 37
			57,094 97	56,505 85	15 39	7,682 73
			181,872 43	87,911 82	89 71	8,469 10
			317,368 50	317,368 50	8,469 10	451 50
					245 00	206 50
					\$245 00	\$451 50

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

RECAPITULATION AND REMARKS.

On what account.	Received.	Disbursed.	Remarks.
Pay, bounty, &c., due colored soldiers.	\$317, 368 50	\$174, 774 41	Major McMillan relieved June 30, 1877.
Pay, bounty, prize-money, &c., due colored sailors.	8, 469 10	786 37	Major Arnold relieved July 15, 1878.
Commutation of rations due colored soldiers.	451 50	.....	Captain Hawkins relieved July 15, 1878.
On hand July 1, 1878 .....	.....	175, 560 78	
	.....	150, 728 32	
Total	326, 289 10	326, 289 10	

I hereby certify the above is correct.

G. G. HUNTT,
Major First Cavalry, Chief Disbursing Officer.

REPORT ON PUBLICATION OF WAR RECORDS.

REPORT

ON

PUBLICATION OF WAR RECORDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PUBLICATION OFFICE WAR RECORDS 1861-'65,
Washington City, September 30, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the work of preparing the records of the War of the Rebellion for publication is progressing as satisfactorily, in my opinion, as attending circumstances will permit, and much progress had been made when I took charge of the office in January last. The further prosecution of the work is embarrassed by a want of sufficient and suitable office-room for the accommodation of the copyists and assorting of the records, by want of competent assistants to verify copy, and to some extent by the fact that Congress has not yet determined the manner in which the records are to be published.

It is of the utmost importance that the records be accurately published; and absolute accuracy can, in my judgment, only be secured by putting them in print under the immediate direction of those familiar with the names of persons and places concerned, and with military terms, and who are zealously interested in this special work. Many of the records can be copied in print directly from the original manuscript at but little, if any, greater cost than is involved in the ordinary process of copying, and with the advantage that the printed copies can be multiplied at an inappreciable cost and be distributed to various places for safe-keeping. These original manuscripts cannot well pass from the custody of the department, and I have therefore asked for a limited number of printers to work under my own or my successor's immediate direction.

The Union records filed in the department are probably as complete as they can ever be; but the Confederate records are by no means complete. Additions are being made to them from time to time, and under the policy adopted by yourself I believe that all the most important missing documents will be secured to the use of the United States. Under these circumstances I have been devoted more particularly to an examination of the Union records, and those for 1862 and 1863 are now under scrutiny. In my opinion the Confederate records for 1861 are sufficiently complete to justify an attempt to publish all the records for that year; just what links are missing can be determined and searched for when the compilation is made. I therefore suggest that Congress be requested to determine the manner in which the work is to be published, and venture to suggest, for your better judgment, that such publication should give the records, as nearly as may be, in chronological order; that the correspondence, orders, and reports relating to any battle or campaign should be arranged so as to give a complete history of the events to which they relate; and that, by all means, both the Union and the Confederate

accounts of any event should be given in the same volume. This, to my mind, is a matter of vital importance to our national welfare.

General Marcus J. Wright, the War Department agent for collecting Confederate records, was actively engaged in that duty while under my direction, and there is reason to believe that he will be eminently successful. His duties are now discharged under the immediate direction of the Adjutant-General.

Messrs. Joseph W. Kirkley and A. P. Tasker, of the Adjutant-General's Office, are most zealous and efficient assistants in my work, performing much extra duty without additional compensation.

There are now employed in the "War Records office" two clerks, nineteen copyists, one messenger, and one watchman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,

Captain Third Artillery, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., in charge.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

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